PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE

SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

Vol. XIV

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INDEX
TO THE
PROCEEDINGS OF
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

VOL. XIV.

CONTENTS.

No. 1.

	Pages.
Friday, 21st July 1939/5th Karkatakam 1114.	
Financial Secretary's Speech introducing the Budget for 1115 ...	1-22
The Dewan-President's Statement ...	23-39

No. 2.

Monday, 24th July 1939/8th Karkatakam 1114.	
Members sworn ...	41
Questions and Answers ...	41
Adjournment Motions— notice of ..	62
Supply of copies of Budget to the Press-complaint *re* ...	63
Reference regarding the death of Mr. R. Sivaraman Nair ...	64
Messages from the Sri Chitra State Council ...	68
Statement by the President regarding the procedure for the discussion of the Budget ...	68
Panel of Chairmen ...	69
Elections to the Public Accounts Committee, the Standing Finance Committee and the Board of Agriculture—Announcement of the date *re* ...	70
General Discussion of the Budget ...	70

No. 3.

Tuesday, 25th July 1939/9th Karkatakam 1114.	
Oath of office ...	123
Questions and Answers ...	123
Statement *re* the disturbances in the Central Prison on 24-7-1939 ...	141
General Discussion of the Budget for 1115 (concluded) ...	142
President's concluding remarks on the General Discussion of the Budget ...	211

G. P T. 1987—350

Page

No. 4.

Wednesday. 26th July 1939/10th Karkatakam 1114.

Members Sworn ... 219
Questions and Answers ... 219-237
Notice of adjournment motions *re* alleged ill-treatment of prisoners in Central Prison ... 238
Voting of Demands for Grants :-
(i) Demand I—Land Revenue ... 208-302
(ii) Demand II—Excise ... 303-307
Annexure—
Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on Thusday the 6th July 1939 ... I-XXI

No. 5.

Thursday, 27th July 1939/11th Karkatakam 1114.

Members Sworn ... 309
Questions and Answers ... 309
Voting on the Demands for Grants—(*contd.*)
(i) Demand II—Excise—(*concld.*) ... 334
(ii) Demand III—Administration of Justice ... 361
(iii) Demand IV Education—(not concld.) ... 38?

No. 6.

Friday, 28th July 1939/12th Karkatakam 1114.

Oath of Office ... 403
Questions and Answers ... 403
Short-notice Questions ... 415
Voting of Demands for Grants—(*contd.*)
(i) Demand IV—Education—(*contd.*) ... 418
(ii) Demand V—Travancore University ... 441
(iii) Demand VI—General Administration ... 458
(iv) Demand VII—Financial Secretariat and Accountant-General's Office ... 496
(v) Demand VIII—Legislative Bodies ... 497

No. 7.

Saturday, 29th July 1939/13th Karkatakam 1114.

Members Sworn ... 501
Questions and Answers ... 501
Voting on the Demands for Grants—(*contd.*)
(i) Demand IX—Medical .. 513
(ii) Demand X—Public Health and Sanitation ... 544

Pages.

(iii) Demand XI—Public Works Department including Water Works & Drainage ... 575

No. 8.

Monday, 31st July 1939/15th Karkatakam 1114.

Oath of Office ... 583
Questions and Answers ... 583
Announcement *re* P. W. D. Advisory Committee ... 608
Adjournment Motions ... 608
Demands for Grants—(*contd.*)
(i) Demand XI—P. W. D. including Water Works and Drainage—(*contd.*) ... 609
(ii) Demand XII - Electricity & Telephone ... 654
(iii) Demand XIV—Agriculture & Fisheries ... 655

No. 9.

Tuesday 1st August 1939/16th Karkatakam 1114.

Oath of office ... 671
Questions and Answers ... 672
Demands for Grants—(*contd.*)
(i) Demand XIV—Agriculture and Fisheries—(*contd.*) ... 699
(ii) Demand XIII - Police ... 715
(iii) Demand XV—Industries including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory ... 750

No. 10.

Wednesday 2nd August 1939/17th Karkatakam 1114.

Members Sworn ... 771
Questions and Answers ... 771
Adjournment Motion—Notice of ... 857
Demand for Grants—(*contd.*)
(i) Demand XV—Industries including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory ... 857
(ii) Demand XVI—Commercial Transport ... 867
(iii) Demand XVII—Co-operative Department ... 889
(iv) Demand XVIII—Up-lift of Backward Communities ... 906

No. 11.

Thursday, 3rd August 1939/18th Karkatakom 1114.

Members Sworn ... 923
Questions and Answers ... 923
Statement regarding Special Police Recruitment in 1114 ... 982

Statement laid on the table under Section 32 of Act II of 1108 ...	983
Legislative Business ...	983
Adjournment motion ...	985
Annexure.	

No. 12.

Friday, 4th August 1939/19th Karkatakam 1114.

Members Sworn ...	1115
Questions and Answers ...	1115
Elections to the Public Accounts Committee, Standing Finance Committee, the Agricultural Board and the P. W. D. Advisory Committee ...	1171
Legislative Business—	
i) The Travancore Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee Bill ...	1171
(ii) The Travancore Child Marriage Restraint Bill ...	1188
(iii The Travancore Chitties Act (Amendment) Bill ...	1201
(iv) The Travancore Anti-Dowry Bill ...	1202
(v) The Travancore Cutchy Memon Bill ...	1204
Resolutions on matters of general public interest ...	1204
Annexures.	

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION—1939/1114.

Volume XIV—No. 1.

Friday, the 21st July 1939/5th Karkatakam 1114.

The Assembly met in Joint Session with the Sri Chitra State Council in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices at Eleven of the Clock, the President Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan of Travancore, Presiding.

Lieut. Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for the Madras States, and Mrs. Murphy were also present.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): SIR,

The budget for the current year was placed before this House by my predecessor about this time last year in an atmosphere of political unrest and uncertainty. It is well known that a spirit of unrest and disorderliness was prevalent in the country for some months during the year under consideration. The Government, under your sagacious guidance, strove successfully to maintain and preserve peace and order in the land. One of the methods adopted in the course of this agitation was to cast a doubt on the soundness of the State's finances and another was deliberately to disarrange those finances by frontal attacks against the collections of revenue under certain heads. It is a matter for sincere gratification that such attempts have largely failed; but the reactions of the political unrest on the finances of the State will be appreciated clearly when I deal with the revised estimates for the current year. Today all the signs point to the restoration of peace and tranquillity and the elimination of that spirit of disregard for constituted authority which affected, though not to the extent anticipated by the sponsors of the political movement, not only the finances but the general administration of the country. It is therefore in a spirit of optimism that I present for the consideration of this House the budget estimate for the year 1115.

Before coming to a consideration of the revised estimates for the current year and the budget position for the next, I shall first refer briefly to the more important features of the final accounts for the year 1113.

ACCOUNTS OF 1113.

2. Though the revised budget for 1113 was prepared on the basis of a revenue realisation of Rs 251·06 lakhs, the actual collections amounted only to Rs 249·60 lakhs, while the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs 251·32 lakhs against the revised estimate of Rs 250·06 lakhs. The year thus closed with a revenue deficit of Rs 1·72 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs 1 lakh anticipated in the revised estimate. This was the result of a decline in the anticipated revenue to the extent of Rs 1·46 lakhs and of increase in expenditure amounting to Rs 1·26 lakhs. The fall in revenue was mainly under Land Revenue (2·90), Excise-Tobacco (·86) and Stamps (1·18) counter-balanced to some extent by increased receipts under Taxes on Income (1·14), Customs (·77), Forests (·71) and Miscellaneous (1·06). The decrease under Land Revenue was due to the remission of tax to the extent of Rs 1·39 lakhs sanctioned during the year and also to the extension of time granted for payment of tax till the end of Kanni 1114. Under Excise, the decrease was under Tobacco due to lesser consumption. Stamp revenue was less than the anticipation by Rs 1·18 lakhs, the decline being mainly under Court Fee Stamps.

The improvement under Taxes on Income was under Income derived from business and was also due to less expenditure on account of refund of revenue. Under Customs, the betterment was under Exports due to large exports of pepper and ginger and of the produce of the cocoanut tree. Forest revenue was better than the revised estimate by Rs ·71 of a lakh due to better prices obtained for our timber. Under Miscellaneous the increase was due to larger lapses of deposits.

On the expenditure side, the net increase of Rs 1·26 lakhs was contributed chiefly by Medical, Public Health and Sanitation (·54) due to increased expenditure under hospitals and dispensaries, and partly by superannuation allowances and pensions (·55) on account of the increase in the retirement list.

The receipts from the sale of Government lands and the Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1·87 lakhs and the capital expenditure not charged to revenue including the loss on the investment in the Travancore Sugars was Rs 25·30 lakhs against the revised estimate of Rs 3.35 lakhs and Rs 32.33 lakhs respectively.

As a result of the year's transactions, both ordinary and capital, the Government Balance which was expected to stand at Rs 45·80 lakhs in the revised estimate for the year amounted to Rs 48·43 lakhs at the close of the year.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1114.

3. I come now to the current year 1114. In his budget speech last July, my predecessor had anticipated a total revenue of Rs 261·41 lakhs during the current year and provided for a programme of ex-

penditure of Rs 259·98 lakhs, thus leaving a revenue surplus of Rs 1·43 lakhs. The above estimates were based on the continuance, within the State, of normal conditions during the year. Unfortunately, however, public tranquillity was violently disturbed by the initiation of the Civil Disobedience Movement and other subversive political activities which were started during the early months of the year and which upset the programmed budgetary position. These subversive activities adversely affected the revenue realisations under some of the important revenue heads and inevitably resulted in additional and avoidable expenditure to the extent of more than Rs 3 lakhs for the preservation of peace and order in the land. On the basis of the actuals so far available, the revenue for the year is expected to stand at Rs 256·27 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue at Rs 257·08 lakhs, resulting in a small revenue deficit of Rs ·81 of a lakh, But for the political disturbances, the ordinary transactions of the current year would have resulted in a revenue surplus of more than two lakhs instead of a deficit. The ordinary revenue of the year is expected to be less than the budget anticipation by Rs 5·14 lakhs. This is the net result of decrease in revenue to the extent of Rs 13·44 lakhs under some of the revenue heads and increases amounting to Rs 8·30 lakhs under others. The expected decrease in revenue is mainly under Law Revenue (1·06), Excise (2·51), Stamps (1·32), Industries (·94), Currency and Mint (·73), Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (1·83), Commercial Transport (2·85) and the Ceramic Factory (·80). The expected decrease under Land Revenue is mainly under Ayacut, due chiefly to the extension of the concessions sanctioned at the close of last year in regard to the tax left in arrears on the last day of Karkadagom 1113 to those also who had paid the tax in 1113 by adjusting the excess from the current year's tax in case they paid the dues one month before the close of 1114. In this connection I may mention that as a result of the repeated representations made by the Nanjinad ryots regarding the high rate of assessment prevailing in that part of the State and on the basis of the recommendations of the Special Officer, who was appointed to examine the question and in view of the repeated failure of the monsoons in recent years and the proved inadequacy of the Kodayar Reservoir to meet in full the demand for water supply to the entire extent of lands under cultivation. Government have sanctioned as a concession a general remission of 20 percent of the Ayacut demand with effect from the second half of the current year on all wet lands in the taluks of Thovala, Agasteeswaram (except the pakuthies of Neendakara A and B Divisions) and Shencottah including Sreepandaravagi lands, for a period of 5 years. This general remission represents a reduction in revenue to the extent of Rs. 86,000 every year.

4. Supplies to the Palace through the Kandukrishi will be abolished with effect from the commencement of the next year; and the lands coming under Pandaravagai viruthies will be enfranchised and

registered in the names of the present holders on levy of full assessment and vilayartham. The vilayartham and assessment on these lands will be credited to the General Revenues and an amount equal to the increased assessment realised by the enfranchisement will be paid annually to the Palace as compensation for loss on account of the abolition of the Viruthi service.

5. Under Excise, the decrease is expected both under Tobacco and Abkari and Opium to the extent of Rs 1·80 lakhs and Rs ·71 of a lakh respectively. The fall under Tobacco is due to less consumption and that under Abkari due mainly to the Civil Disobedience Movement started at the beginning of the year. The fall in Stamp revenue as also under Registration is due to an appreciable shrinkage in business activities and the decline in litigation in general as a result of the organisation of the Debt Conciliation Boards. In the current year there has been a special receipt of about Rs. 60,000 from the sale of General Stamps on account of Advocates' Enrolment fees. The Industries budget included a receipt of Rs ·66 of a lakh on account of lease amount, rent etc., due from the Travancore Cables and Rubbers Ltd., to whom the Rubber factory was leased out in 1112. The Company stopped working the factory on account of various adverse circumstances and no further receipts are expected under this head pending a thorough overhaul of the working of the factory which is contemplated. The decrease under Currency and Mint is due to the delay in completing the arrangement for minting Chitra Coins for Rs. 1 lakh. Arrangements have now been finally made to mint the coins in the Government Mint at Bombay, instead of at Birmingham as hitherto and it is expected that the new coins will be ready for issue early next year. Under Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the expected fall is due to less receipts from the Road Development Account of the Government of India which amounted to Rs ·78 of a lakh only against the anticipated receipt of Rs. 2 lakhs. Owing to the delay in the completion of the bridge and approach road to the Willingdon Island, the Cochin-Munnar transport service which was expected to commence from December 1938 had to be postponed to the end of May 1939. New transport services contemplated in the budget such as Quilon-Kottarakara, Nagercoil-Azhakiapandipuram, etc., were also not taken up. These together with the political disturbances which obstructed regular traffic in addition to the destruction of vehicles reduced the receipts under Commercial Transport. Besides, the depreciation, interest and other charges for the two years 1113 and 1114 are proposed to be adjusted in the current year's accounts since the above adjustments were not made last year. In the budget estimate for the year, a net revenue of Rs ·95 of a lakh was anticipated from the working of the Ceramic Factory on the expectation that it would be possible to start work from the beginning of the current year. But, owing to the delay in the completion of Civil Engineering works, it was possible to start work only in Kumbhom and that too was confined to the washing of China clay alone on a limited scale. The net receipt in the current year is therefore expected to amount to Rs ·15 of a lakh only.

6. Increased revenue is expected under some of the major heads of which the important ones are Taxes on Income. (·86), Customs (1·77) Excise duty on Matches (2·66), Interest (·69) and Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments (1 34). Under Taxes on Income the increase is expected under income derived frcm business. The increase under Customs is due to larger exports of our dutiable articles. As a result of the revised accounting procedure adopted by the Central Government of adjusting the proceeds of the match excise duty, in the year to which they relate, the amount due to this Government out of the common pool to the end of February 1939 amounting to Rs 2·30 lakhs was received in the current year in addition to the share for the year ended March 1938. This accounts for the increase under Excise duty on matches. Under Interest the increase is due to the gain in the disposal of Government of India Securities of the 5 per cent. loan of 1945-55 for the face value of Rs. 5 lakhs.' he expected increase under Scientific and Miscellaneous Department is due to larger exports of our mineral produce and also to the recovery of Rs ·87 of a lakh from Messrs. Hopkin and Williams Ltd., being the excess rebate on Royalty appropriated during the previous four years.

7. The Civil Disobedience Movement, started during the early months of the year, had adversely affected the revenue position, though not to the extent anticipated and perhaps desired by its promoters. As a precautionary measure, Government had to control the expenditure especially under travelling allowances and contingencies so as to keep it within the revenue realisations. During the continuance of the political agitation there were some items of special expenditure which had to be incurred. H. E. The Crown Representative and H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner paid visits to this State and the Thirumadampu Ceremony of H. H. the Elaya Raja was performed on a scale commensurate to its importance. In accordance with ordinary canons of finance, Rs. 3·1 lakhs were debited to the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 12 lakhs, representing the expenditure on these items which are not of a recurring character and stand in a separate category from the normal activities and expenditure of the State. This fund has in fact been created with a view to provide for special and capital expenditure and to meet unforeseen fall in revenue as in the current year. The ordinary expenditure of the year is thus estimated at Rs. 257·08 lakhs or Rs. 2·90 lakhs less than the budget estimate, the variation being only about ·8 per cent. The main items which contribute to this savings are Forest (·50), H. H. The Maharaja's Tours outside the State (1·00), Education (1·35) and Army (1·03). The decrease under Forest is due to the non-utilisation of the full provision made for the Development Department. The provision of Rs. 1 lakh made in the budget for the tour of His Highness the Maharaja outside the State is expected to lapse. The saving in Education expenditure is chiefly under salaries and establishment charges. Under Army, the saving is due to the fact that the strength of the Forces has not been brought up to the full sanctioned number. Increased expenditure is also expected under Police (·87), Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (1·08) and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (·51). The

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai]

increase under Police is due to the extra expenditure that had to be incurred in the year for the formation of a Special Armed Reserve Police and the enrolment of Special Police for the preservation of peace and order in the country, which were disturbed by the Civil disobedience Movement. Under Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the increase is due to the additional grants sanctioned in the course of the year for urgent works. The increase under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions is due to the increase in the retirement list.

8. On the capital section, sale proceeds of Government lands are expected to bring in Rs. 2 lakhs against the budget estimate of Rs. 2.5 lakhs and Rs. 1·91 lakhs has been received from the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., on account of the sale of the Government Distillery at Nagercoil. A total outlay of Rs. 23·30 lakhs is now expected on our non-productive schemes and works against the budgeted expenditure of Rs. 38 50 lakhs. In the result, a net outgoing of Rs. 20·20 lakhs is expected this year against Rs. 29·57 lakhs anticipated in the budget. The Government Balance is now expected to be Rs. 28·23 lakhs, at the close of the current year.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1115.

9. I shall now pass on to the budget estimates for the ensuing year. The estimates have been framed on the data now available and in the expectation of the continuance of the present normal conditions and of a normal season as to both of which the forecasts are propitious. The estimated revenue for the next year is Rs. 263·79 lakhs and the programme of expenditure charged to this revenue has been fixed at Rs. 261·09 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 2·70 lakhs. The receipts from the sale of Government lands are expected to bring in Rs. 2·5 lakhs and the programme of capital expenditure on non-productive works is estimated at Rs 24·5 lakhs. The capital outlay on productive works aggregating to Rs 27·75 lakhs has been provided for under the Debt Head section of the budget. We shall thus be drawing from our accumulated surplus Rs 19·30 lakhs in the next year. In the result, the Government Account balance is expected to stand at Rs 8·93 lakhs.

REVENUE.

10. The budgeted revenue of Rs. 263·79 lakhs for the next year is expected to be better than the anticipated revenue for the current year by Rs 7·52 lakhs. The main items which, it is hoped, will contribute to the increase are Taxes on Income (·60), Excise (2·78), Forests (·94), Stamps (·80), Currency and Mint (1·45), Commercial Transport (2·26) and Ceramic Factory (·85). The increase under Taxes on Income is expected mainly under income derived from business as a result of the activities of the department in detecting fresh cases of

evasion of Income Tax and thus increasing the number of assessees. Under Excise, the expected increase is chiefly under Tobacco, due to the enhancement of duty on Jaffna Tobacco, from B. Rs. 135 to B. Rs. 200 per candy with effect from the 1st July 1939. Forest revenue is expected to be better than the revised estimate by Rs ·94 of a lakh due to the expected increase in sales and the receipt of better prices for our timber including soft woods as a result of the efforts of the Development Department. Treated timber is also proposed to be utilised for works in place of steel and cement thus increasing the sales of the department. Under Stamps, an increase of Rs ·80 of a lakh is anticipated on the assumption of the revival of normal business activities. The Court Fee Inspectors whose appointments are proposed to be continued next year are also expected to contribute to the increase by detecting cases of loss of Stamp revenue due to the non-observance of the provisions of the Stamp Act. Interest receipts are expected to be better than the current year's anticipated revenue on account of the premium of Rs ·80 of a lakh on reconversion of our securities in the 5 per cent. Loan of 1939-44 for Rs. 33 lakhs which was redeemed at par on the 15th July 1939, into the new 3 per cent Loan of 1963·65. As already explained, the minting of our half rupee 'Chitra' coins which have been declared unlimited legal tender with the concurrence of the Government of India was not taken up this year. But as the stock of silver coins in the Treasuries is not sufficient to meet the requirements, it is proposed to mint next year Chitra Coins to the face value of Rs 3 lakhs in the Government Mint at Bombay instead of at Birmingham as hitherto. In this connection, I am glad to inform the House that the Government of India have readily agreed to supply the silver required for the minting of the coins on a duty-free basis. The gain on this minting of the coins is expected to amount to about Rs 1·50 lakhs. The expected improvement in the net receipts of the commercial Transport Scheme is due to the prevalence of normal conditions, to the enhanced receipts next year from the lorry service between Munnar and Cochin and to the proposed opening of new lines. The current year's receipts under Commercial Transport were only Rs ·40 of a lakh on account of a special feature *i. e.*, the adjustment of depreciation, interest and other charges of 1113 also against the current year's receipts. The Ceramic Factory is expected to start work on a commercial scale very shortly. Besides large scale washing of China clay for which there is a ready market, the manufacture of drainage pipes, pickle jars, sanitary wares etc., is also proposed to be taken up. This accounts for the increase in receipts under Ceramic Factory.

Decrease in revenue to the extent of Rs 3·93 lakhs is also expected under some of the major heads of which the important ones are Excise-duty on Matches (2·57), and Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments (·98). The revised estimate for the current year under Excise duty on Matches includes our share in the common pool for the year 1937—38 and for eleven months in 1938—39, *i. e.* up to February 1939 as a result of the revised accounting procedure adopted by the Central Government, while the normal receipt alone is budgeted for the next year.

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

The increase in the current year's receipt under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments is special to the year for reasons already explained.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

11. The expenditure proposed to be made from the revenue of Rs 263·79 lakhs budgeted for the next year has been fixed at Rs 261·09 lakhs. This exceeds the revised estimates for the current year by Rs 4·01 lakhs. The programme of expenditure for the various departments has been subjected to careful scrutiny both by the Government and the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislature and the allotments fixed with due regard to the needs of progressive administration on the one hand and the necessity for rigid economy on the other. I shall now pass on to a brief survey of the more important features of the next year's programme of expenditure.

12. *Land Revenue.* Over and above the provision for the normal activities of the Department, the necessary allotment has been made in the Land Revenue budget for the continuance of certain important special items of work such as the Jenmikaram Settlement Operations, which are nearing completion, the survey of Minor Circuits and the demarcation and survey of encroachments within the Cardamom Hills Reserve. But the one outstanding feature of the Land Revenue budget for the next year, a feature of particular interest to the ryot, is a lump sum provision of Rs 20,000 for working out a scheme for bringing up-to-date the records relating to land, which had of late been falling into arrears owing to a substantial reduction of the Land Records Maintenance staff in 1107 as a measure of retrenchment.

13. *Income Tax.* The Income Tax Department, which had at first been only an adjunct of the Land Revenue Department, but which was separated therefrom and organised as a self-contained unit at the commencement of this year, on a temporary basis under a Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, is proposed to be made permanent from next year, in view of the appreciable improvements in assessment and collections resulting from the separation. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner will, however, continue to excercise superior control over the department as the Chief Revenue authority.

14. *Excise.* It has not yet been possible to arrive at a correct estimate of the work of the special temporary executive staff appointed in 1113 and continued during the current year, for the prevention of smuggling and the conservation of Excise revenue especially in the frontiers; for, though this staff has been in existence for over a year and a half, the effects of their work on the Excise revenue of the State had been considerably vitiated by the concurrent effects of the general political unrest, from which we are just emerging, and it may take some time more for the staff to show their real usefulness. Government, however, feel that the Excise revenues of the State during

the current year have not come up to the expectations which the department held out at the time of the entertainment of the temporary staff. But as it may not be advisable to disband the entire staff immediately, before waiting sometime more to assess their real usefulness in the improvement of Excise revenue, the temporary staff is proposed to be continued next year also, subject to a reduction to the extent of Rs. 25,000 in the departmental budget. The Excise Commissioner has already been asked to submit definite proposals for reducing the staff to the absolute minimum requirements. The Statistical branch of the department will continue to function next year also with a view to the correct recording and compilation of trade and customs statistics which is of paramount importance to the State and to the commercial public.

15. *Forest.* The House is aware that the Government had secured the services of a specially trained and qualified officer of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, to advise them on matters relating to exploitation of the resources of their forests. He has already demonstrated in a very practical way the possibilities of making good use of the soft woods of our forests by subjecting them to Ascu treatment. He is now investigating the possibility of making prefabricated bridge and roof trusses using treated timber in lieu of iron and steel. A provision of Rs ·68 of a lakh has been made in the forest budget to enable him to carry on his investigations; and it is hoped that ere long the treated soft woods of our forests will find a ready market even outside the State.

16. *General Administration.* An authorised publication, in a form readily available for easy reference, of the various Acts and Proclamations of the State and the amendments issued thereto from time to time has been a long-felt need, especially to Lawyers and Judges. To remove this want, it is proposed to make arrangements for an official compilation of the Laws of the State on the analogy of the Unrepealed Central Acts of the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for the purpose. The temporary staff in the Central Records specially appointed for sorting and listing the old records of the State, many of which are of historical and archaeological interest, will continue to work next year also.

The Stores Purchase Committee will continue to function next year also as a central agency for arranging for the purchase and supply of the stores required for the various departments of the State service. By this centralisation Government hope that it would be possible to obtain the best materials at the cheapest prices. It will also leave the departmental officers free to devote their full time to the departmental work unsaddled by the direct responsibilities for purchase of large stores.

The experience of the past two years has been very encouraging. The aggregate approximate value of the contracts settled by the Stores Purchase Committee has risen from Rs. 11·16 lakhs in 1113 to

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

Rs. 15·06 lakhs up-to-date. As many as 300 firms have registered their names with the Committee. The large increase in the number of competitive quotations has ended to greater economy. The Committee are also attempting, whenever possible, to effect economy by substitution of suitable cheaper materials for costly makes of articles by directing local manufacture of many articles in the P. W. D. Work-shops, in the Central Prison Manufactory, etc., at a much cheaper rate. Another important economy exercised by the Committee is in limiting to a minimum the purchase of stores from Indian Stocks and ordering them as far as possible from abroad on a duty-free basis, thus saving the duty payable on the articles ranging from 20 to 50 per cent of the actual value.

17. *Administration of Justice.* The continuance of the existing temporary Second Judges' Courts and the Temporary Munsiffs' Courts during the whole of the next year, except the one at Pathanamthitta, has been provided for in the Budget. But provision for the continuance of the Conciliation Boards has been made only for 8 months.

A committee has been appointed to go into the whole question of indebtedness with special reference to agricultural and industrial debts and the proper mode of dealing with the same and to report to Government their conclusions *inter alia* regarding the extent to which compulsion may be resorted to in scaling down and settling the existing debts and the legal procedure to achieve the end. When the suggestions of the Committee are embodied in a suitable Legislative Enactment, as they will be very soon, the constitution of the Conciliation Board may undergo a thorough change.

18. *Central Prison.* To enable convict labour to be used to the best advantage of the Government as well as the convicts themselves, funds have been included in the next year's budget for the purchase of power looms, and warping and weaving machines for the Central Prison. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the Leather Industry. The Jail Manufactory has already offered to supply the leather goods required for the use of the State Police and Military and it is hoped that in the near future the industry will not only be able to stand on its own legs, but will also be a profitable concern.

19. *Police.* While reviewing the Revised Estimates for the current year, I have drawn the attention of the House to the heavy expenditure which the Government, in the discharge of their fundamental duties, had to incur for the preservation of peace and order and the protection of the person and property of the law-abiding citizens of the land. Though the sombre clouds that darkened the atmosphere have vanished to a considerable extent, the horizon is not yet perfectly clear and Government consider that it would be only a cautiou's measure of prevention that there should be specific provision in the budget for the continuance of the special police and of the Armed Reserve for a few more months next year to deal with any emergent situation, should it

arise. Government will, however, only be too glad to avoid this ex-penditure if Political Organisations responsible for subversive movements will enable them to utilize the tax payer's money in more fruitful directions.

20. *Education.* The Education budget for the next year has provided for the appointment of a full time officer for organising vocational and welfare work in schools. A comprehensive scheme of craft education and physical culture combined with interest in the pupils' own environments will be devised and worked out. The officer will start the experiment in two or three schools in the first instance. Ample provision has also been made for the opening of new classes and the appointment of additional teachers therefor, as also for stipends and scholarships. The Education Programme for the next year covers an expenditure of Rs. 53 03 lakhs which includes the lump sum grant of Rs 8·4 lakhs to the Travancore Univerity. I am sure the House will be happy to learn in this connection that the Travancore University has begun work in full swing and that the Engineering College, the only one of its kinds in South India, excepting the one at Madras, has already entered upon the Degree and Diploma Courses from the beginning of the current academic year.

21. *Agriculture.* In addition to the allotment for the continuance of the existing agricultural schools and experimental farms and stations and for the usual activities of the Department, provision has been made in the budget for the opening of a training class for stockmen in the Veterinary Department. Special attention will be devoted to the management of livestock, which the House need hardly be told, is a matter of vital importance in a pre-eminently agrarian State like ours. A reorientation of the policy of this department as well as that of the Co-operative Department is under consideration with a view to co-ordinate their activities with those of the former and those educated persons who are willing to undertake the work of agricultural operations and marketing on up-to-date scientific lines.

22. *Industries.* In pursuance of the declared policy of Government that the industrial development of the country except the control and organisations of the primal necessities of the people, such as Water supply, Drainage, Light, Electricity and Transport, should, as far as possible, be left to private agencies, of course, duly supported and financed, when necessary from the State Exchequer, the Rubber Factory, which was constructed and equipped at Government cost, was leased out on easy terms to a limited company of local incorporation, in the hope that the Factory would run on a commercial and competitive basis thereby providing a suitable means for indigent capitalists to get themselves trained in industrial enterprises. The results were, however, not quite encouraging. The Factory has had to be closed, not because of the inferiority and unsuitability of the manufactures which were admittedly of high quality, but because of imperfect marketing arrangements and want of rationalisation. The Government are now having in contemplation the resuscitation of the Factory under the immediate control and supervision of the Department of Industries,

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

But before actually launching on such an undertaking, they would be glad to know the sense of the House in the matter; and with a view to bring the subject within the scope of the deliberations of the House, a token grant of Rs. 10,000 is included in the Budget. There is also provision in the Industries Budget for the proper administration of the recently enacted Labour Laws *viz.*, the Factories Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, Trade Unions Act and the Trade Disputes Act.

23. *Co-operative Department and Uplift of Backward Communities.* Besides the allotment for the grant of the usual subsidies to non-Governmental Co-operative Organisations like the Supervising Unions and Co-operative Conferences, an enhanced provision has been made for ameliorative measures to help the backward communities.

24. It has always been the avowed policy of Government to render all possible help to the backward communities in their struggle for advancement in diverse directions, social economic and material. Free registry of lands, educational concessions, grants to Harijan hostels, promotion of cottage industries, construction of dwelling houses in selected areas; these are but a few of the various activities which Government have undertaken in pursuance of their programme of ameliorative measures for the uplift of backward classes. A Harijan Colony has been established in Kurichi with accommodation for 40 families. Harijan hostels are liberally subsidised by Government. About 40 Harijans are being fed and accommodated in the Sri Chitra Hostel, 25 Harijan girls in the Mahilamandiram are being supported by Government at a cost of Rs 4 per pupil. About Rs 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 are being spent for the free supply of text books to Harijan pupils in the 3rd and 4th classes in primary schools. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, on these communities is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs.

25. *Medical and Public Health.* The House will, I believe, be interested to note that in order to obviate the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the lack of trained male nurses in the Hospitals of the State, the opening of a special class for the training of male nurses has been arranged for. Provision has also been made for the usual improvements to and additional staff for the medical institutions of the State. In particular, I would like to inform the House, that the premier medical institution of the State, the General Hospital at Trivandrum, has been well equipped for Radium treatment of cancer under an officer specially trained in the work, an arrangement which exists only in very few hospitals in South India.

The frequent occurrence of Malaria in an almost epidemic form in some parts of the country has, of late, been a menace to public health and consequently a source of great anxiety to the Government. One of the District Health Officers of the State, was therefore deputed for practical training in Malariology in the various malarial centres of the Empire including Ceylon. He has returned and will formulate

definite proposals for organising measures for controlling and combating the disease. A small provision has been made for this purpose, as a first instalment.

26. *Public Works.* The allotment for ordinary Public Works expenditure for the next year is Rs 33·27 lakhs as against Rs 32·57 lakhs for the current year. This grant is exclusive of the works provided for in the Capital Section of the budget and those proposed to be met out of the Road Development Fund.

In view of the frequent droughts and the inadequacy of the Kodayar Reservoir Supply, the irrigation needs of the State especially those of South Travancore are engaging the attention of Government. A provision of Rs. 25 of a lakh has been made in the next year's budget for immediate improvements to the irrigation tanks and their restoration. Provision has also been included for the investigation of an irrigation scheme to augment the supply from the Kodayar Reservoir. A sum of Rs 17,500 has been provided for the supply of drinking water from wells in places where it is absolutely necessary especially in South Travancore and Shencotta. As an annual expenditure of Rs 1,000 is being now incurred for the supply of water to the Muttam Village, a permanent scheme costing Rs 32,000 is proposed to be taken up and a provision of Rs 25,000 has been made for the purpose in the Capital Section of the budget.

The Main Southern Road. It is proposed to provide dustless surfacing for this road from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin with cement concrete for the portion from Trivandrum to Thamaraculam Junction and tarcrete from thence to Cape Comorin. The whole work including stone metal berms 4 inches on either side of the special surfacing is estimated to cost Rs 14·76 lakhs. A lump sum provision of Rs 7 lakhs has been made for the purpose under capital expenditure.

27. *Road Development Fund.* The Government of India have instituted the Road Development Fund with a view to subsidise States and Provinces in their undertaking of works of improvement and development of the means of communication. An Excise duty of 2½ annas per gallon is levied on petrol produced in British India and a similar duty is levied as counterveiling duty on all petrol imported into British India from foreign countries including Burma. Out of the net receipts on this account a sum not exceeding 15 per cent. is kept by the Government of India as Special Reserve and out of this Reserve Fund, the Government of India have allowed the Travancore Government a special grant amounting to half the estimated cost of construction of the Alwaye Bridge. The balance is distributed on the basis of consumption of petrol and our share on this account during 1937-38 amounted to Rs 2,30,345. Our share of the petrol duty so far as it related to imports at the port of Cochin having been included in the share of the customs receipts paid to us under the Cochin Harbour Agreement, a sum of Rs 1,53,087 has been deducted and the balance of Rs 77,258 was paid to this Government.

The contributions received are not appropriated for ordinary revenue expenditure, but credited to a separate fund and utilised on the improvements of our main trunk roads.

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

28. *Rural Uplift.* The House will observe a new feature in this Budget, consisting in the setting apart of Rs 50,000 for being utilised for rural welfare work. Seven Village Panchayats, constituted under Act VII of 1100, have been in existence for some years; but the results have fallen short of expectations. It is therefore proposed to introduce a scheme to rehabilitate the Village Panchayats. The ideal is to have Village Panchayats in every pakuthy in every taluk. Government, however, propose next year to select one pakuthi in each taluk for the inauguration of rural welfare work. The most suitable villages will be selected for the purpose. All the nation-building departments will as far as possible be represented in the Panchayat and the Tahsildar of the taluk will be the Chairman. It is expected that the changes now proposed will have the desired effect and that the Panchayats will be enabled to undertake as many duties as possible according to the needs and conditions of the several villages. The idea underlying the scheme is that subsidy will be granted to those localities which are willing to supply labour or money towards schemes of immediate practical urgency and value to the rural parts—*e. g.* village roads, rural wells, local sanitation and conservancy and so on.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

29. Our expenditure on capital schemes next year is estimated at Rs. 54·25 lakhs. The provision relates mostly to schemes started in proceding years and now in progress.

They are—

A. Non-productive works.

		Rs.
Water Supply schemes	...	6 lakhs
Drainage Schemes	...	6 ,,
Town Planning Schemes	...	2 ,,
Military Works	...	2 ,,
Miscellaneous	...	8·5 ,,
Total	...	24·5 lakhs

B.—Productive Schemes included under Debt Heads.

Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project	...	20·00 lakhs
Ceramic Factory	...	·50 ,,
Commercial Transport	...	1·75 ,,
Telephone Schemes	...	3·00 ,,
Other Electrical Schemes	...	2·50 ,,
Total	...	27·75 lakhs
Loan to the Cochin Harbour authorities towards the fourth stage works	...	2·00 ,,
Grand total	...	54·25 lakhs.

30. *Water Supply schemes.* The capital outlay on the Trivandrum Willingdon Water Works is expected to stand at Rs 58·2 lakhs at the end of this year and the expenditure provided for in the budget is Rs ·50 of a lakh for extension of street mains and settlement of contractors' accounts and other liabilities.

The schemes for the supply of water in the towns of Alleppey and Shencottah are progressing and it is expected that the Supply could be begun in October next. The water supply scheme for the Nagercoil town is also making fairly good progress.

31. *Trivandrum Drainage.* Sewer-laying work is in good progress, as also the construction of manholes and house connections. Pumps for the Pumping Station at Kuriathi and the sub-pumping Station at Karamanai are expected to arrive from abroad and be installed towards the middle of next year. The construction of the Pump House will be started soon after the monsoons. The expenditure under the scheme would stand at about Rs 16·3 lakhs by the end of this year. An expenditure of Rs 5·7 lakhs has also been provided for in the next year's budget.

32. *Railways.* The capital charge for the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway and the Chakai-Thampanur Extension at the close of the year ended 31st March 1938 was B. Rs. 52·69 lakhs and B. Rs. 27·29 lakhs respectively. The budget estimate for 1115 provides for a sum of Rs. 26,790 mainly to meet payments on account of land acquisition charges anticipated to be decreed by courts. The South Indian Railway Administration is now working the Extension provisionally as part of the Quilon-Trivandrum Section, pending settlement of the terms which are still under consideration. The agreement is expected to be drawn up shortly.

The working of the Travancore Railway resulted in a loss of B. Rs. 52,188 for the year ended 31st March 1939 representing the deficit in the interest guaranteed by the Government, the amount being worked out on yearly calculations in accordance with the revised orders of the Government of India. A sum of B. Rs. 13,092 has also been refunded by the Railway Company in addition to the sum of B. Rs 15,052 already refunded as mentioned in my predecessor's speech last year.

In this connection, I may also inform the House that our representation for the reduction of the rate of interest, with retrospective effect, on moneys advanced by the Secretary of State for discharging debentures in 1924 and 1926, from 5½ per cent to 3¾ per cent per annum is still under the consideration of the Central Government. The probable savings if the Central Government accept our representation would be about Rs ·75 of a lakh.

Commercial Undertakings.

33. *Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project.* The works in connection with this scheme are nearing completion. The sub-stations at Mavelikara, Kundara, Pallom, Kothamangalam and Alwaye are ready. The construction of the new Power House at Pallivasal is over and the generating plant is being re-erected. The major transmission lines are

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

ready and the distribution lines are almost complete ; and it is anticipated, to certainty, that the project will be in actual operation before the middle of next year and in all probability by the middle of December 1939. The revenue yield for the six months the scheme will be in operation next year, has been estimated at Rs. 2·5 lakhs ; and it is hoped that within 3 years from the commencement of service, the scheme will be able to meet interest, depreciation and working expenses. The total expenditure on the project, including civil and electrical works, is expected to stand at Rs. 127·35 lakhs at the close of the current year, while for the next year, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been included in the Budget for the completion of the unfinished items of work, as well as for operation expenses.

34. *Trivandrum Electric Supply.* The total capital expenditure on this scheme is expected to stand at Rs. 10·60 lakhs at the end of the current year and the expenditure budgeted for for the next year is Rs. ·70 of a lakh. The present generation is 1·33 million units per annum, which is likely to mount up to 2 million units with the opening of the Rubber Factory. The demand for supply of power is encouraging and the gross receipts during the current year are expected to be Rs. 2·55 lakhs and those during the next year are estimated at Rs. 2·76 lakhs.

35. *Quilon Electric Supply.* By the close of the current year, Government would have incurred a capital expenditure of Rs. 3·11 lakhs on this scheme and Rs. 3·41 lakhs by the close of the next year. There is a rapid increase in the demand for supply of power. The total generation in 1112 was only ·23 million units. It rose up to ·8 million units in 1113 and is expected to go up to 1·7 million units at the end of this year. The receipt for this year is estimated at Rs. 1·37 lakhs and that for the next year at Rs. 1·56 lakhs.

The Depreciation and Reserve funds of the Electrical schemes are expected to stand at Rs. 6·97 and Rs. 3·08 lakhs respectively at the close of the next year.

Sir, Travancore has boldly ventured to harness the Munnar in the confident hope that she would supply the State's deficiencies in iron, cotton and coal by what the Americans call "White coal" and thereby ensure a never failing source of ever-expanding accession of revenue as well as the country's industrial growth and re-generation. The example of Sivasamudram in Mysore and of Pykara in Madras, the latter of which owes its courageous inception and statesman-like execution to you Sir, when you held the reins of office in the Presidency, should assuredly hearten us to push on with the Pallivasal Scheme which heralds the dawn of a new era of hope and prosperity.

36. *Trunk Telephone Scheme.* This Scheme is making rapid progress. The Trunk line from Trivandrum to Quilon has already been brought into operation and the remaining works are expected to be finished during the year. The capital expenditure on the scheme is estimated to stand at Rs 8·98 lakhs at the close of the current year,

while for the next year an expenditure of Rs 2·73 lakhs has been budgeted for. When the full scheme is brought into operation, it is hoped that the service will be freely availed of by the trading classes and that it may go a great way to further the progress of trade in the land by bringing the markets of the country into direct contact with the busy marts of the world, thereby enabling the local merchants to take the best advantage in due time of an ever ready knowledge of the fluctuations and vicissitudes in the outside markets.

37. *Broad-casting.* An estimate of Rs 2·80 lakhs has been sanctioned for this work. The equipments for the transmitting station and the studio are expected to arrive at site by Thulam next. The station is likely to start operation towards the latter half of the next year. The total expenditure at the end of the next year on this scheme is expected to stand at Rs 1·75 lakhs. One important feature of this scheme is the inclusion in the programme of 100 Community receivers at the important villages and towns in the State, the underlying idea being to take in hand the problems of adult education and the dissemination of information and advice of practical use to the dwellers in the villages and the countryside, as well as the satisfaction of their musical tastes and desire for general news.

38. *Commercial Transport.* The department has been functioning for about a year and a half and during the first six months of its working *i. e.*, from Kumbhom to Karkadagom 1113 it was able to show a net profit of 20·4 per cent. per annum on a capital outlay of Rs 5·98 lakhs. The total receipts estimated for the current year are Rs. 9 lakhs and the total expenditure excluding depreciation, interest and other charges of 1113, amounts to Rs 7·95 lakhs, the next receipts of the year being Rs 1·05 lakhs on an outlay of Rs 8·20 lakhs. This works out to about 13 per cent. per annum. But considering the various adverse circumstances which prejudicially affected the smooth working of the scheme, such as obstruction to traffic on account of political disturbances, destruction of and damages to buses caused by the mob at several places, and the rise in the price of high speed diesel oil, it cannot be said that a profit of 13 per cent. on the outlay is in any way discouraging. With the restoration of normal conditions and the regular working of the Cochin-Munnar Lorry service, better results are expected during the next year. The capital expenditure on the scheme at the end of this year is estimated to be Rs 8·2 lakhs, while for the next year an expenditure of Rs 1·75 lakhs has been budgeted for.

39. *Clay refining and Porcelain Factory.* The factory has commenced work. Since the middle of the year, the mining and washing of China clay have been undertaken on a limited scale. The clay obtained is of the best quality and compares favourably with the best English China clay. Clay to the value of Rs. 10,000 has so far been sold and it is estimated that by the close of the year the sales would go up to Rs 15,000. Certain improvements in the arrangements for pumping water and drying have been found necessary. These will be effected soon and with these improved equipments, it is quite probable that the

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai]

sales would mount up to Rs 1 lakh next year. Drainage pipes, pickle jars, Sanitary wares and electrical goods are being successfully manufactured at the factory. The question of finding suitable markets for these goods and also primarily for the refined China clay itself whose high quality is admitted, is engaging the attention of Government. The total investment on the factory at the end of this year will be Rs 6·85 lakhs and Rs 7·35 lakhs at the close of next year.

40. *State Life Insurance.* The Public Branch of the State Life Insurance having completed the first five years of its existence in Kumbhom last, steps have been taken for the first acturial valuation of the Insurance Fund. The results of the valuation are not yet available. But there is no question of the continued popularity of the scheme. The number of policies in force is over 5100 and the balance to the credit of the fund which stood at Rs. 3·73 lakhs at the commencement of the current year is expected to go up to Rs 5·53 lakhs by the close of the year. The official branch of the Insurance Scheme is also working satisfactorily and the closing balance of the Fund at the end of the year is expected to be 4·46 lakhs.

41. *The State Provident Fund.* The scheme is becoming more and more popular from day to day among the officers of Government, the number of subscribers admitted to the fund to date being about 12,700 against 11,234 at the close of last year. The closing balance at the end of the current year is expected to stand at Rs 11·85 lakhs and that at the end of next year at Rs 14·45 lakhs.

42. *Savings Bank (Anchal and Treasury).* The Savings Bank is being resorted to very freely by the public for investing their money in. The closing balance in the Savings Banks of the State which stood at Rs 182 lakhs at the close of 1113 is expected to mount up to Rs 186 lakhs at the close of this year and to Rs 196 lakhs at the close of next year.

In deference to the repeated wishes of the investing public restrictions regarding the maximum deposit to the credit of a depositor have recently been modified, the limit having been raised in a few Treasuries and Anchal Offices from Rs 20,000 to Rs. 50,000, the interest on the excess over Rs 20,000 being however only 2 per cent.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

43. The usual statements of assets and liabilities are furnished on pages 13 and 14 of the budget estimates. The Government balance including the General Reserve fund of Rs 60·55 lakhs, the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs 12 lakhs and the Sinking Fund balances which stood at Rs 136·26 lakhs at the beginning of the current year, is estimated to stand at Rs 94·71 lakhs at the close of the next year, as result of our capital programmes on non-productive schemes during the current and ensuing years. Besides the above, we have financed remunerative schemes, shown under Debt Heads to the extent of Rs 194·66 lakhs. This is a true picture of our present position and in

considering it, attention should be directed to the circumstance that we have so far financed capital expenditure on productive and non-productive schemes amounting to more than Rs four crores, besides advancing Rs 37·59 lakhs for the fourth stage works of the Cochin Harbour and for the purchase of Dredging Plant for that Port. Since most of the capital works already taken up are nearing completion or will be completed by the close of the next year and the final payment of the balance of the loan towards the fourth stage works of the Cochin Harbour is expected to be made next year, we may not have to draw much, if at all, from the Government account balance in future. On the other hand, the Government balance would be increased by Rs 15 lakhs when the mofussil water supply schemes are completed, since one half of the cost of the scheme to be borne by the Municipal Councils is to be treated as a loan to the Councils to be repaid in annual instalments at 4½ per cent. interest per annum.

WAYS AND MEANS.

44. With a view to finance our capital schemes in progress, both productive and non-productive, it was proposed this time last year, to withdraw Rs 25·44 lakhs from our surplus investments. But as the progress of expenditure did not go up to the anticipated level, it was found necessary to withdraw only Rs 5 lakhs during the year. Our working balance in the Treasuries and the Imperial Bank is expected to amount to Rs 45·92 lakhs at the close of the current year. During the next year we have to finance productive and non-productive capital expenditure to the extent of Rs 54·25 lakhs. The Government account is expected to bring in Rs 5·20 lakhs and the Debt Head and Fund transactions are expected to result in an incoming of Rs 19·32 lakhs. It may become necessary to provide funds to the extent of Rs 25 lakhs. Since these funds are not immediately required, it is proposed to provide them according to the progress of the works from our surplus investments as a temporary measure. It is therefore proposed to withdraw next year Rs 25 lakhs from our surplus investments to maintain sufficient working balance.

THE PAST DECADE—A RETROSPECT.

45. I have thus far attempted in as brief a manner as possible to picture to the House the financial condition of the State in the years 1113, 1114 and 1115. The actuals of 1113 are satisfactory; the revised figures for the current year are hopeful and the anticipations for the coming year are re-assuring. Yet, I am constrained to seek your indulgence Sir, for a few moments more so that I may present to you as succinctly as possible the financial position of the State during the past decade. Such a retrospect has become imperatively necessary to remove the misapprehensions and misconceptions in the public mind which constitute the inevitable sequence to the irresponsible and tendentious utterances and writings, both here and abroad, of persons who should know better. These, otherwise amiable people, have been reckless in their denunciation of the financial policy of the State and

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

have been indulging equally recklessly in statements which tended to convey the unfortunate, but erroneous impression that our financial condition is far from sound or satisfactory.

Let us look at the other side of the picture by an intelligent scrutiny of the figures both on the receipt and expenditure side from the year 1105. The year 1105 witnessed the onset of the unprecedented economic depression from the disastrous effects of which the civilised world has only begun to emerge. Travancore finances have stood remarkably well the stress and strain of the economic blizzard.

The adverse effect of the economic depression on the revenues of the State was first felt in the last quarter of 1105 and the revenue of the year was Rs 247 lakhs. During the succeeding two years, the revenue declined and stood at the lowest figure of Rs 219 lakhs in 1107. As a result of the receipt from the Cochin Harbour Scheme which was received for the first time in 1108, the revenue rose to Rs 234 lakhs during the two years 1108 and 1109. Due to the general and special remissions of the land tax sanctioned by Government in 1110, the revenue of the year again dropped to the level of 1106, *i. e.*, Rs 227 lakhs. Since then, it began to rise gradually and reached the high level of Rs 256 lakhs in 1112, mainly due to the special receipt on account of the refund by the British Government of the duty on Jaffna tobacco pooled for division in the apportionment of Cochin Harbour receipts in previous years. The revenue during 1113 was Rs 249 lakhs and if the special receipt under Customs in 1112 referred to above is excluded, it was an improvement on the revenue of 1112. During 1114 (current year) the ordinary revenue is expected to amount to Rs 256 lakhs which is the high level reached in 1112.

On a review of the receipts under the principal heads, it will be seen that Land Revenue which is more or less of a fixed character had been fluctuating from year to year on account of the prevailing economic depression and the failure of seasonal rains necessitating remission of tax. From Rs 39 lakhs in 1105, it dropped to Rs 33·9 lakhs in 1108 due to the separation of Kandukrishi revenue from Land Revenue and still further to Rs 30 lakhs in 1110, the lowest figure in the decade on account of the general remission of taxes. Sir, the policy and the spirit underlying land revenue remissions in Travancore are far more liberal than in British India or in the other Indian States with the result that the Government, ever solicitous of the welfare of the ryots, have sanctioned during the past decade remissions to the tune of about Rs 22 lakhs. Since 1110, Land Revenue steadily improved and went up to Rs 42·7 lakhs in 1112 as a result of better collections of the accumulated arrears of tax. With the registry of unregistered puduval lands the revenue is expected to improve still further. It is expected to stand at Rs 40 lakhs this year. Taxes on Income declined from Rs 4·5 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 3·8 lakhs in 1109. With the amendment of [illegible] tax the

to keep up the same level this year also. Salt revenue in 1105 was Rs 18·7 lakhs. It rose to Rs 22 lakhs in 1107 as a result of the enhancement in that year of the duty on salt from B. Re 1-4-0 to B. Re 1-9-0 per maund in consonance with the increase of duty in British India. Since then, it had been maintaining the same level. Excise revenue including tobacco was greatly affected by the depression. A great deal of avoidable loss is due to the chronic smuggling on the frontiers. It dropped from Rs 61 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 48 lakhs in 1106. During the succeeding years it was more or less keeping the same level in spite of the fact that the duty on all kinds of tobacco was enhanced in 1108 and special arrangements at a heavy cost have also been made to prevent smuggling at our frontiers. Customs revenue had been progressing steadily except for the sharp fall in 1107 to Rs 27·9 lakhs on account of the reduction in the tariff values on our principal articles of export as a result of trade depression. The revenue from our forests declined from Rs 16.6 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 12 lakhs in 1108 due to the slump in the timber market. Since then, it has shown signs of improvement. With the activities of the Development Department, it is expected to show decided improvement in future years. The revenue from Stamps and Registration had been on the decline since 1105.

The expenditure of the State has also been growing from year to year with the normal expansion of the activities of the several departments. From Rs 240 lakhs in 1105, it has risen to Rs 251 lakhs in 1113 and again to Rs 257 lakhs in the current year in spite of the retrenchments made in the services on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee in 1107. The increase is marked under Interest charges, Education, Medical and Public Health and Pensions. Interest charges have risen from Rs 4 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 11·6 lakhs in 1114 due to the increase in the loan amount raised for financing capital schemes and to the increase in the Savings Bank and other deposit balances. Education expenditure has gone up from Rs 42 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 48·8 lakhs in 1113 and still further to Rs 51 lakhs in the current year on account of the inauguration of the University of Travancore. The expenditure on Medical and Public Health has increased by Rs 3 lakhs during the period. As a result of the increase in the pension lists, pension charges have risen from Rs 9·5 lakhs in 1105 to Rs 15·6 lakhs in the current year.

The net result of the above variations has been that the first deficit after a series of surpluses from 1097 onwards was in 1106, the year in which the full effect of the depression was felt and it amounted to Rs 12 lakhs. As a result of the precautionary measures adopted by Government to reduce expenditure and to increase revenue it was possible during the subsequent years to avoid deficits or keep them at the lowest minimum. In 1112, however, on account of the special additional revenue from the Cochin Harbour Scheme, there was a revenue surplus of Rs 14·9 lakhs out of which Rs 12 lakhs was set apart as Reserve Fund to be drawn upon to meet unforeseen expenditures in lean years.

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

Though we had been financing during this period large capital schemes both productive and non-productive to the extent of Rs 162·72 lakhs and Rs 148·78 lakhs respectively, we have raised a loan of only B. Rs 50 lakhs in the open market, the balance of the funds having been met from the resources available with Government. The financing of these schemes in this manner, instead of by loans, as is almost uniformally the case elsewhere and according to modern practice, is the sole reason why the Government balance has decreased.

It is therefore clear that almost every source of our revenue has considerably been augmented and yields today far higher income than the pre-depression days of plenitude and plenty and I do not at the same time ignore the fact that the paralysing consequences of the world-wide economic depression and the severely adverse seasonal conditions have had serious repercussions on the financial fabric of the State, so much so that our revenues went down to Rs 219 lakhs in 1107; and we were able to make up only Rs 227 lakhs in 1110. Barring these two years—thanks to the wise and cautious policy of a benign administration—the receipts recorded a satisfactory index of the increasing financial strength year after year. Today, the periodical contributions from the receipts of the Cochin Harbour, the imposition of the supertax and the increased receipts under customs revenue have enabled us to reach the peak figure of Rs 256 lakhs, while the Government have never been parsimonious in providing for the ever increasing demands of an advancing and progressive State. These increasing demands under expenditure have only served to establish the remarkable resilience of our finances, which, with the completion of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the development of our Clay Refining Factory and the expansion of the Transport Service, are bound progressively to expand from next year onwards and vouchsafe to the State greater contentment and prosperity. I may, therefore, assure the House once again that *pace* the diatribes of our would-be critics, we are in an unassailably sound financial position and its soundness has been practically demonstrated by the fact that, notwithstanding the economic depression and the strain of intense political agitation the finances of the State have gone on from strength to strength without recourse to additional taxation save an Income and Super-Tax and with full increasing provision being made for ameliorative and nation-building services.'

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

DEWAN PRESIDENT :

Fellow-Members of the Travancore Legislature.

Under the provisions of Rule 68, Sub-Rule 4, as President, I propose to make a statement on the document which has now been placed before you. In the first place let me take this opportunity to congratulate the Financial Secretary to Government on the comprehensiveness and the lucidity that have marked the presentation of the figures of revenue and of expenditure. Let me specially congratulate him on the efforts made by him, which I account to be highly successful, to give a bird's eye view of the position of the State and its possibilities and potentialities from the financial point of view. In the discussion of the financial statement, in the elucidation of the Budget of the State, certain aspects have to be borne in mind, which I shall, with your leave, place before you in as succinct a form as possible.

Let me, to start with, associate myself with the remarks which fell from the Financial Secretary to Government in regard to the hopes that he expressed, and the confident expectation which was visible in his speech as to the likely permanence of the peace and the contentment of the State at the present moment. It has not been achieved without difficulty, and let us hope it will not be disturbed again to the detriment of the progress of the State.

In dealing with the financial statement, certain outstanding features should not be lost sight of. Firstly, this country possesses a total area of just under 8000 Sq. miles of which, between a fourth and a third are occupied by backwaters and hills. What does that mean? It means that in an area of about 6000 Sq. miles—perhaps a little less—there is a population of $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions according to the last census and it is now anticipated to be about 6 millions in the forthcoming census. Six million people are thus existing, working and trying to mak a livelihood in an area of 6000 Sq. miles. That is a population the density of which is perhaps the highest in Asia excepting Java. It is this predominating factor which has to be borne in mind by every one who is concerned with the political or the financial administration of the State. It must also not be forgotten that the revenues of the State as well as the population of the State give it a rank among Indian States, next only to Hyderabad and Mysore and in the matter of general enlightenment and education this State yields to no part of India. In the matter of actual and potential revenve, there is no other State which has relatively larger possibilities because, as I shall endeavour presently to indicate, with the proper husbanding of our resources and proper expansion of our nation building services, it may be confidently asserted that in the course of the next decade, our revenues without additional taxation, can and will reach the 3 crores limit.

[President]

Now, having said that, there is one other compelling factor which must not be forgotten, and that is, that we have to buy our food. It is possible and I hope it will be our definite programme to increase the area of cultivation. This, however, does not amount to much in view of the lie of the land; but what we do not have in extension we must create in intensity. Intensive cultivation and the creation of new sources of food supply, like the soya bean which can be grown without difficulty and which serves agricultural as well as industrial needs—these are some of the urgent problems before us. We are not able to grow all these cereals and other food products which will keep us alive. We are today under the obligation to import rice from Burma or Siam, or other localities. Therefore, it must ever be borne in mind by those interested in the State and in the development of the State, that the commerce of the State, the industries of the State, and the activities of the State must be so directed, regimented, consolidated and organised that we might get enough by way of surplus to buy our food supplies. That is the reason why we want an active policy of industrialisation, and of a new education adapted to that industrialisation, in order to survive in the struggle for existence.

I have made special reference to this feature because, without complete co-operation between the Government and the people, without an one-pointed determination literally to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, without a definite resolve to improve our industrial possibilities and intensify our agricultural production, we shall be in a very difficult state.

In the domain of agriculture there are one or two matters which are exercising the minds of everyone in Travancore. One is the cocoanut problem. This is a matter of life and death to Travancore as it is to our neighbouring State and some of the nearby districts. We believe cocoanut has been dumped here from Ceylon to the prejudice of Indian produce. That has affected to a large extent the main industry of the State. The sooner this problem is dealt with, with large-heartedness and wide vision, with the underlying idea of augmenting Indian resources and for making India self-sufficient in this matter, and the sooner such policy is taken on hand by those responsible for the formulation and the carrying on of that policy into effect, the better will it be. The alternative is very dismal to contemplate. Therefore, it is hoped that the representations that this Government and the Government of the neighbouring State, and the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency are making to the Government of India, will fall on responsive ears and that we shall have some alleviation of our troubles. Practically, the cocoanut industry and the coir industry are the two fundamental pivotal industries of the State. It must be realised by those who are charged with the responsibility of deciding the question, that there is a difference between the industries as conducted here and those conducted elsewhere. Elsewhere, the production of cocoanut and cocoanut products is largely on a plantation basis.

Wealthy financiers and commercial magnates owning about one or two thousand acres or even larger areas, densely planted and carefully looked after, are easily able to produce and market their products under advantageous and competitive conditions, with that lavish advertisement which with the resources at their disposal they alone can afford, whereas in Travancore, production of cocoanut is intrinsically and solely, a cottage industry. Each poor man, with his backyard or field of half an acre or an acre, owns a few trees and out of the proceeds of these he expects to fill the gap of livelihood between necessity and starvation. It is therefore impossible for him adequately to advertise his goods; it is impossible for him, speaking practically, to mark or grade his goods and it is impossible to keep up all those high standards which people in a more fortunate situation are able to adopt. The handicap, the natural hardships of fragmented holdings and labour working on the margin of starvation, must also attract the attention and engage the careful consideration of the authorities, who will, I trust, deal with this matter in a spirit of all-India patriotism.

In this connection, I am able to give you some good news. I am glad to be able to tell you that, quite recently, the Canadian Government, from whose markets our coir produce were practically shut out on account of high tariff walls, have amended to our advantage the tariff rules with the result that we are now in a better position to capture that market. That is a part of the general scheme of Empire preference which, I trust, will enure to our advantage.

I have spoken of the necessity of producing our own food. There is one matter which should engage the attention of every one in this State and that is the importance of the quality of the food we eat. In the country-side, tapioca is the main and has almost become the exclusive diet of the poorer classes apart from a thin gruel or *conjee* and a stray jack or banana. A more innutritious product does not seem to have been invented by Nature and it is responsible for the peasantry's lack of resistance to disease and comparative inefficiency. The remedy is very clear and easy, if only it will be pursued, by the people and the Government agents, with a will. This country produces almost one-fifth of the total quantity of fish caught in the whole of India. What is taking place today in this State is that the fish is consumed only in the coastal areas, and a large portion of it is left to rot and waste. If there could be brought about a wise scheme of transport for the purpose of taking the fish, properly refrigerated, from the coast to the interior, and if in the interior those people who are not vegetarians (and they count more than four-fifths of the population of the State) could be given this nutritious food at a cheap rate, that would make all the difference between health and ill-health, efficiency and inefficiency. It was with that desire that the cold storage scheme was inaugurated in Trivandrum. At once began the cry of "deliberate starvation of fishermen". Propagandists went to the fishermen, went from house to house, and told them "Here is a scheme which will result in your elimination. The Government are out to make illicit gains at your

[President.]

expense." The result of such poisonous propaganda was that a very important and nation-building programme was delayed. The amateur politicians who were responsible for that propaganda ought to be ashamed of that propaganda, because they have delayed a vital scheme, by their short-sightedness by pursuing a short-sighted and idiotically destructive policy of blindly striking at Government. Government do not want to make a profit out of it; and if private enterprise will initiate such a system and will buy the fish up and send it cheaply and well-preserved to the interior parts, then the problem would be solved; not entirely of course, but to some extent. Surely, in such a matter, there is the possibility for complete co-operation between the Government and the people. I trust such co-operation will be forthcoming.

Another matter which most attracts the attention of visitors to this State is this. In certain seasons, the jack fruit is practically thrown to waste and you can see ripe jack fruits rotting on the road. The pine-apple, which is better in quality here than pine-apple almost anywhere else, is being allowed to waste, whereas in England today, if you want to buy pine-apple, you will have to pay like 50 to 100 times the price at which it can be purchased in Travancore according to the season. If a proper organisation is started for the purpose of establishing a canning industry, and for the export of our fruits, that will greatly advance the prosperity of our country.

Last year, speaking from my place as President, I indicated the policy of Government with regard to Trade Agency. I invited the Chambers of Commerce to take up that work so that the money paid to the Agents may be given to them as the representatives and protagonists of the commerce of this State, so that they might carry on the advertisement of our trade and do proper propaganda in relation to our products and manufactures. I trust that the commercial and industrial interests who are functioning in this State will come together and take all those responsibilities from Government in regard to the advertisement of the products of this country and propaganda work. That surely is a matter for non-official enthusiasm and conjoint effort. That surely is not the task of Government nor is any great result to be expected from what may be called the "red tape or *mamool*" routine of Government.

I may mention, in this connection, that in most countries in Europe, they largely augment their national incomes from what they call tourism the income derived from tourists. With a view to augment our income from that source arrangements are being made with Messrs. Thos Cook & Son, the biggest travel and transport agents in Europe, to act as our agents in London, Paris, Berlin, Colombo, New York, Singapore and Bombay. They will open what may be called a Travancore Section in London and in the other places mentioned. In addition to that they will keep select stocks of our natural and commercial products in those cities, for inspection. In addition to the work of that

organization, I trust the non-official agents of this State will so co-operate as to make it possible for us to derive a handsome income. Moreover, on a purely commercial and commission basis, Messrs. Thos Cook & Son will be paid a percentage of our net profit from the tourists who visit this State. As a matter of fact, arrangements are already in progress for the coming into Travancore of a large body of tourists. Those tourists in some of the luxury liners of Europe and America have till now been avoding Travancore for want of necessary facilities. We can expect from 400 to 500 tourists annually from 1940 onwards. But then what happens? That is a matter which again deserves the most anxious and careful consideration. A tourist comes here and he wants to purchase what may be called the characteristic goods of Travancore. Where is there that non-official organisation for the purpose of propaganda in regard to that matter? That is a question which the non-official public of Travancore will have to deal with. To expect Government to do that is to expect the impossible. Government, as they are constituted, the Heads of departments, Secretaries to Government, Assistant Secretaries, Superintendents and clerks may be very good in disposing of files; but in commercial matters, the flair for advertisement and the instinct for salesmanship are obviously and notably deficient in them. It is not the duty of Government but it is the public's duty to attend to propaganda work.

One more observation I have to make on the general budget. You will have seen on more than one occasion reference being made to what are called Government balances. There are two methods of financing productive and non-productive public schemes. One method is to adopt the maxim of posterity paying for what benefit posterity. The other is for us of the present generation to handle those works ourselves and pay for them ourselves. An over cautious—I do not want to characterise it differently—an over-cautious policy in the past has tended to this result, that to-day Travancore has got a tiny public debt of Rs. 50 lakhs whereas she has paid and is continuing to pay out of her income and her resources for the financing of the schemes, productive and non-productive, to the extent of 4 crores. Now surely, the water supply of Alleppey, the water supply of Shencottah or of Nagercoil, the re-making of a road on a quasi-permanent basis, the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the clay refining factory—all these things are ventures and enterprises which will benefit the country, not for the next two or three years but for the next 25 or 30 or 50 years. It stands to reason that those Governments which are embarking on projects of that kind should embark on those projects on borrowed capital, borrowing money from the public at as easy a rate as possible and providing for adequate sinking funds and distribute the repayment of the amounts so borrowed over a period of 20, 30, 40 or 50 years. That is the policy adopted everywhere else. We have, on the other hand, tried to finance all those projects practically out of our savings and out of our fluid and present resources. If I may so, that policy is not one which need be adhered to. It may be seen in this connection that in order not to make a

[President.]

violent departure from that policy, we have maintained the old plan in regard to the financing of our non-productive and our productive schemes for next year, that is, to the extent of Rs. 54 lakhs, from our savings and our income. I did not want to adopt any other plan because I did not desire to do so without these two Houses being fully acquainted with and the country fully conscious of the necessity to adopt a change of programme. In future, therefore, it will be the object and the aim of Government to finance these, what may be called, long-term enterprises by loans and not by trespassing upon savings or upon the revenue. Let me give you an instance. If we take the programme of capital works, at page 19 of the volume which is before us we find that next near we are spending Rs. 24·5 lakhs upon water supply schemes, drainage schemes, town planning schemes, military works and miscellaneous items. Obviously these are schemes which are of a permanent character and to finance these schemes posterity who will benefit by them as much as we do and in fact progressively more than we do, will have to pay. That amount of Rs. 24·5 lakhs should not, normally and according to the canons of modern finance, come out of our Savings or out of our revenues. But we are going to do so next year, because I did not desire to make a violent departure from the past practice. Let me take the instance of productive schemes:—

Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project	Rs.	20·00	lakhs.
Ceramic Factory	„	·50	„
Commercial Transport	„	1·75	„
Telephone Schemes	„	3·00	„
Other Electric Schemes	„	2·50	„
Loan to the Cochin Harbour	„	2·00	„

The same remarks apply to these. Therefore when you hear or read in this volume about what may be called decrease of Government balances, such decrease of Government balances, is entirely imaginary and easily preventable. The decrease of Government balances is due to this policy which I have tried to expound. What have we got in return for that? We have got capital works of a productive and protective nature of the value of Rs. 4 crores which will benefit this country not only now but for a long series of years. I am making these remarks in order that people may not run away with the idea that there has been some kind of hanky-panky or extravagant treatment with regard to Government finance. It is nothing more nor less than the adoption of a particular financial theory unsuited to present day conditions. According to the canons of the immediate past, productive and protective works which ought normally to be met by loan have been constructed out of our savings and out of our resources, a policy which makes our balances small nominally. But, when we remember that we can go to the money market with these assets at our back the raising of Rs. 2 crores at very favourable rates will be an easy proposition. Fortunately we are not obliged to make

any such excursions into the money market. In the course of the next year or two at the utmost we shall require only about Rs. 50 lakhs. The proper time will be chosen and when national or international tension is not so keen as at present I am sure that we shall get the best possible results. That our finances have been carefully husbanded by the Financial Secretary I might tell you by giving you an example. Recently the Government of India floated a loan and they substituted one variety of security by another. By promptly converting Rs. 33 lakhs of the old into the new Government of India loan we got a net profit of Rs. 79,000 out of it. That is chronicled in the Financial Secretary's note and I must congratulate the Financial Secretary and his department on the promptitude and the financial vision with which that transaction was conducted.

There is another matter which I desire to emphasise and emphasise very strongly. It must be remembered that the bulk of the income of the State is derived from indirect taxation. This is not often realised. 18 per cent. of the income is dervied from customs and match excise and another 18 per cent. from other excises and about 9 to 10 per cent. from salt. What does that mean? About half our total income is derived from what may be called central or federal sources of revenue. This is an aspect which has to be very carefully borne in mind in the discussions which may take place in the immediate future. It must be remembered that, in this respect, Travancore differs from almost every Province excepting Madras and Bombay and notoriously differs from the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Behar and also differs in this respect from almost every other State excepting the few maritime States which have not already entered into special arrangements with the Government of India.

Land Revenue yields to us less than Rs 40 lakhs; it represents, 15 per cent. of the total revenues of the State, whereas land revenue is the backbone of provincial finance generally speaking. Income Tax brings us about Rs 10 lakhs and the aggregate of the two taxes *i. e.* about 50 lakhs is all the direct tax that the people of the State are paying. In other words, a population of 5¼ millions is paying by way of direct taxation a total of Rs 50 lakhs; the bulk of our revenue, over two crores is derived from indirect taxation.

It will be seen from the figures that I have quoted that the incidence of Land Tax in the State is 10 annas per head per annum; surely that is one of the smallest items of direct taxation in the world.

Now, the elasticity of our revenue is another matter which should not be forgotten. Let me tell you exactly what we have done recently.

Remissions.

The following remissions were granted from 1112 onwards:—

In 1112 a seasonal remission of tax allowed to the Southern taluk came to Rs. 12,280. In 1113 there was a remission of tax including water cess and irrigation assessment in the Southern taluks for the

[President.]

Kanni crop. The benefit was extended to Kandukrishi and Sripandaravagai lands also. The total remission amounted to Rs 1,09,040. There was also a general remission of 50 per cent. on tax of Re. 1 and below, 12½ per cent. on tax above Re. 1 and total remission of land tax of one chuckram and less in respect of the current arreas for 1113 under Ayacut outstanding on the last day of Karkatakam. The amount thus remitted was Rs 93,858. The above remission was allowed in respect of water cess and irrigation assessment as well, the amount remitted being Rs 3,449. The benefit of these concessions was extended in 1114 to those who had already paid their tax for 1113 and to those who would pay their kists for 1114 at least one month before the close of the year. The amount remitted on this account is estimated at Rs 4,30,668.

A general remission of one half of the demand notice fee was allowed during the first half of 1114 for those who paid their dues before the end of Makaram 1114.

Twenty per cent. remission of the Ayacut demand in the taluks of Thovala, Agastheeswaram (except the pakuthies of Neendakara A and B divisions), and Shenkottah, including Sripandaravaga lands, has been allowed for a period of five years from the second half of 1114. On an average this brings about a remission of Rs 84,400 per annum.

RURAL UPLIFT.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been set apart in the budget for the next year for being utilised for rural welfare work. Seven Village Panchayats, constituted under Act VII of 1100, have been in existence for some years, but the results have fallen short of expectations. It is therefore proposed to introduce a scheme to rehabilitate the Village Panchayats. The idea is to have a Village Panchayat for every village. It is proposed to have one Panchayat in every taluk next year. The most suitable village will be selected for the purpose. All the nation-building departments will as far as possible be represented in the Panchayat and the Tahsildar of the taluk will be the chairman. It is expected that the changes now proposed will go a great way in improving the conditions of the villagers.

MARKET TOLLS.

Government also propose to abolish tentatively during the next year the market tolls in respect of head loads weighing less than twenty pounds. It is hoped that this will afford some relief to poor villagers who carry the fruits of their labours to the market and with the proceeds thereof purchase the necessaries of life.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN SOUTH TRAVANCORE.

About six months ago it was brought to the notice of Government by officials as well as by non-officials that there was scarcity of drinking water in South Travancore as most of the wells in the interior of the taluks had dried up. After carefully investigating the matter a

small committee was constituted in each of the five taluks to go from village to village, make enquiries as to the sources of water supply and to suggest the deepening or sinking of wells where necessary. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was distributed to the five taluks. The formalities such as preparation of estimates, etc., were dispensed with in order to save delay and the Tahsildars were directed to disburse the amounts in two or three instalments as the works progressed.

With a view to afford a plentiful supply of good water for drinking purposes in areas where its necessity is keenly felt so as to prevent the outbreak of epidemic diseases, particularly cholera and typhoid, Government have resolved that a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be provided in the budget for 1115 to be spent in digging permanent wells in South Travancore and Shencottah. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, the Director of Public Health and the Division Peishkar and the Executive Engineer concerned will form a standing committee for the purpose and will be at liberty to secure the co-operation of non-officials by the formation of committees either for a pakuthi or for a group of pakuthies or for a taluk. The idea is to carry out a three-year programme of sinking such wells.

A sum of Rs 7,500 will be provided in the budget for sinking big wells according to the P. W. D. plan and estimate after scrutiny by the Committee.

An annual expenditure of over Rs 1,000 is now being incurred for the supply of water to the Muttom Village by means of lorries. A scheme based on the tapping of a perennial spring at Attinkarai costing Rs 32,000 is proposed to be worked out. A sum of Rs 25,000 has been provided in the budget for the purpose.

Irrigation facilities in South Travancore.

The main source of water supply for irrigation purposes in South Travancore is the Kodayar Project, and it is found that this source is not adequate to meet the requirements particularly in years of partial failure of the monsoon. The possibility of augmenting the supply of water in the Kodayar Reservoir has been considered and an estimate for the investigation of the Perinchani Reservoir Scheme has been sanctioned. The necessary provision has been made in the budget for 1115.

Government have also resolved upon improvements to the existing tanks and have discountenanced their assignment either on registry or on Kuthagapattom. A sum of Rs 25,000 has been provided in the budget for 1115. A similar provision is proposed to be made in subsequent years also, and a standing committee of the Land Revenue Commissioner, the Division Peishkar, Trivandrum, and the Executive Engineer, Southern Division, will carry out the work of improving the tanks and they will be charged with the duty of utilising the amount successfully. They will be at liberty to secure the co-operation of leading non-officials by the formation of committees.

[President.]

CONSERVATION OF MONSOON RAIN WATER.

A scheme for the control and conservation of monsoon rain water by constructing suitable reservoir dams along the sources of rivers so as to regulate the flow of water and to prevent the silting of rivers in times of flood and the inrush of brine at other times is also under investigation and will be taken up early.

THOTTAPALLY SPILLWAY AND BRIDGE.

The existing facilities for the drainage of flood water in Kuttanad are poor and unsatisfactory. During monsoons the lower regions in Kuttanad remain submerged under more than five feet of water. It is proposed to construct a spillway at Thottapally with banks on either side of the channel with twenty feet top width. The channel itself will be 1200 feet wide and where it cuts the Quilon-Alleppey road it is proposed to put up an Ascu treated timber bridge. The investigation and survey are in progress and the construction of the bridge and the spillway will be taken up after the fixing of alignment of the road and the acquisition of the land. The approximate cost of the whole work will be Rs. 3,50,000.

I now turn to a topic which has aroused some controversy: and that is, our policy with regard to Jaffna tobacco and the imposition of slightly enhanced duty on it. I am now turning from direct to indirect taxation. Jaffna tobacco is now taxed at Rs 135 for a candy of 660 lbs. whereas in British India, a candy is taxed at Rs 1,650. This arrangement was brought about because the people of Travancore have cultivated and maintained an abiding taste for the particular method of curing adopted in what is called 'Jaffna tobacco'. That was the reason why, many many years ago, a certain special power or privilege was vested in the Government of Travancore for the levy of differential and favourable rates of duty on Jaffna tobacco with a view to stimulate its import into the State. To the extent to which that was done, we have crippled our own tobacco production notwithstanding the fact that there are large tracts within the State itself capable of raising tobacco, good tobacco; and it is not beyond the wit of man to devise a method by which the particular kind of curing is adopted by ourselves which gives Jaffna tobacco that flavour which commends itself to the palates or mouths of the people of Travancore. Surely, it was not beyond our capacity to devise some method of producing here a suitable substitute for Jaffna tobacco. But we have not done that. All the same, having regard to our revenue demands, purely for revenue purposes, we have now raised the duty on Jaffna tobacco from Rs 135 per candy to Rs 200. We have not yet concerned ourselves with the question of retaliatory measures against the repatriation or tariff policy of Ceylon. It is not my object now—nor will it be appropriate—to speak fully on that topic at this juncture. But, let it be remembered by Ceylon that one of our very flourishing trades was practically, annihilated by the heavy import duty imposed a few years ago by the Ceylon Government of Travancore eggs. Let it be remembered that Travancore, like the neighbouring State and the neighbouring districts of British India, is suffering on

account of the dumping into British India of Ceylon cocoanut and cocoanut products. Our natural markets are being interfered with, so that it would not be inequitable or sinful, on the part of the Travancore Government, if they exercise their power in this matter to secure their legitimate rights and claims. But we have not so far done so in the interest of amity and of possible fruitfulness in the negotiations on foot. I leave it at that.

Turning now to expenditure, it will be seen that over Rs 50 lakhs are spent on education and Rs 33 lakhs on roads, bridges, protective irrigation and other P. W. D. works; and, under the heading Medical, Public Health and Sanitation we spend about Rs 15 lakhs. As against these, only less than 4 per cent. of the total revenues of the State go to the Privy Purse of His Highness the Maharaja.

Turning next to the schemes now in execution, I desire first to deal with the most important among them. You have heard from the Financial Secretary that the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is expected to supply power from the middle of December. I have gone there; and may confidently assure the House that there would be no further delay, so much so, that in the expectation that power would be available in December, we are now entering into contracts for the supply of power in bulk to various individuals and organisations. It will also be noticed that the Trivandrum Electric Supply has built up adequate reserve and is thriving very well. Once cheap power becomes available, there will be ample scope for industrial and agricultural progress on intensive lines. I desire to reiterate what I said when I began my remarks, namely, unless intensive agriculture and wide-spread industries are resorted to, the future of this State would be dismal. In relation to this subject those who have the future of the State at heart are dissatisfied with the present methods of the Agricultural Department here, as are the people of the other parts of India with regard to the Agricultural Departments there. What happens is this. The Agricultural Department opens demonstration farms. These farms are almost always objects of ridicule among the neighbouring peasants because of the poor out-turn after much inevitable overhead and departmental expenditure. These farms must be run for research work, for the production of new strains, for introducing economical methods, for familiarising people with new varieties of food stuffs or fruit and new veterinary practice and breading of new types. They assert that if the Department would give them the money they spend on their farm they could produce much better results than the Department. Unless the Department is able to discover a new variety of food crop or commercial crop, or eradicate some pest or do some really creative work, there would be no use in maintaining any of these demonstration farms which are a real handicap to Government. These farms may also be conceivably useful if they attract young and educated persons and enable them to study new and intensive methods of horticulture, agriculture or veterinary practice or cattle-breeding. While saying this I am not oblivious to the fact that this state of affairs is nothing peculiar to Travancore; this is what is taking place in

President.]

Madras; the same thing occurs elsewhere too. Everywhere you have Directors, Assistant Directors and other officers in the Department; a number of demonstration farms are started without any of them attracting the attention of the common people of the country; we have our fruit farm at Cape Comorin, and other futile institutions. There is no arrangement for proper propaganda or marketing.. The whole arganisation is run on essentially unbusinesslike lines. This is the position with regard to the Agricultural Departments of all Governments in India.

To summarise, this Department should confine itself to research work in the matter of discovery and production of new varities, elimination of plant diseases, eradication of pests, and also the starting, if possible, of farms like that of Rothhamstead which will show to the people of the country that the Government can produce better and more products at a cheaper cost than the common peasant of the country. If the Travancore Agricultural Department can do that, let it live; if not, let it not live.

Similar and even more drastic remarks are called for in regard to the Co-operative Department. Now, the Co-operative Department has become an agency of petty and short-sighted usurers. It has become a money-lending organisation too often benefiting a coterie. Many of our societies do not practise co-operative principles. No doubt, it was one of the objects of the progenitors of the movement to afford cheap credit also.

But that was only a subsidiary idea. The Co-operative Department was designed for the purpose of bringing people together, to pool their agricultural and industrial resources to arrange for marketing their products, distributing manure, doing propaganda work and proper marketing, and the affording of cheap credit was only one of the means to an end which was that of co-ordinating the united efforts of an otherwise scattered community of peasant proprietors and small industrialists. The result of that is that, today, 60 to 65 per cent. of our co-operative societies have no right to exist. It would be the duty of the Government to take all necessary steps to bring about the extinction, in as painless a manner as possible, of these so-called co-operative societies which have become a meance to society and to the co-operative ideal, and then the other really useful co-operative societies will be so re-organised that they may do real co-operative work. That is what the Government have in their view.

I have spoken of the difficulties of meeting competition with Ceylon in regard to cocoanut. Supposing, for instance, we can combine ourselves into co-operative societies for the purpose of advertisement and grading and finding markets for cocoanut products, treatment of cocoanut pests, etc., the problem can be largely solved. What do they do in Denmark? Today, England has ceased to be an agricultural country; and Denmark has taken advantage of it. They have organised co-operative societies for production and for marketing. Every

morning, co-operatively produced milk and cheese and butter transported by steamers run by co-operative organisations are supplied by Denmark to the English people, at a cheaper rate than that offered by the English farmer to his own countrymen. It must be our objective hereafter to attract our unemployed young men to agriculture and industry. In that, Government will help them. If it is made increasingly clear to every young man and young woman in the country that Government, for their normal work, do not want B. A's., B. L's. or M. A's., and that the money spent on higher education could better be utilised for the improvement of his farms and factories, it is possible that our young men may turn towards agriculture. The glamour of clerical and ministerial service must be strenuously extinguished.

Now, the remarks which I made with regard to the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments were not made with a view to offer a reproach. The Agricultural and Co-operative Departments in Travancore are as good as the Departments elsewhere. The whole outlook has to be changed. What is wanted is intensive agriculture which alone can enable us to grow our own food. Unless we achieve this, we shall be nowhere. The Agricultural Department will bear that in mind and work with that end in view.

Now I come to another question which has a vital bearing on the prosperity of the country and that is the question of administration of justice. It is not necessary for me to point out that elimination of delay in the administration of justice is fundamental to commercial and industrial prosperity. It would indeed be difficult if a person who has got commercial transactions has to wait 4, 5, 6 or 7 years for realisation of his dues. If he has also to encounter various vexatious judicial obstacles such as indefinite adjournments and stay of proceedings and so forth, then it would be all the more difficult for him. We cannot have what may be called real progress unless we eliminate law's delays.

At the same time let me deal with the extravagant suggestion put forward by certain persons who ought to have known better. It has been said that Indian States should have resort to the High Court of some neighbouring province by way of appeal against the judgments of their own High Courts. I have practised in many of the Courts in India and also in England and I have studied judicial systems in Europe; and I may assure honourable members in this House and the public beyond our confines, in the matter of judicial acumen, impartiality and what may be called judicial and legal equipment, the Travancore High Court and the subordinate judiciary and bar here are not behind their compeers in the High Court in Madras or in any other British Indian Province. It is a preposterous idea to ask the Hyderabad, the Mysore, or the Travancore Courts to make themselves subordinate to any of the British Indian High Courts. From a comparison with the most of the other High Courts in India we shall not suffer in any respect. The idea is fantastic and the best treatment will be to ignore it.

Having said that, I come back to the question of laws' delays. It is hoped that lawyers and judges will co-operate in order to make it possible for Travancore to be as good in the matter of speediness in the transaction of legal business and in the quick formulation of legal judgments, as any other State or Province. Unless that is done, we shall not improve our trade or commerce. People are shy of investing money in Travancore. People are shy of conducting business here. Why? Largely because of laws' delays. I do not say that elsewhere matters are perfect. Figures are before me which would show that the position is worse in some other places. But that is no consolation. It is hoped that Travancore will set its house in order in this respect. I am confident that the legal and judicial elements in the country will co-operate to that end.

The next point that I want to dwell upon is the question of our forest resources. I would have had nothing to say on the subject but for the fact that there is a series of questions with regard to the possibilities of the experiment conducted by Mr. Kamesam.

Now, honourable members will be glad to hear—because as very often happens, no man is properly appreciated in India unless he gets a certificate from somewhere outside—Mr. Kamesam was fortunate to get recently a lakh of rupees for his ascu patent right sold to a certain American scientific syndicate. I congratulate him for this recognition. It is not merely for theoretical experimentation that Government have engaged his services: he has got certain realistic ideas which the Government thought they could take advantage of. A scientist should be an idealist and a realist as well. To the extent to which he is an idealist Government will clip his wings and to the extent to which he is a realist Government will take advantage of the results of his realistic experimentations

With regard to the minerals, the position is this: Some years ago, the Travancore Government handed over to one company 100 miles of our seaside up to a particular width, for the purpose of exploiting the mineral resources found in the sands. Subsequently similar licences were given to other companies also. These companies made large profits, but the royalty they paid to Government was very meagre. So, Government resolved that nobody could get licences for exploiting our mineral resources unless Government were paid a certain percentage of the net profit out of the venture. While we are glad to encourage the exploitation of the mineral resources of our country, we should be very careful that the State's financial interests are duly safeguarded. Government are fully aware of the fact that any competitive commercial enterprise departmentally run is not likely to succeed: but where there is a monopoly, there is no harm in Government undertaking its exploitation. This is preferable to handing over the monopoly to private persons without adequate protection to governmental interestst In the matter of china clay it is a monopoly and we mean to keep tha. property to ourselves and utilise it to the utmost benefit of the State.

Moreover, we are primarily interested in selling the china clay in lump, than in the manufacture of artistic wares out of it. But by the manufacture of pipes and other articles for Government needs even without manufacturing artware we hope to make considerable profit. The sale of artware is a difficult proposition by reason of world competition.

Next we come to the question of Transport. The Financial Secretary has made it abundantly clear in his statement that the scheme has great possibilities. It was first intended to start the scheme on a particular route and see the result at the end of two years; that period expires in March next year. The House will, I trust, express itself as to whether we should extend the scheme or not. The minimum profit that we should get is 15 to 20 per cent, on the capital outlay. Now, the very first month of opening the Munnar-Cochin Transportation has demonstrated what a profitable concern it is. I shall explain the outlines of the scheme. Till now, all the tea produced in the High Ranges—they produce a considerable proportion of the total quantity of tea grown in India—went from Travancore to Bodinayakanur and *via* Bodinayakanur to Tuticorin. Therefore, the State was losing all the profits derivable from the exportation of tea from the High Ranges, as also the profit that could be made by the transportation, back to the estates, of all provisions required for the estate coolies. Now, with the development of the Cochin Harbour, after negotiations, we got the agency for transportation to and from Cochin and Munnar *via* Alwaye. This means that we are to transport perhaps 40 to 50 thousand tons of exportable material for the mutual benefit of Cochin Port and Travancore. In this connection I may say, in view of certain observations let fall elsewhere that we do not admit that by doing all this we shall forget Alleppey and its claims. We propose to maintain and develop our own ports, while helping substantially the Cochin Harbour scheme in which we are partners.

The advantage of private management of industrial concerns has been proved by the transfer of the Government Sugar Factory which was a practically defunct and insolvent Travancore company. It has been stated that the Government have encouraged an essentially foreign concern in this respect. Whose fault was that? The shares of the company were open for Travancoreans. But how many shares were taken by Travancoreans? In any case, the company has paid to our Government, last year, an amount of Rs 57,500 by way of income-tax surper-tax and our share of the net profits. And the company is extending its operation to a large range of pharmaceutical products.

Now a word about the Rubber Factory. When this factory was run by Government it met with the usual fate. Then it was transferred to the management of a lessee. The products of the factory were good. They made various beautiful artistic things, but they ignored the necessity of propaganda and marketing arrangements. They committed the same error as Governments are apt to commit, *i. e.*, sit down and write notes and expect profits to drop into their bags.

[President.]

The present idea is this; there is the Transport Department which can utilise at least one product of the Rubber Factory, namely, the inner tubes. And then, the factory can produce good bicycle tyres and tubes; there are innumerable young men—and perhaps young women also hereafter—who use bicycles for their work or as a pastime. It is thus hoped that there will be an assured market for bicycle tyres and tubes. If the factory will supply all the inner tubes required for the Government Transport Department and for the other transport systems in the State, as also bicycle tyres and tubes, I think it can be run on a profit, provided the Government brings into existence an efficient marketing organisation. I may assure the House that unless the Government are able to bring into existence a proper marketing agency, Government will not think of working the factory again. There is no use making a thing on a commercial scale, unless you know how to sell it.

In order to achieve the results that we anticipate from all these enterprises what is wanted is enthusiasm and a re-oriented system of education; or in other words the practicalisation of education. It is there that we have our University to help us. The extent to which the University will cease to be a manufactory of second-rate by-products, and the extent to which it is able to send out intelligent, trained young men whose aspirations and bent of mind will be towards nation building activities, will be the measure of our having achieved our objects in starting our own University. Almost every day, we get questions relating to public service; that has become what may be called the main pre-occupation of the journals of the State as it is one of the main items on which legislatures concentrate. It is the hope of Government that sooner or later public service will be regarded as a secondary and ancillary feature of national life and national activity. It is in order to make the public service, clerical posts and ministerial appointments, not the main ambition of the people of the country, that we are trying at reorganisation of our education,—physical, intellecutal and psychological.

Now, fellow-members, the future programme of the State does not contemplate any fresh taxation; it relies for revenue upon natural expansion, and upon the utilisation of the natural resources of the State, including the forests and fields and minerals and their exploitation, the possibility of the export of fish, fish oil, coconut, coconut products, glycerine manufactured out of coconut oil, and the manufacture of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid in the State as ancillary to large-scale industry. In order to bring about success in this venture, team spirit is essential, and it should not be allowed to flag. In this connection it is worthwhile referring to a pronouncement recently made, which unless I mention the name of the author, may not be believed to have emanated from that source.

"While I am in favour of encouraging cottage industries, I lay emphasis on the industrialisation of the country on a wide

scale, which alone can produce the requisite amount of material for the people if they are to have higher standards of life."

The author of this statement is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Please note 'higher standards of life'—not the lowering of the standard of living by having recourse to misdirected ideals. He insists on industrialisation, not as contradistinguished from or opposed to cottage industries, but side by side with it. I shall not dilate upon this. Unfortunately we have suffered a great deal from the conflict between two ideals. Fortunately those ideals are now being harmonised.

There is a final thought which may be kept in mind. The people of Travancore have a right to be proud of themselves. They have got a duty to preserve the prestige, the honour, the dignity, the glory of Travancore. Our material progress depends on our psychological qualities, equipment and strivings as much as on our physical attributes and our accessories. Therefore, it must always be remembered by the men and women of Travancore that, to the extent to which they are proud of Travancore, to the extent to which they are anxious and prepared to make Travancore the foremost State in India and one of the foremost units of the British Empire, to that extent alone will they justify themselves. With that hope; with the feeling that Travancore will surely rise to the full height of her own stature, I wish you Godspeed in your labours. (*Cheers.*)

The joint sitting terminated at 1-10 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION, 1939/1114

Monday the 24th July 1939/8th Karkadakam 1114.

The Travoncore Sri Mulam Assembly met in the Legislative Chamber at eleven of the clock on Monday the 24th July 1939 with Sachivottama Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I E., Dewan-President presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took the oath and signed the rolls :—

Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib (*Inspector General of Police*)

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (*Pro-Vice Chancellor*)

Mr. A. Gopala Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*)

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*)

Mr. M. P. Joseph (*Excise Commissioner*)

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer*)

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar (*Chief Secretary to Government*)

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai (*Secretary to Government*)

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Land Revenue and Income tax Commissioner*)

Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar (*Deputy Chief Engineer*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Statement showing the length of the roads and canals in Travancore.

1. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the length of the roads and canals in each of the taluks of Travancore at present?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*) : The attention of the member is invited to pages 253 and 254 of the Statistics of Travancore of 1112 M. E.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : സ്ററാററിസ്റ്റിക്സിന്റെ ൨൫൩-ം ൨൫൪-ം വശങ്ങളിൽ ഈ ചോദ്യത്തിന്റെ മറുപടിയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഏതു ആണ്ടത്തെ സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സിൽ ആണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : ൧൧൧൨-ലെ സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സിൽ ആണ്, ഈ വിവരങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ൧൧൧൨-ാമാണ്ടിനു ശേഷം ഈ വിവരങ്ങൾ അറിയുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം എന്താണ്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: ൧൧൧൨-ന് ശേഷമുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ തയാറാക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു.

Statement, by caste, of Tahsildars.

2\. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Tahsildars now in service?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : A *statement is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ ആരേയും തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരായി നിയമിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല. അതു് എന്തുകാരണത്താലാണെന്നു് പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടന്മാർക്കു് പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്താണ് സാധാരണയായി തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു്. മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടന്മാരിൽ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കർ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു അതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കും സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നും തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നും അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ആരും ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ അവരെ നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnathunad* cum *Parur*) : കത്തോലിക്കരെ തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരായി ഗവമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും നേരിട്ടു റിക്രൂട്ട് ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് ഗവമെന്റു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

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* *Vide* Appendix I.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇല്ല. മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermede*): സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നും നേരിട്ട മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത് എപ്പോഴാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്തു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

Tahsildars appointed during the last three years.

3. ***MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Tahsildars now in service, who were appointed during the last three years?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : A statement is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ൧൧൧൨, ൧൧൧൩, ൧൧൧൪ ഈ ആണ്ടുകളിൽ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരുടെ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ഒരൊററ ആളെപ്പോലും തഹശീൽദാരായി നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളത് എന്തു കാരണത്താലാണെന്ന് പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതിന്റെ ഉത്തരം മുമ്പുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഈ ചോദ്യം ഇപ്പോഴല്ലെ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്, പിന്നെ അതിനു മുമ്പ് എങ്ങിനെ ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞു?

ഈ നിലക്ക് നിയമനം നടത്തിയാൽ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നും ഒരാളെ തഹശീൽദാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിന് എത്രകൊല്ലം വേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന പരാതിയുടെ ദൂഷ്യത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിന് ഈ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവരെ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും നേരിട്ട നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് ഗവൺമെന്റ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതു് മേലാൽനടത്തേണ്ട ഒരു പാളിസിമാത്രമാണ്.

* *Vide* Appendix II.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരിൽനിന്നു മാത്രമേ തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുകയുള്ളോ?

MR. M. K NILAKANTA AIYAR : സാധാരണയായി അങ്ങിനെയാണു് നിയമിക്കാറുള്ളതു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: എക്സൈസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : അവശ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആരെയെങ്കിലും തഹശീൽദാരായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇല്ല.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : May I know whether any of the Assembly Members has been appointed as Magistrates ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Yes.

Statement, by caste, of the Assistant Excise Commissioners.

4. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Assistant Excise Commissioners, now in service ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH (*Excise Commissioner*): The *statement is laid on the table.

New Recruits to the Police.

5. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether a few persons have been recruited to each of the Police Stations during the last few months ;

(*b*) if so, the total number of persons thus recruited, their pay, and allowances, if any ; and

(*c*) the nature of the work of the persons thus recruited and the qualifications on the basis of which they were recruited ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM (*Inspector-General of Police*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 1897 (including the Armed Reserve).

3 Inspectors—Pay Rs. 50, P. T. A. Rs. 16.

10 Sub-Inspectors—Pay Rs. 35, R. A. Rs. 5.

1 1st Grade Head Constable—Pay Rs. 25, L. A. Rs. 3, H. R. A. Rs. 2.

3 2nd Grade Head Constables—Pay Rs. 22, L. A. Rs. 3, H R. A. Rs. 2.

36 3rd Grade Head Constables—Pay Rs. 18, L. A. Rs. 3, H. R. A. Rs. 2.

*Vide Appendix III.

46 Head Constables—Pay Rs. 10.
40 1st Class Constables—Pay Rs. 14 and allowances Rs. 6½.
416 1st Class Constables—Pay Rs. 7.
40 2nd Class Constables—Pay Rs. 13 and allowances Rs. 5¼.
67 2nd Class Constables—Pay Rs. 13 and allowances Rs. 4.
935 2nd Class Constables— Pay Rs. 6.
300 4th Class Constables—Pay Rs. 11 and allowances Rs. 4.

(c) To help the Local Police in the maintenance of law and order. Qualifications—literacy and physical fitness.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): May I know from the honourable member the reason for the disparity between the pay of the fourth class constables getting Rs. 11 and the second class constables getting only Rs. 6?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: The second class constable getting Rs. 6 belongs to the special police while the fourth class constable or under, Rs. 11 belongs to the armed reserve.

MR. KOTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*): May I know from the honourable member why he has not given in the answer the proper designations of the officers concerned and why the designations that he has given are misleading?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: I may assure the honourable member that there was no intention on my part or on the part of anybody else to give misleading information. The designations are in order.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the number of Ezhavas in the total number recruited?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: 14 constables were Ezhavas.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Does it refer to the armed reserve?

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): May I know from the honourable member the method adopted in making the recruitment?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: It was done according to the order of the communities. I may tell the honourable member that the Ezhava community was placed higher in the order. In the first group Maravars came first, Nadars came second and Ezhavas came third. Each community was distributed into groups and from these groups men were selected and subjected to a sort of open competitive test. In that way these men were selected.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ൪൬ ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെ ൧൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളക്രമത്തിലും ൪൦ ഫസ്റ്റ്ക്ലാസ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾ

മാരെ ൪൰ രൂപാ ശമ്പളക്രമത്തിലും നിയമിച്ചു എന്നുകാണുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്റെ റാങ്ക് കുറയുംതോറും ശമ്പളക്രമം കൂടിവരത്തക്കനിലയിൽ നിയമനം നടത്തിയതു് എന്തു കാരണത്താലാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalai*): May I know from the honourable member, whether graduates in service applied for promotion?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: Yes, they did; and I subjected them to the same test.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know the number of graduates in service who applied?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: I am sorry, I have not got the information now.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether there were applications from graduates for direct recruitment to the constabulary?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: Yes.

MR. N. NARAYANA KUKUP: As Sub-Inspectors?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM. There were.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know the number?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: Altogether there were about 600 applications and my impression is that about 40 to 50 were from graduates.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (*Vaikam* cum *Kottayam*): സബ്ബ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ നിയമനത്തെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നോട്ടിഫിക്കേഷൻ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലേ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: Yes, Sir.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: സബ്ബ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ നിയമനത്തിനുള്ള മിനിമം ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ എന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: I shall read out the qualifications. This is the notification, Sir.

WANTED.

Applications are invited from candidates for temporary appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police, Armed Reserve, Travancore State, on a monthly pay of Rs. 35 plus Rs. 5 allowance. Applications should reach this office on or before the 25th February 1939. They should conform to the following physical and educational qualifications:—

Age :—	Below 25
Height :	5′ 8″
Chest :—	33″ minimum with expansion of 2″ on inspiration.
Minimum Educational qualifcations.	English School Leaving Certificate.

N. B.— (i) Candidates should appear before the undersigned at their own cost for personal interviews, if necessary.

(ii) Preference will be given to candidates who have experience in military training (Elementary).

(iii) The vacancies are of a temporary nature and liable to be terminated at short notice.

(iv) Further particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned.

Sd/- G. S. Abdul Karim,
*Inspector-General of **Police**.*

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: യാതൊരു പരീക്ഷയും പാസാകാതെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷും മലയാളവും എന്നുമാത്രം പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളെ സബ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരായി നിയമിച്ചു കാണുന്നു. പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ വേറെയാരും ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണൊ അങ്ങിനെ നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: I am not sure. I took all qualifications into consideration and in addition I put all these people to a test. Those that came out successful were taken.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ വേറെ ധാരാളമുണ്ടായിരിക്കെ യാതൊരു പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുമില്ലാത്ത ഈ ആളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു് പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: No, Sir. There was no such instance at all.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN കെ. പി. പരമേശ്വരൻനായർ യാതൊരു പരീക്ഷയും പാസായിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഭാസ്കരൻനായർ ബി. എ. എന്നൊരാൾകൂടി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

PRESIDENT: What happened to Mr. K. P. Parameswaran Nair?

PRESIDENT: We are dealing with new recruits to the Police. Does the honourable member refer to the Police examination or the University examination?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു മിനിമം ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ പാസ്സായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: Apparently the honourable member is not aware of the N. B. in the notification I read out in which I stated that preference will be given to candidates who have experience in military training. That particular Nair has had that military training which nobody in my force had. He has been specially trained at the cost of Government at Nowshera in the North Western Frontier Province. He has studied up to the S. S. L. C.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: പോലീസ് റഗുലേഷൻ പ്രകാരം ഒരു പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് അഞ്ചടി ആറിഞ്ച് പൊക്കമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു അഞ്ചടി ആറിഞ്ചു പൊക്കം മതിയെന്നിരിക്കെ ഒരു സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു അഞ്ചടി എട്ടിഞ്ചു പൊക്കം വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: It was a case of recruitment to the armed reserve and so I wan,ed to have some tall and well built fellows in order that they may be able to man the reserve well.

PRESIDENT: The honourable members must kindly remember that so far as supplementary questions are concerned, each person is technically entitled to put questions only once when his turn comes. There has been a relaxation of that rule. What has happened here is that the same person asks many questions one after another, so much so, I am afraid the lack of consideration for the rights of other members has made the question hour less effective. If the same honourable member were to ask many questions, to that extent, he will be substracting from the time allowed to the other members. Hereafter, whenever questions of general interest come up I propose to allow each member who is interested, to put two or three questions during his turn. If necessary, having regard to the public interest aroused, I will give the honourable members a little more time.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ലിറ്ററസി എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ മാനദണ്ഡം കണക്കാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു ഏതു വിധത്തിലാണ്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: By standard of literacy I mean that he should understand me and I should understand him. He must be able to talk and understand intelligently what occurs between us. That is to say, he must have read to some extent.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമുതൽ ഫൊർത്ത് ക്ലാസ്സ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾ വരെയുള്ളവരുടെ ലിററസി ഏതുതരത്തിലാണു കണക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: Certainly for the purpose of armed reserve, possession of special qualifications that I wanted in addition to other general qualifications is the standard.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR (*Karunagapally cum Kartikapally*): May I know the names of the Inspectors who were selected?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: What happened is this I reorganised the Department within three months of my arrival with the result that there was a recurring reduction of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 15,000 in the Police Budget. In that reduction, I found that I had 3 excess Inspectors in the Traffic branch and of those 3, two were absorbed, as a special economy, in the armed Reserve. and one as a Station House officer.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ എത്ര കത്തോലിക്കർ ഉണ്ട്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: To my knowledge, there is one.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: കത്തോലിക്കർ ഉള്ളതായിഇവിടെ ആരേയും പറഞ്ഞു കാണുന്നില്ല.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: P. I. Koshi is a Catholic.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU; ഞാൻ കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ കാര്യമാണു ചോദിച്ചത്. ഒരൊററ കത്തോലിക്കനെപ്പോലും നിയമിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല. അത് അവരിൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: As I said, what I did was I selected people in groups, bearing in mind the importance of communities who are less represented in service, and put them to the necessary test as indicated in the Notification. Those who succeeded in that competitive test were selected for appointment.

PRESIDENT: What the member wants is why the claims of Catholics did not arrest the attention of the Inspector General of Police when selecting Inspectors.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: I am very sorry that no Catholic came within the orbit of my selection.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ ഇതിനു തക്ക യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ആരും ഇല്ലെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർവിചാരിക്കുന്നതു?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: I notified for the selection of men and it is for the community concerned to come forward with applications.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: (*Minachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Sir, on a point of order. Can a member be allowed to make a speech in answering a question?

PRESIDENT: Honourable members while asking questions deliver a speech, and the official members sometimes are necessitated to make lengthy statements. The question of the comparative length of these two, is not for the President to decide.

Road from Kothamangalam to the "Mankulam" estate.

6. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a public road at present from Kothamangalam to the "Mankulam" estate; if there is such a road, whether it is maintained by the P. W. D.; if not, whether sanction has been accorded to any one to improve such a road; if sanction has been given, the person to whom it has been given;

(*b*) whether a lorry while carrying persons to Mankulam along the above mentioned road on the 3rd of Medom, fell down from the bridge on the 'Punambumkutti' river causing death to several persons and injury to some others; and

(*c*) if so, the number that died and the number injured?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) i. There is a road; but only a portion of it is a public road;

ii. Only 21 7/8 miles from Kothamangalam is maintained by the P. W. D. the remaining portion up to Mankulam Estate (12 5/8) miles is not maintained by the P. W. D.

iii. No.

iv. In view of answer to part iii, this does not arise.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) 4 died and 21 injured.

Sub-Inspectors appointed to the Armed Police.

7. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving details of the Sub-Inspectors appointed to the Armed Police by the present Inspector-General, by promotion from the service and recruitment from outside, also showing their examination qualifications, height, caste and military training?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM: A *statement is laid on the table.

Head clerks of V. P. Courts.

8. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the Head clerks of V. P. Courts are full-time

*Vide Appendix—IV.

Government servants;

(*b*) whether they are allowed to carry on other business such as trade etc.;

(*c*) if so, whether such officers are entitled to file complaints in the V. P. court where they are employed;

(*d*) whether they are aware of Head clerks of V. P. courts carrying on trade singly or jointly as aforesaid and filing cases as plaintiffs connected with such shops, in courts where they are employed; and

(*e*) if the clerks of the V. P. courts are full-time Government servants, whether it is usual to transfer them?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Yes.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഇപ്പോഴും ആതരം പ്രവർത്തികൾ വല്ലവരും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: ഇല്ല.

Nurses in the Ayurveda Department.

9. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of nurses appointed in the Ayurveda Department in 1113 and 1114 and the number among them granted exemption from age bar; and

(*b*) the community to which the person exempted from age-bar belongs?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The number appointed—3

The number granted exemption from age bar—1.

(*b*) Other Christian.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നഴ്സുകളായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിന് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതകൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്ന് പറയുന്നതിന് ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Vydia Sastri test and mid-wifery training in Women and Children's Hospital.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നഴ്സുകളെല്ലാം ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരാണോ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: അല്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഈ നിയമനം നടത്തിയ അവസരത്തിൽ പരീക്ഷ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും ഈഴവനഴ്സ് അപേക്ഷകരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: ഈ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ആരും ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ൧൧൦-൧൧൧൧-ൽ ആരെങ്കിലും നഴ്സ്ജോലിക്ക് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: പലരും അപേക്ഷകരായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: അപ്പോൾ നടത്തിയ നിയമനത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഈഴവനെഴ്സിന്റെ അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിച്ച് നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: ഇല്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: നഴ്സിംഗ് ജോലിയിൽ മൂന്നരവർഷത്തെ പരിചയവും തൈക്കാട്ടു സ്ത്രീകൾക്കും കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങൾക്കുമായുള്ള ആശുപത്രിയിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ടപോലെയുള്ള പരിശീലനവും നഴ്സ്ജോലിക്കുള്ള പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയും സിദ്ധിച്ച ഒരു ഈഴവനഴ്സ് അപേക്ഷകരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലുണ്ടായിരിക്കെ, നഴ്സ്ജോലിക്കുള്ള പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയില്ലാതേയും തൈക്കാട്ടു ആശുപത്രിയിൽ പരിശീലനം ഇല്ലാതേയും ഏജ്ബാർ എക്സെംപ്ഷൻ സിദ്ധിക്കാതേയുമുള്ള ഒരു നഴ്സിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: തൈക്കാട്ടാശുപത്രിയിലെ പരിശീലനം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന അപേക്ഷകർ ആരും ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ശ്രീമതി ഭാർഗവിയമ്മ എന്ന നഴ്സിനു എന്തെല്ലാം പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുണ്ട്?

PRESIDENT: If the name of any particular candidate is mentioned in this House in respect of any proposed or impending appointment the liklihood is that he will never get the appointment. That is a practical certainty. If any individual is specially named, in the House that candidate will not get any appointment if Government can possibly prevent it. That is a basic rule that has been formulated and sent for the guidance of Government officers. If questions or resolutions at mass meetings or representations from communities dealing with special claims of individuals are ever raised, definite circulars have been sent to the officers directing them to avoid if possible appointing such individuals.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : If I wish to see that a particular candidate does not get a post, will it be sufficient to mention the name of that individual ?

PRESIDENT : If as a matter of fact any particular candidate does not want the appointment but wants a communal grievance to be redressed, the grievance will be dealt with but the particular named candidate will not be appointed. So this is a matter which I entirely leave to the discretion of the honourable members.

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: ശ്രീമതി ഭാർഗവിയമ്മ എന്നൊരു നഴ്സ് ഇല്ല.

Examiner in the Ayurveda Department.

10. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether an Ezhava was appointed as an Examiner in the Ayurveda Department in 1114 and whether that appointment was cancelled afterwards ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : Two Ezhavas were appointed as Examiners and their appointment was not cancelled.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ൧൧൧൪ മേടം ൧൨-ാംനു അവരെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : ചില ഈഴവന്മാരെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ൧൧൧൪ മേടം ൧൨-ാംനു-ലെ നിയമനത്തിൽ ഇവർ അപേക്ഷക്കാരി ആയിരുന്നോ ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളതായി അറിവില്ല.

Siddha Vaidyam.

11. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether there is any aided *Siddha Vaidya* Hospital in the State;

(*b*) the number of recognised *Siddha Vaidya* Hospitals ?

(*c*) whether any of the officers in the Ayurveda Department have any knowledge of *Siddha Vaidya* system of medicine ;

(*d*) whether the Department prefers *Ayurveda Vaidyans* to *Siddha Vaidyans* in awarding grants ;

(*e*) the total number of *Ayurveda Vaidyasalas* and Hospitals in the State and the amount of annual grants paid to them ;

(*f*) the total number of aided *Siddha Vaidyalsalas* in the State and the amount of annual grants paid to them ; and

(*g*) the total number of recognised *Siddha Vaidyasalas* in the State ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Nil.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Total number of aided *Ayurveda Vaidyasalas*—152
Total number of aided *Ayurveda* Hospitals—3
Amount of annual grant. Rs. 33,060.

(*f*) Total number of aided *Siddha Vaidyasalas* 10
Amount of annual grant. Rs. 1,860

(*g*) 18.

Promotions in the Ayurveda Department.

12. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Director of Ayurveda has recommended to Government an under-graduate in the scale of Rs. 25-40 in the Ayurveda Department to be appointed in the scale of Rs. 40-70 overlooking the claims of a graduate working in the same scale of pay; and

(*b*) if so, the community to which the said graduate and the under-graduate belong?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

Curator, Ayurveda Department.

13. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) who the present Curator of the Ayurveda Department is and when he was appointed to that post; and

(*b*) whether the Director has sent any letter to Government recommending the appointment of the person now working as the Curator?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (*a*) Vydiakalanidhi V. P. Kunjan Pillai; from 24-8-1114.

(*b*) Correspondence between Governmental departments and Government cannot be disclosed.

Ryots' Road in Colachel.

14. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the ryots road connecting Neyyoor (Nayar quarters) with the village of Chempanvilai in the Colachel pakuthy, Kalkulam taluk, has been handed over to the P. W. Department;

(*b*) if so, when;

(*c*) whether any estimate for construction of masonry works such as culverts has been prepared;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the date of the preparation of such estimate and whether the same has been sanctioned; and

(*e*) if not, the reason for the delay?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (*a*) Yes

(*b*) 28-8-1937.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) & (*e*) An estimate for the masonry works already submitted by the Section Officer is under revision. It was prepared in November 1937.

Agastisvaram—Eechanvillai Road.

15. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether this road is in a fit condition for vehicular traffic,

(*b*) whether materials collected some years ago, for metalling the road, still remain unused ; and

(*c*) whether the present condition of the road has been brought to the notice of the authorities ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No material was collected for metalling.

(*c*) Yes.

Drinking water in the Taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavankod.

16 ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the investigation and supply of drinking water in the Taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavankod has been completed ?

(*b*) if so, whether any report has been submitted to the Government ;

(*c*) the total number of wells recommended in the report : and

(*d*) the number of wells sunk by the Government during the years 1113 and 1114 in these taluks ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) (i) 155 wells in Vilavankod taluk.

(ii) 138 wells for Kalkulam taluk in addition to two separate pumping schemes for the Muttom village and the Karingal market.

(*d*) In 1113. 11 in Kalkulam taluk and 8 in Vilavankod taluk.
In 1114. 2 in Kalkulam taluk and 2 in Vilavankod taluk.

Trivandrum Observatory.

17. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is any instrument or other mechanism in the Observatory at Trivandrum, capable of recording and forecasting earthquake shocks ;

(*b*) whether any earth tremor was recorded by the Observatory during the years 1113 and 1114 ;

(*c*) the time and place where the tremor occurred ; and

(*d*) the time when the Observatory recorded the same ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro Vice-Chancellor*) **:** (*a*) No.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) in view of the answer to part (*a*) above, these questions do not arise.

Railway Station between Murukkumpuzha and Chirayinkil.

18. ✱**MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have obtained any representation from the public of Perumkuzhi (near Chirayinkil) praying for a Railway Station between Murukkumpuzha and Chirayinkil; and

(b) the action, if any, taken by them?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*):

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The prayer was rejected.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN. May I know why the prayer was rejected?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Government investigated into the representation from the inhabitants of Perumkuzhi and as a result of that investigation it has been found that the request was neither urgent nor necessary.

Varnava students in the Harijan Hostel.

19. ✱**MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the reason why Varnava students are denied admission to the Harijan Hostel conducted under the control of Government?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Varnava students are not denied admission to the Sri Chitra Harijan Hostel.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ഹരിജനഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ വർണ്ണവ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും എത്ര കുട്ടികളെ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: There is a Varnava student in the harijan hostel at present.

Irrigation Tanks in Kalkulam.

20. ✱**MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR**: Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of Irrigation tanks, improved during the current year, in the Taluk of Kalkulam?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: * The statement required is laid on the table.

Irrigation Tanks in Vilavankod.

21. ✱**MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR**: Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of Irrigation tanks, improved during the current year, in the Taluk of Vilavankod?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: † The required list is placed on the table.

English School at Vaikom.

22. ✱**MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of pupils that can be accommodated in the English School at Vaikom and the strength of the school at present (at the end of the last School year)?

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* *Vide* Appendix V.

† *Vide* Appendix VI.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): There is accommodation for 620 pupils. The strength at the end of the last school year was 584.

English High School at Vaikom.

23. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was a proposal to shift the English High School at Vaikom to the shores of the backwater; whether any site was chosen for it and, if so, what has been done with that site?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes: the site chosen near the backwater is still in the possession of the Department and it has been leased out on *Kuthagapattom*.

English High School at Vaikom.

24. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of girl students in the English High School at Vaikom during the last school year?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: 118 in Thulam 1114.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 2.

Statement by caste of Tahsildars now in service.

A.	HINDUS—		
	Brahmin	...	4
	Nair	...	12
	Other caste Hindu	...	1
	Kammala	...	...
	Nadar	...	...
	Ezhava	...	1
	Cheramar	...	...
	Other Hindu	...	...
B.	MUSLIM	...	3
C.	CHRISTIAN—		
	Jacobite	...	2
	Marthomite	...	3
	Syrian Catholic	...	...
	Latin Catholic	...	2
	S. I. U. C.	...	1
	Other Christian	...	1
	Total	...	30

N. B.—Persons on leave and on other duty have not been included in the statement.

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 3.

Statement by caste of persons appointed as Tahsildars during the years 1111, 1112 and 1113.

A. HINDUS—		
Brahmin	...	2
Nair	...	8
Other caste Hindus	...	...
Kammala	...	...
Nadar	...	...
Ezhava	...	...
Cheramar	...	..
Other Hindu	...	...
B. MUSLIM	...	1
C. Christian—		
Jacobite	...	1
Marthomite	...	1
Syrian Catholic	...	...
Latin Catholic	...	...
S. I. U. C.	...	1
Other Christian	...	...
Total	...	14

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 4.

Statement, by caste, of Assistant Excise Commissioners.

HINDUS—		
1. Brahmins	...	2
2. Nairs	...	7
MUSLIM	...	1
Total	...	10

Appendix IV.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 7.**

List showing details of the newly appointed Sub-Inspectors of police in the Temporary Armed Reserve.

Serial No.	Name	Caste.	Qualification.	Height. Ft.	Inches.	Military training.	Remarks.
	BY PROMOTION.						
1	Sivasankara Pillai	Nair	Literate in English and Malayalam	5	6½	In the Nayar Brigade.	
2	Janardhanan Pillai	do.	E. S. L. C.	5	8½		
3	P. I. Koshy	Marthomite	B. A.	5	8		
4	Cecil I. Joseph	Other Christian	B. A.	5	7		
5	Gresseux	Do. (Anglo-Indian	E. S. L. C.	5	7		
6	G. Velu Pillai	Nair	Literate in English and Malayalam	5	10	do.	
	BY DIRECT RECRUITMENT						
7	Mahommed Rashid	Muslim	E. S. L. C.	5	8		
8	O. M. Khadar	do.	B. A.	5	8		
9	M. Velayudhan Nadar	Hindu-Nadar	Intermediate	5	8½		
10	K. P. Parameswaran Nair	Nair	Literate in English and Malayalam	6	¾	Yes in the State Forces and at Nowshera in British India at Government cost.	

Appendix V.

(*Vide* **Answer to Question No. 20,**

List of Irrigation tanks improved during the current year (1114 M. E.) in the Taluk of Kalkulam.

Protective Irrigation.

1.	Improvements to	Anayady Perunkulam, S. No. 233 of Meycode pakuthi	Work in progress.
2.	Do.	Kattathurai Perunkulam, S. No. 692 of Attoor pakuthi.	Do.
3.	Do.	Kottuthalakulam, S. No. 9643, Colachel pakuthy	Completed.
4.	Do.	Tank in S. No. 9590, Thalakulam pakuthy	Work in progress.
5.	Do.	Kadametu kulam S. No. 57, Thiruvancode pakuthy	Completed.
6.	Do.	Chirakulam in S. No. 5403, Kothanalloor pakuthi	Work in progress.
7.	Do.	Poovankattukulam, S. No. 743, Meycode pakuthi	Do.
8.	Do.	Anayannu kulam, S. No. 746, Attoor pakuthi	Do.
9.	Do.	Kulavalli kulam in S. No. 2015/1, Meycode pakuthi	Do.

Productive Irrigation—Revenue Account.

1.	Improvements to	Kollayilkkulam S. No. 1205, Thiruvankode pakuthi	Works in progress.
2.	Do.	Puthenkonathukulam in S. No. 3113/10 3113/10/1, Aloor pakuthi	Do.
3.	Do.	Sasthankulam, S. No. 849, Aloor pakuthi	Do.
4.	Do.	Thodappankulam, S. No. 343/4, Aloor pakuthi	Do.
5.	Do.	Nedunkottukulam in S. No. 2997 of Aloor pakuthi	Do.
6.	Do.	Madieduva kulam in S. No. 1629 of Aloor pakuthi	Do.
7.	Do.	Anthrakulam in S. No. 3113/9/1 in Aloor pakuthi	Do.
8.	Do.	Pullakulam in S. No. 3142 in Aloor pakuthi	Do.
9.	Do.	Kurandikottukulam, S. No. 4969/A, Kalkulam pakuthi	Do.
10.	Do.	Kuthukalkulam, S. No. 9967, Thalakulam pakuthi	Do.
11.	Do.	Punkarachellankulam, S. No. 2197 of Aloor pakuthi	Do.
12.	Do.	Kannamparaikulam, S. No. 5725 of Kalkulam pakuthi	Do.
13.	Do.	Parasserykulam in Aloor pakuthi, Kalkulam pakuthi	Do.

Appendix VI.

Vide **Answer to question No. 21.**

List of tanks improved in the Vilavankod taluk.

	Name of tank.	Remarks.
1.	Improvements to Mullaserikulam in Palugal pakuthy	Completed.
2.	Do. Thamarakulam in Arumana pakuthy	Do.
3.	Do. Makizhakulam in Palugal pakuthy	Do.
4.	Do. Parapparakulam in Arumana pakuthy	Do.
5.	Do. Parakottukulam in Palugal pakuthy	Almost completed
6.	Do. Erathavoorchirakulam in Vilavankod pakuthy	Do.
7.	Thattarakulam in Edacode pakuthy	Do.
8.	Improvements to Kattukulam in Vilavankod taluk	Do.
9.	Kurakottukulam in Pacode pakuthy	Do.
10.	Vikramonkulam in Pacode pakuthy	Do.
11.	Nedumkulam in Arumana pakuthy	Do.
12.	Kamblikulam in Arumana pakuthy	Work in progress.
13.	Meloorkulam in Methukummel pakuthy	Completed.
14.	Thazhakulam in Pacode pakuthy	Work in progress.
15.	Kallikottukulam in Methukummel pakuthy	Completed.
16.	Muthuvalloorkulam in Vilavankod pakuthy	Do.
17.	Thottiyankattuparakulam in Pacode pakuthy	Work in progress.
18.	Kurakottukulam in Edacode pakuthy	Completed.
19	Chakranalloor tank in Kaliel pakuthy	Do.
20.	Improving Amsikulam in S. No. 864, Painkulam pakuthy	Work in progress.
21.	Do. Pudukulam in S. No. 4105, Nattalam pakuthy	Do.
22.	Do. Kaithakulam in S. No. 566, Do.	Do.
23.	Do. Mannankuzhikulam in S. No. 519 of Killiyoor pakuthy	Do.
24.	Do. Erayankottukulam in S. No. 4932/A, Nattalam pakuthy	Do.
25.	Do. Eluppakulam in S. No 199/2 in Midalam pakuthy	Completed.
26.	Do. Mannankulam in S. No. 133 in Midalam pakuthy	Do.
27.	Do. Allenkulam in S. No. 1636 in Killiyoor pakuthy	In progress,

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

PRESIDENT: I have received notices of certain adjournment motions. The first one from Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar reads.

"I intend to move a motion for the adjournment of the business of this House for the purpose of discussing a matter of recent urgent public importance, namely, the alarming situation created by the loss of bodily weight of the political prisoners in the Central Jail and by their diseased condition.".

I wish to know whether the honourable member has the leave of the House to make this motion.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): Sir, I object.

(The sense of the House was ascertained and Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar alone stood for the motion.

Leave was refused.

PRESIDENT: The next motion reads thus :

"I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance viz., the serious situation arising from the unauthorised inclusion of cocoanut trees which are not expected to live for 12 years from the date of counting, on account of cocoanut pest against definite Provisions in the Rules, for purposes of assessment in the Thekkey Kara Pakuthy of the Poonjar Edavaga, and the consequent hardship and unrest caused among the thousands of Kudiyans in that Pakuthy.'

A long statement also is appended by the member in regard to this matter. I should like to know how the honourable member, Mr. Sivarama Pillai wishes to bring this motion within the rules regarding the admissibility of adjournment motions.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, the people in those parts are put to a lot of trouble. The pattas will be given either on the 28th or 29th of this month. Unless something is done earlier in regard to this matter the Kudiyans there will be subjected to great hardship. It is with that object, I have tabled this motion.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid I must disallow this motion. The matter will receive administrative consideration.

The next motion is from Mr. P. Narayana Pillai. It reads:

"That the business of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance namely, the immediate necessity of granting a remission of fifty per cent of the Land Revenue for the year 1115 to all agriculturists in the State due to the hardship caused by the continuance of the economic depression and the failure of crops."

This does not relate to a matter of recent occurrence. This is a matter which will have to be discussed on different platforms and in a different manner than by means of an adjournment motion. Moreover,

the position is this. The honourable member has complte liberty of putting forward his case in the course of these discussions. The honourable members who make motions for adjournment of the business of the House during the time of the Budget will have to remember that except when the motions are of such crucial and fundamental importance, other members too have an opportunity for mentioning their points of view at the time of the general discussion as well as during the moving of cut motions. I trust that will be borne in view by the honourable members. So, I rule the motion out of order not on the ground that it is not of paramount importance but, it is neither 'recent' nor 'urgent'.

Another matter is, I have got a notice signed by about fiive honourable members of this House desiring that item No. 13 in the Demands for Grants be taken up immediately after Demand No. VIII. The point is that the Inspector General of Police as the trustee of an institution is interested in certain forthcoming religious celebrations He has to be away from the State for about three days in that connexion. But every attempt will be made to allow a full discussion on the Police Demand. If that is what the honourable members have in mind, every attempt will be made to secure the fullest possible discussion and the earliest possible date will be given to that Department.

There is one more matter which I have to mention. I find that a newspaper published in Madras has stated that contrary to usual custom, the Press was not supplied with a copy of the Budget. I should like to know what really happened on that matter?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Sir, the fact was that, at the Joint sitting, by the time the proceedings began, all the copies of the Preliminary edition of the Budget had not arrived from the Government Press. It was really the intention and the desire of the staff concerned to see that the honourable representatives of the Press were also put in possession of the copies. I may, on behalf of Government, assure them that it was far from the intention of Government to treat them with any discourtesy or disrespect.

PRESIDENT: In reinforcing the assurance of the Financial Secretary, I wish to say emphatically that, no discourtesy to the Press was intended. But by reason of what took place certain practical difficulties have arisen in the matter. I suppose, because the budget was not supplied to the press, inaccuracies in Press Reports have crept in. A newspaper referred under the heading "From our own correspondent" speaks of the revenues of the State as nearly Rs. two crores. Such gross under statements and inaccuracies might not have taken place if the budget copy had been given early to the Press. I trust the Press will also take more care about such matters. This kind of supplying information haphazard is bound to give a wrong impression to the public at large. I am sure it was not done intentionally, but I trust that such inaccuracies from general or special correspondents will not recur.

REFERENCE REGARDING THE DEATH OF MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR . It is my painful duty to announce the sad and unexpected death of Mr. Sivaraman Nair, an honourable member of this House. Mr. Sivaraman Nair was only 28 years of age and his death took place last week. He was hale and hearty till a few days ago when he was attacked by typhoid. The very best medical aid was rendered, but he was snatched away by the cruel hand of death. The service he has done to this Assembly in the matter of Legislative Business is too well known to all the members of this House to require any reference from me. Nobody ever thought that his end was so near. Evidently he was one whom God loved. His simple and unostentatious habits, his winning manners, his untiring industry, his lofty patriotism and above all his exemplary character endeared him to all those who had occasion to come into contact with him. His death has created a void which it is not easy to fill. I move "that this House record its sorrow on the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Sivaraman Nair and convey its deep sympathy to his relations and friends on their bereavement".

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, I am in more than one way not fitted to speak on this subject. To me Mr. Sivaraman Nair was not merely a colleague in the Assembly, not merely a friend and not merely a friend's relative. The relation between Mr. Sivaraman Nair and myself is something dearer, something more sacred. He had been my student. My memory is irresistibly called back to a period, some 16 years ago, when I had the good fortune to have him under me in my class as one among the many first batch of students I had to handle as a teacher. He was a small boy and I myself was not bigger than an old boy. I have known him intimately for the last 16 years since that moment. I would only say that it would have been much better and much more proper and much more suited to the law of nature if Mr. Sivaraman Nair had to do this function on the occasion of my death. I am not capable of talking more. I can only pray that enternal piece may descend on that beloved soul and mental peace bless the various persons that have been left behind to mourn his loss.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഈ സഭയിലെ മെംബറെന്നനിലയിൽ നമുക്ക സുപരിചിതനായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുള്ള മി. ശിവരാമൻനായർ അവർകളുടെ അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായ ദേഹവിയോഗത്താൽ ഈ സഭയുടെ അനുശോചനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം രണ്ടുതവണ ജനങ്ങളാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടു നിയമസഭയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. നിയമവൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യവും യുവചൈതന്യവും വിളങ്ങുന്ന യുക്തിവാദങ്ങളാൽ അദ്ദേഹം ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു വിശിഷ്യാ ജനപക്ഷത്തേക്ക ഒരു അലങ്കാരംതന്നെ ആയിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ദേഹവിയോഗം അത്യന്തം ദുഖകരവും ഈ സഭക്കവലിയ ഒരു

നഷ്ടവുമാണ്. ഉൽകൃഷ്ടമായ ഒരു ഭാവിയിലേക്കു ത്വരിതഗമനം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മദ്ധ്യേയാണ് ഈ അത്യാഹിതം സംഭവിച്ചതു്. ജ്വലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ദീപത്തെ പ്രചണ്ഡമാരുതൻ അടിച്ചുകെടുത്തിയതുപോലെയാണ് ഈ സംഭവം. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സമയങ്ങളിലാണ് ലോകത്തിന്റെ നശ്വരതയെപ്പററി ലൗകികവ്യവഹാരങ്ങളിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നവർക്കു കൂടുതൽ സ്മരണയുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഭർത്തൃഹരിയുടെ ഒരു പദ്യമാണ് എന്റെ ഓർമ്മയിൽ വരുന്നതു്.

> "ആയുഃ കല്ലോലലോലം കതിപയദിവസസ്ഥായിനീ യൌവ്വനശ്രീ
> രർത്ഥാസങ്കല്പകല്പാഃ പുനസമയതടിദ്വിഭ്രമാ ഭോഗപൂഗാഃ"

ആയുസ്സ് കല്ലോലംപോലെ ലോലമാണെന്നും യുവത്വത്തിന്റെശ്രീ അല്പനാളുമാത്രമേ ഉള്ളൂ എന്നും സമ്പത്തുകൾ സങ്കല്പകല്പിതങ്ങളാണെന്നും സുഖം, മേഘങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു പുറപ്പെടുന്ന മിന്നൽപ്രഭപോലെ ക്ഷണികങ്ങളാണെന്നുമാണ് ഈ പദ്യത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥം.

സ്വന്തകുടുംബത്തിനും സമുദായത്തിനും രാജ്യത്തിനും ഗുണകരവും ശോഭനവുമായ ഒരു ഭാവിയെ സ്നേഹിതരും പരിചിതരുമായ ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന മദ്ധ്യേ നേരിട്ട ഈ യുവാവിന്റെ മരണത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ബന്ധുമിത്രാദികളോടും വിശിഷ്യാ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ശ്വശുരനായ എസ്. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള അവർകളോടും ഈ സഭക്കുള്ള അനുശോചനത്തെ നമുക്കു രേഖപ്പെടുത്താം.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*): It is a very painful duty to say a few words on this occasion. No words that I can give expression to can even in a very faint manner serve to indicate the depth of the sorrow that we all feel for the loss we have sustained. So sudden and so unexpected was the loss that it was difficult for us to believe that it has happened at all. From my intimate knowledge of my young friend I had formed the impression that he was destined to occupy a very high position in the public life of this country. His industry, his perseverance and his capacity had marked him out for success in life and he had already distinguished himself as a young promising advocate at the bar and also as a man of excellent character and winning manners. A member of a very ancient and respectable family in central Travancore he had endeared himself to all of us during the short time he was in this House. Without attempting to express anything more and with a very sorrowful heart I second the motion.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I also wish to associate myself with all that have been said by the previous speaker. Death lays its icy hand upon kings and the humblest in its inexorable way but it is so tragic to lose a person in the very prime of life within a year of his marriage. While I could not claim acquaintance with the late Mr. Sivaraman Nair, during the brief time he was in the Assembly in the last Session, he showed unmistakable evidence of a promising career. There is no doubt, we have lost a valuable member and so, it is but proper we convey our sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Mr. Sivaraman Nair has been my classmate. For the last many years we were intimate friends. It is my painful duty to record my deep sorrow on the sudden death of my friend Mr. Sivaraman Nair. I associate myself fully with all the sentiments expressed by my learned friends. May his soul rest in peace.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pattanamtitta*): I associate myself with all the sentiments that have been expressed so far. My acquaintance with Mr. Sivaraman Nair was but short. But during that short interval I was much impressed with the geniality of his temperament, the correctness, of his manners, the gentlemanliness of his behaviour and the attractiveness of his person. I could hardly bring myself round to believe the news when I first saw it in the newspapers. He was an active member of our party and this House. He was strong and healthy. He was perhaps the youngest member of this Assembly and perhaps the most promising member. Situated as he was under very favourable circumstances and surrounding he could very legitimately have hoped to attain very high positions in the State even during the term of this Assembly. It is not an easy matter to bring in sensible amendments to bills that have been introduced by Government after deep deliberation into this House. But Mr. Sivaraman Nair has been able to bring in amendments and many of them have been carried. That shows the depth of his studies and the quickness of his vision. A vacancy has been created in this House, which I feel can hardly be filled up. May his soul rest in peace.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ അസാമാന്യമായ സഹതാപത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിലെ ഒരു സാമാജികനായിരുന്ന ശിവരാമൻനായർ അവർകളുടെ അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായ അകാലനിര്യാണം ഒരു ദയനീയ സംഭവംതന്നെയാണു. സുകുമാരകളേബരൻ, ശാന്തശീലൻ, രാജഭക്തൻ എന്നീനിലകളിൽ സുചരിതനായിരുന്ന അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വിയോഗത്തിൽ സന്തപ്തഹൃദയരായ സഹധർമ്മിണിക്കും ബന്ധുമിത്രാദികൾക്കും ഈ അസംബ്ലിയുടെ അനുശോചനപ്രകടനം സമാധാനംനൽകാതിരിക്കയില്ല. അകാലമൃത്യു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വലയംചെയ്യാതിരുന്നുവെ

കിൽ തന്റെ ഭാവി ഉന്നതമായ നിലയിൽ ആകുമായിരുന്നു. മി. ശിവരാമൻ നായരുടെ വിയോഗം ഒരു തരത്തിലും സഹിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതല്ലെങ്കിലും "അലംഘനീയാ കമലാസനാജ്ഞ" എന്ന ആപ്തവാക്യത്തിനു കീഴ്‌വഴങ്ങാതെ തരമില്ലല്ലോ. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സൗശീല്യാദിസൽഗുണങ്ങൾ മാത്രമായിരുന്നു, നമ്മുടെ ലീഗൽറിമംബ്രൻസറുടെ ജാമാതൃപദത്തിനുതന്നെ സംഗതിയാക്കിയിരുന്നത്. താൻ ജീവിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടിനും നാട്ടാർക്കും പലനന്മകൾക്കും സംഗതിയാകുമായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സഹധർമ്മിണിയോടും ബന്ധുമിത്രാദികളോടും ഉള്ള അനുശോചനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയും പരേതാത്മാവിന്റെ നിത്യശാന്തിക്കായി പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഈ അവസരം ഞാനും ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): എന്റെ മുൻഗാമികൾ, ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ സംഗതികളോടും ഞാൻ യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മി. ശിവരാമൻനായർ അവർകൾ ഇത്ര പെട്ടെന്ന് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽനിന്നും വേർപെട്ടുപോകുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ളികാലത്ത് ഞാനും മി. ശിവരാമൻനായരും കൂടി വരുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ്റുസെഷനിൽ പൊതുവായ ചില സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു ചില പദ്ധതികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തെത്തന്നെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. ആ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ആലപ്പുഴനിന്നുംതിരിച്ച് കൊല്ലത്തു വന്നപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മരണവൃത്താന്തം ശ്രവിച്ചു എനിക്ക് എന്തുമാത്രം ഹൃദയവേദനയുണ്ടാക്കി എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറയേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ല. മരണം ദിനംപ്രതി സംഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതിനെ ആർക്കും തടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം ഭാഗ്യവാനാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആത്മാവിന്റെ ശാന്തിക്കായി പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: I had not the advantage and the privilege of a long acquaintance with the gentleman in whose memory and in respect of whose qualities so many appreciative references have been justly made. But, the Legal Remembrancer brought him over to me and I had one or two talks with him thereafter; and I derived a vivid impression of an arresting personality and a thoughtful mind. As has been remarked by more than one honourable member, he took his duties as a legislator very seriously and made important and noteworthy contributions to the debates of this House. If he had been spared longer, I feel sure that he would have distinguished himself and covered himself and his

[President.]

country with credit. The loss of such young and promising lives is one often the saddest things to contemplate we can only believe that such things are part of the dispensation of Providence and content ourselves with remembring the qualities of the departed. I desire to put before the House the resolution, which I trust, will be carried in the usual manner, the honourable members rising in their places.

The motion was put and carried, all the members standing.

MESSAGE FROM THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

SECRETARY: I beg to report that the following Message has been received from the Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

"Under Rule 42 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I am directed to inform you that the Sri Chitra State Council has, at its meeting held on the 3rd July 1939, agreed without any amendments, to the following Bills which were passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly at its meetings held in June 1939:—

1. The Travancore Contract Bill
2. The Travancore Sale of Goods Bill
3. The Travancore Specific Relief Bill
4. The Travancore Partnership Bill
5. The Travancore Arbitration Bill
6. The Travancore Insurance Bill
7. The Travancore Telephone Bill
8. The Travancore Negotiable Instruments Act (Amendment Bill)
9. Amendments to the Rules under the Civil Procedure Code.'

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT REGARDING THE PROCEDURE FOR DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

PRESIDENT: Under Rule 69, the debate on the budget will begin with a general discussion and be followed by the voting of Demands for Grants. Two days have been allotted for the general discussion and the maximum of seven days has been set apart for the voting of Demands for Grants. The Demands will be taken up in the order in which they are printed in the list of Demands, copy of which has been already furnished to honourable members. The Demands under I-Land Revenue and Taxes on Income and XI-Public Works may each be discussed for one whole day; and not more than half a day will be allotted for each of the remaining Demands.

Every member, other than the Financial Secretary, will be allowed during the general discussion stage, not more than fifteen minutes as usual. But I hope honourable members will, while not unduly restraining themselves, allow as many non-official members as possible to participate in the discussion and also render it possible to give the Government members adequate time for reply.

I find on scrutiny of the names furnished by the Secretary that there are 26 members in the National Congress Party, 12 members in the People's Party and 23 members who belong to No-Party. My endeavour will be, as far as possible, to give the members of these parties in proportion to their numbers opportunity for speaking. Roughly speaking 12 members of the National Congress Party, 5 members of the people's party and 10 members of the No-party, will be allowed to take part in the general discussion of the budget. As members when they stand up catch the eye of the president they will be called upon to speak.

When voting on the Demands for Grants every mover and the official member who has the right of reply will be allowed ten minutes each and the other members five minutes each. Standing Order No. 59 requires notice of every motion to be given to the Secretary two clear days before the day on which the Demand comes up for consideration. Late motions will not be accepted. It will facilitate business if honourable members giving notice of token motions—which can most conveniently be for a reduction of one rupee will also specify the purpose underlying the proposed cut and take care to see that the cut motions are confined to amounts entirely votable.

In this connection, I may also invite the attention of honourable members to my predecessor's ruling regarding budget motions given on the 30th of July 1935, reported on pages 705 to 707 of Vol. VI of the Proceedings of the Sri Mulam Assembly—*vide* pages 121-124 of the Rulings from the Chair.

In calculating the number of hours to be allotted for the voting of Demands, I propose to follow the procedure which has been followed during the last three years. A day will be taken as from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. One hour being available for question time, and another hour (1 to 2 P. M.) as lunch interval, the remaining four hours be treated as one full day and two hours as half a day. If the whole of the first hour is not taken up for questions and answers, the time left over will be available for the voting of Demands for Grants. Such available time will not go to increase the time allotted for any particular Demand but will be available to the House and thus enable them to reach more Demands.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

PRESIDENT: Under Rule 3 (2) of the Travancore Legislative Rules I have at the commencement of every session of the Assembly to nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than two Chairmen to preside over the Assembly in the absence of the President and the Deputy President. In accordance with that Rule, I nominate Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai and Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar as the Panel of Chairmen for this session of the Assembly.

ELECTIONS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE, THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE AND TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PRESIDENT: The House will elect two members each to the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee for 1115 and also a member to the Board of Agriculture in the place of Mr. P. K. Kunju. The elections will take place on the 3rd August 1939. They will be held as usual after the business of the House for the day is over under the Chairmanship of the Deputy President or one of the Panel of Chairmen. The elections will be conducted on the basis of the ordinary system of voting by ballot.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

PRESIDENT: I have invited members of organised parties and others to give me a list of the names of speakers and I shall try to keep to that list in the matter of calling upon speakers. Only the Peoples' Party has given the list and I expect, by the time we reassemble after lunch, some kind of list from others also. I shall then so arrange that nobody may be called upon to speak haphazardly or without previous notice.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: സർ, ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ സമാധാനത്തെ ഉലച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ നേരിട്ടു എതിർത്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അനർത്ഥകരമായ ഒരു പ്രക്ഷോഭണം മൂർദ്ധന്യത്തെ പ്രാപിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരു ഘട്ടത്തിൽ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ ഉറച്ച നിലയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും ഭംഗം തട്ടാതെയും അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശുഭപ്രതീക്ഷ ഉളവാക്കത്തക്ക രീതിയിലും ഉള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റു ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിനായി ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ അനുമോദിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തി കാണുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗം ഇതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രസംഗങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം കവച്ചുവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാൻ എനിക്കു സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. കാരണം, ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അടങ്ങീട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെ അവയുടെ യഥാർത്ഥമായ രൂപത്തിൽ ഈ സഭയിലുള്ള ഓരോ മെമ്പർക്കും തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകൂടാതെ മനസ്സിലാക്കത്തക്കവിധം അദ്ദേഹം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട്, ആ നിലയിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ എനിക്കു അഭിനന്ദിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ബഡ്ജറ്റു സൂക്ഷ്മമായി പരിശോധിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം, കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറെ മാസങ്ങളിലായി തുടർന്ന് ഈ രാജ്യത്തു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകളെ പരത്തുന്നതായ ചില

പ്രവൎത്തനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ആലോചിക്കുന്നതായാൽ, ഞങ്ങളിൽ പലരും, ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു സംശയിച്ചിരുന്നു. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറെ മാസങ്ങളായി ഇവിടെ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന നിയമവിരുദ്ധങ്ങളായ ചില പ്രവൃത്തികളുടെ ഫലമായി സ്റ്റേറ്റിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തികമായ നിലയ്ക്കു് ഗൗരവമായ അധഃപതനം സംഭവിക്കുമെന്നു് വിശ്വസിച്ചിരുന്നവരിൽ ഒരുവനാണു് ഞാൻ. ഈ ബഡ്ജററു എൻെറ കൈവശം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു തലേ ദിവസംവരേയും ആ വിശ്വാസത്തിൽ തന്നെയാണു് ഞാൻ ഇരുന്നിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ബഡ്ജററു കണ്ടതിനു ശേഷം ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ സമാധാനപരമായ ഒരു രംഗം ഉണ്ടായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അടുത്ത കൊല്ലം ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ സംഖ്യയിൽ കൂടുതലായ ഒരു സംഖ്യതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാം.

ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ സാരമായി ബാധിക്കാവുന്ന നഷ്ടത്തിൽനിന്നും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ റവന്യൂവിൻെറ ആ കുറവിൽനിന്നും ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ രക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് പദ്ധതിയാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ മടിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആ ഇനത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള പുതുതായ വരവുകൾ ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ സാരമായി സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ജനങ്ങളിൽ പലരും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള തെററിദ്ധാരണകൾ അതിൻെറ ആരംഭത്തിൽത്തന്നെ ഉണ്ടാകത്തക്ക പ്രചരണവേലകൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഫലം, നേരമറിച്ചു്, ഏതാണ്ടു ഺ ശതമാനം ലാഭം കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറിൽ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതോടുകൂടി ഈ തെററിദ്ധാരണ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച കൂട്ടൎക്കു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ സമാധാനം പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വന്നപ്പോൾ അവരെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ചില പത്രങ്ങൾ വീണ്ടും ജനങ്ങളെ തെററിദ്ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ക്ഷേമത്തിനു ഏററവും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതു് അതിൻെറ സമ്പത്തികമായ വശത്തെ സുസ്ഥിരമായി സൂക്ഷിക്കുക എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയാണു്. ആ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയെ വേണ്ടതരത്തിൽ മുൻപോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകയും ഉറപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നുവരികിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ നിന്നും പിരിക്കേണ്ടതായ സംഖ്യ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കിട്ടണമെന്നുവരികിൽ, ജനങ്ങളുടെ പൂർണ്ണമായ സഹകരണം ആവശ്യമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഏററവും ഗവ

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed].

രവമായ ഒരു തെററിദ്ധാരണക്ക് വഴി തുറന്നുകൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു് ചിലപത്രക്കാർ പതിമൂന്നു ശതമാനം ലാഭം നിസ്സാരമാണെന്നും ആ കണക്കു തെററാണെന്നും വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ ഒരു വരവാണ് അതിൽനിന്നു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും അതിൻെറ മററു ചിലവുകൾ എല്ലാം കുറയ്ക്കാതെയാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ കണക്കുകൾ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും അവ തട്ടിക്കഴിച്ചാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു യാതൊരു മിച്ചവും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നും ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു പദ്ധതി വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നഷ്ടമായിട്ടേ വരികയുള്ളുവെന്നും മററും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെൻറു കാര്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള തെററിദ്ധാരണകൾ പരത്തുന്നതിൽ കുറെക്കാലമായി വളരെ ഔത്സുക്യം പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്ന 'പൌരപ്രഭ' എന്ന പത്രത്തിൽ, ഈ ജായിൻറു സെഷനുശേഷം, ബഡ്ജററു അവതരണത്തിനു ശേഷം, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ വിശദമായ പ്രസംഗത്തിനു ശേഷം ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചില പ്രസ്താവനകളും കൊണ്ടു് വീണ്ടും ജനങ്ങളെ തെററിദ്ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് പിന്നെയും ധൈര്യപ്പെട്ടു് മുൻപോട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുവരികിൽ, അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പത്രങ്ങളുടെ നേരെ നടപടികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനല്ലാ, ഇവിടത്തെ പത്രനിയമം എന്നുവന്നാൽ പിന്നെ അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രയോജനം എന്താണെന്ന് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറു ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഞാൻ ആരംഭത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ വളരെ വൈഷമ്യമുള്ള ഒരു സന്ദർഭത്തിലായിരുന്നു, ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററു തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടിവന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണകരമായ പദ്ധതികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും സ്വല്പം അലസത കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ കുററം ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറമേൽ ചുമത്തുന്നതു് മര്യാദയല്ലെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. അതിൻെറ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ജനങ്ങൾ തന്നെ വഹിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. എന്നാൽ ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചില പ്രധാന വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യകൾ മിക്കവാറും അങ്ങിനെതന്നെ വച്ചു സൂക്ഷിച്ചു കളഞ്ഞു എന്നുള്ളതിൽ പരിഭവപ്പെടാതെ തരമില്ല. ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ഡ്രയിനേജ് സ്കീം മററുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെ അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണു. അതുപോലെ വാട്ടർ സപ്ലൈയും അവിടെ ഒഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻ പാടില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നു

ഈ ഏർപ്പാടുകൾക്കായി ഗവന്മെൻറ ൪൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ ൨൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ചെലവാക്കിയതായി പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതു ഈ സ്കീമിൻെറ അംശത്തെ ഒരുതരത്തിലും ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തെങ്കിലും ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഉപയോഗമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടൊ എന്നും ഗവന്മെൻറ അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ൨൦൦൦൦ രൂപ കാണുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ വല്ലമൂലയിലും അതു ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കും എന്നല്ലാതെ ആ സ്കീമിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഏതായാലും ൩൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ ഈകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിലെങ്കിലും ആ തുക ലാപ്സാക്കി കളയാതെ ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ഡ്രയിനേജ ഇനത്തിൽ കാര്യമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്താൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂർ കർഷകന്മാരുടെ ഒരു രാജ്യമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ ആക്കും അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമില്ല. കൃഷികൊണ്ടു ജീവിതം കഴിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു രാജ്യമാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ. ഇവിടെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി കൃഷിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ സുഭിക്ഷിതരാണെന്നു പറയണമെങ്കിൽ കൃഷിസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഗവന്മെൻറ ഇതു മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണ് കുറെക്കാലങ്ങൾക്കുമുൻപു് കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ ഇവിടെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. എന്നാൽ അതിൻെറ നില ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ നിന്നു തന്നെ, ഇവിടത്തെ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായ ഗതികളോടു ഗവന്മെൻറും യോജിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമാകത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ ഏററവും ദയനീയമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുവാൻ ഗവന്മെൻറ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയതായി കാണുന്നു. അതു് എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ നിലയിൽ പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതു് വളരെ ആവശ്യമാണ്. കേവലം കൃഷികൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഉപജീവിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ഒരു രാജ്യം ഐശ്വര്യത്തിൽ തീച്ചയായും പുരോഗമിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു കൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയിൽ കാര്യമായ ഒരു മാററം വരുത്തുവാൻവേണ്ടി വ്യാവസായികമായ ചില പദ്ധതി

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed]

കളിൽക്കൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറു തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വ്യാവസായീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആ മാർഗ്ഗം ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനവും ഐശ്വര്യത്തിലും സമ്പത്തിലും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം കൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണു്. ഇവിടെകഴിഞ്ഞ സംഘടിതസമ്മേളനസന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറു ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗം ഞാൻ ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെ കേട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആശ മുഴുവൻ ആ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നു് വരികിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ വ്യവസായം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുവരണം. അതിനായി ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്ന ശ്രമത്തെ ഞങ്ങൾ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകയും അതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു നന്ദിപറയുകയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വ്യാവസായികമായ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ചില പ്രവർത്തികൾ ഫലപ്രദമായി വരാതിരിക്കയും വീണ്ടും ചിലതെല്ലാം ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ മൊത്തത്തിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു അവിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്നതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ പരാജയപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ അതിൽ പ്രാമുഖ്യമുള്ള ചില അന്യന്മാരെ ഏല്പിക്കയും മററു ചിലതു ഗവൺമെൻറുതന്നെ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായിട്ടും കാണുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member has exceeded his time, he will please bring his remarks to a close.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: ആ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ഒന്നാണു് ഇവിടത്തെ റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി. ഗവൺമെൻറു ആദ്യം അതു് സ്വന്തമായി നടത്തിനോക്കി. അതു പരാജയപ്പെട്ടു. രണ്ടാമതു അതു് ഒരു പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസിക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തു. അതും പരാജയപ്പെട്ടു. മൂന്നാമതു, വേറെ ഏതൊനിലയിൽ അതിനെ പരീക്ഷിക്കാൻപോകുന്നതായി കേട്ടു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഇനിയുംജനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടു് ചീത്ത പറയിക്കുവാൻ ഇടവരാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ വേണ്ടപോലെ ആലോചിച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുകയായിരിക്കും നല്ലതെന്നും കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ യോഗ്യന്മാരായ ഏജൻസികളെ വെളിയിൽ നിന്നുംവരുത്തി അവരെ ഏല്പിക്കയൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വരുന്നതു വരട്ടെ എന്നുകരുതി ഏററവും യോഗ്യനായ ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഏല്പിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യണമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു കൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു,

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Sir, I wish to place before you a few salient features of this year's Budget.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will kindly raise his voice.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI; We are exceptionally fortunate in having an experience Financial Secretary who could anticipate matters at the inspiration of an experienced Dewan. There are certain matters peculiar so far as this year's Budget is concerned. The financial position of an individual or a Government or of even Gods is looked upon by the world as counting to its respectability. The God who has a gold Cross will be respected more than a Church with an ordinary stone Cross Similarly, the reputation of the finance of a Government will be trumpeted elsewhere not in a very low tone.

Our Financial Secretary has been able to draw an impressive picture of the financial position of this State before the world by drawing the figures from 1105 up to 1115. There were comparative statements and vivid points in the shape of anecdotes which I was able to glimpse over only after the elucidation by the Dewan. Viewing these two speeches together I must say that there is no sensible point left for any one of us to discuss as a non-official individual (*Hear, hear*). Our beloved sovereign has given us the privilege to handle our Budget absolutely. We have got the privilege to do away with any of the items or all items. We have got that absolute privilege. I am not an expert in Budget speeches. I have seen some of the Budget speeches made elsewhere. They say that it is "a long budget, a red budget" and so on. I put the question "what is the intention of the Legislature?" It is to utilise the privilege conferred by the Sovereign on the representatives. When I go through the Dewan-President's speech and the Budget speech, I am forced simply to remain quite and do nothing.

Sir, I must heartily congratulate the Financial Secretary for the anticipation and the President for his good intentions to shape the country into right lines. I shall deal with one or two points regarding this. These are very hard days. Economic depression and starvation face the people in the country side. It is the duty of us, the non-official members, also to heartily co-operate with you to gain our objects, to materially raise the economic condition of the poor. Before the Nair Act came into force individual partition was unheard of. But, after that legislation we are nowhere even though we predicted much. We have been studying a set of text books but you have now introduced rightly certain text books which in course of time will only produce loyal citizens. We had rural schemes like the village school masters' schools some fifty years ago. The people exchanged their goods and met all their wants. There was only the question of one religion. But we have now gone astray. You will excuse your children who have gone astray. It is the duty of the father to look after his children, to feed them and to give them one or two blows when they

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai]

commit mischief. It is only quite natural. We, the children, may not at times, due to our younger mentality, succumb to accept the superiority of our parents. It is the duty of the benign Government to forgive us, to come down a little and help us so that peace may reign in the country, I mean about the State Congress activities.

Sir, the village organisation scheme is a most important one. Let us see where we are now. We are menaced with diversity of opinions. There now exist so many religious institutions. I condemn all those including the Kerala Hindu Mission, simply because they do not exist for the material benefit of the poor men and women. They only exploit these people. The poor Pulaya gets three Chackrams by the sale of grass and the missionary exploits him. They do a lot of mischief and they are a real menace to the country. It is high time for us to organise in view of these facts. Village Panchayats should be peculiarly emphasised. I appreciate the words which say that something has been set apart for "the nation building departments." What are those departments? It should not be communalism. These religious feelings should go away and other departments should come and heartily co-operate with the officer in the country parts. There should be political, non-political, religious, economic, industrial and mercantile, in fact, all sorts of associations heartily co-operating with the head officer of the Panchayats in nation building activities. Sir, you have expressed your hope in the future welfare of the county with the best of intentions and it is disgraceful that we individuals do not co-operate with the Sovereign in the right sense. Here, section by section exploitation is going on. So it is essential to have such rural units. Sir, you have kindly sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for South Travancore Water supply during drought. But that money was not wholly utilised in some taluks. I do not want to pain you with any details.

The Tahsildar is the most responsible officer in the taluk. It is through him that all the departmental machinery works. He must be a really honest man. So my humble wish is that such units should be organised throughout the State. In each taluk there should be Vill ge Panchayats. It is not possible to have a Panchayat in each pakuthi with the Tahsildar as President. There should be organised sub-committees or a number of Panchayats under one Tahsildar. We do not want big Engineers for road construction or for sinking wells. These works should be entrusted with such organisations. I o not want to emphasise such points as irrigation and others. The other day I read the speech of the Dewan President. He addressed the honourable members "Fellow legislators." A comparatively illiterate man who happened to hear me reading that immediately expressed his surprise at the use of the word 'fellow.' I myself was also ignorant and I referred to a literate man who made me understand that fellow means an equal. "So the Dewan is one amongst us" exclaimed the man who had expressed the doubt. I am simply bringing to the notice of the House the privilege enjoyed by the honourable members of this House. An organisation which brings down the interest of the country should be put down and the poor illiterate men must be saved.

I may speak at random on certain points also. I congratulate the Financial Secretary, but at the same time, I bring to his notice that as regards the Kodayar Irrigation Project the allotment is very meagre. Only Rs. 25,000 have been set apart though there were estimates for Rs. 3 lakhs. I hope that as a supplementary grant at least Government will be pleased to restore all the tanks. Sinking of wells is also an important item to be attended to in South Travancore. I find no adequate provision for this is made. There is a 5 year plan for Kalkulam and Vilavancode for sinking wells and about 2 lakhs is the amount required. Sir, where is the allotment for that? These taluks are cholera affected areas. Please have a special treatment of these taluks.

As regards improvement of agriculture, I find from the report of the department that the cultivation of tobacco and beedi leaves in the Puliyara Demonstration Farm has come out successful. Although, according to Government, industries are most important, and the development of agriculture is only secondary, I hope Government will encourage the cultivation of tobacco and beedi leaves, so that the huge drainage of our money outside may be avoided.

I have one matter for the urgent consideration of our timber expert. In recent years, we have been buying a lot of pressed wood planks from foreign countries, for chairs, partitions etc. I would request our timber expert to direct his attention to the local manufacture of pressed wood so that we can save a lot of our money going to foreign countries.

Sir, there are many matters in which we are being misunderstood by Government. The Criminal Procedure Code provides for a certain set of persons called Desakavalkars. A few years back we appealed to the Commissioner of Police—as he was then called—to make payments for the services of these Desakavalkars, at least during emergencies; they are willing honourary workers. It would be enough if the Government would sanction not exceeding Rs. 5 per head for the period for which they are actually engaged. As I said, they will be of immense use to Government during turbulent times. The Commissioner instead of sanctioning pay stopped the office itself and hence there are no Desakavals now in South Travancore. I request the Inspector-General of Police to revive the office of Desakaval. I hope the Inspector-General of Police will consider the question of utilising the services of these Desakavalkars about whom there is specific provision in the Criminal Procedure Code.

A word Sir, about the purchase of quinine. Every Anchal Office sells it at 1 ch. per packet. Sir, my submission is that, if Rs. 6,000 can be spent for the nurses' kitchen in the Nagercoil Hospital, the Government can well afford to forego the Rs. 6,000 which they now get by the sale of quinine to the Kanikars in the malarial regions. I would appeal to Government to distribute quinine free to these poor people or to sell quinine in anchal offices as it was done years back.

With these words, I resume my seat.

MR. J. E. A. PERIERA: Sir, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for having brought out a favourably balanced budget wi h a surplus of 2·20 lakhs, a surplus which is sufficient to cover the deficit of the previous two years. The fact that the anticipated deficit is confined only to 1·81 lakhs is very creditable, taking into consideration the heavy expenditure we had to meet to counteract these subversive activities and for the sams reason the expec ed revenue was not for hcoming.

Sir, the fact that our cash balance have appreciably reduced has been well explained by your goodself that we had been able to meet the total cost of the capital expenditure both productive and non-productive items to alling 311·5 lakhs during the last decade from almost our own resources. The soundness of our financial position is amply testified by the fact that our public debt is confined to merely 50 lakhs whereas our booked assets total 3¼ crores. During the last decade we have successfully weathered all conditions including the unprecedented economic blizzar l which swept the whole world. Last but not least the subversive activities of misguided persons. There was a deficit of 12 lakhs in 1106, but as a result of the precautionary measures adopted by Government, it was possible to avoid deficit in the subsequent years and in 1112, there was a surplus of 14·9 lakhs which was mainly due to revenue from Cochin Harbour Scheme and out of which we were able to create a revenue surplus fund of 12 lakhs which is a creditable achievement. In 1107, we had the lowest revenue of 219 lakhs and if the anticipated revenue for 1115 is realized *viz.*, 263 lakhs, it will be a peak year. All these unmistakably demonstrate that resiliency and elasticity of our finances. All-told the net result of last decade is a record which Travancore can justifiably be proud of.

As regards financing of future capital expenditure, I believe, Sir, we have to make a departure from our practice of financing from our own revenue and go in for raising of loans which we can safely do with our splendid state of assets. I say this because, the closing balance of 1115 is expected to be approximately 9 lakhs.

It strikes me, we have arrived at a juncture when we must make a comprehensive survey and take a full stock of our resources with a view to fashion the finance of future on proper lines. I shall presently explain in detail what I mean. It is an opportune time to make such a survey in as much as the Financial Secretary himself has made a survey of the last decade. The atmosphere is also congenial for that.

The Government has to go to the help of the two languishing trades, Agriculture and Cocoanut trade. Dealing with the agriculture first, no doubt, the Government have done the proper thing in appointing a committee to investigate ways and means of relieving agricultural indebtedness, so far well and good as regards the debts of the past. What about the capacity of the agriculturists to pay the land tax? You had pointed out in your speech that the incidence of direct taxation works out at 10 annas per head which is the lowest compared to other surroundings; but my question is, when the land remains fallow for

considerable time and poor ryot has to keep the proverbial wolf from the door, how can he be expected to pay tax at 10 annas per head per annum. The fact that we had to make remissions totalling 22 lakhs in the last few years is the clearest evidence that agriculturists stand in need of help. This method of peace-meal relief is not satisfactory. The Government should do one of the following three things:—

First, they must give a reorientation to agriculturists to divert them for more profit yielding crops like tobacco, sugar-cane, etc. The Government must make all the necessary experiments and give a lead or secondly, we should ascertain whether we can completely relieve of the agriculturists land tax. If this is not possible, thirdly, lessen the rate of present taxation. As regards the finances required for these, I shall make a reference later.

Coming to cocoanut, I would submit, the Government should go to the help of this languishing trade by organising the production on co-operative basis and establish a Cocoanut Board for the successful marketing as well as for research. The Government must subsidize this trade if necessary to put it on proper lines.

I would also plead that a number of surveys in different directions be undertaken by the Government, one after another, with a view to ascertain whether we are geting the maximum yield from our forest, fishery, minerals and so on. Therefore, a geological survey to find out the potentialities of the rich fauna of Travancore and a similar survey of the potentialities of the forest and that of fisheries are called for. In this connection, I most heartily welcome the appointment of a special officer from the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun to ascertain the possibilities of the trade in soft wood. The expenditure on this experts service is only sowing in order to reap later. As a result of these surveys we must have clear cut ideas for our future. We must have a forest policy, fishery policy, a five year plan for industries and so on. All these mean money. This is possible to be done, as there is unmistakable symptoms that our revenues are expanding as a result of Cochin Harbour Scheme, super tax, china clay industry and other industries like mining and we can confidently expect a revenue of 3 crores in future and perhaps more and side by side with this, the proper husbanding of our resources by avoiding avoidable expenditure is necessary. At a juncture like this when we want finances for all these, the expenditure of 7 lakhs on a 50 mile road cannot find my approval. I do not say that we should not improve our roads. We can do this at proper time later, since there are more crying needs. It is absolutely untenable at present. The proper husbanding our resources is necessary when we have such ambitious scheme such as Travancore University but if proper husbanding is done, we can even launch out more laudable nation building activities. I trust my suggestions will appeal to Government and then what is required only is the co-operation of the Government and the people, as called for in your speech and which, I am sure, will be forthcoming now the atmosphere is calm with the disappearance of the subversive activities.

[Mr. J. E. A. Periera]

I am very sorry to find no provision has been made for the improvement of our ports. The need for a pier at Quilon is urgent. In this connection, I do not know the exact nature of our commitment in the three party Cochin agreement; but if the improvement of our ports will not involve a violation of the agreement, provided we can show such improvement is not intended to compete with Cochin Harbour, then I would suggest that we ascertain whether it will be possible to construct a basin at Neendakarai for accommodating about 6 steamers. If this can be done, there is no need for a pier at Quilon. The construction of a basin at Neendakarai will give a great fill up to the various industries which are around Quilon. The china clay factory, the minerals factories and cashewnut factories are all around Quilon. If we do this, we can attract steamers easily at more economical freight. The uneconomical freight is a great handicap to industries.

Sir, I congratulate the Government for the arrangement in making the Sri Chithira Coin as unlimited tender. This is not only enhances our reputation but also brings appreciable revenue of 1·60 lakhs.

As regards the Rubber factory, it was very unfortunate, the private agency which took it was found inefficient to work it successfully. I hope, better private agency will be forthcoming to undertake the Rubber factory.

As regards the enhancement of duty on tobacco, I really cannot understand it unless it is intended as a retaliation to Ceylon. If the Government ever wants to enhance the duty as retaliated measure, I will be one with the Government and I am, sure every one will be one with Government in that respect, in order to bring the Government of Ceylon to reason and to desist from taking the suggested Anti-Indian drive. If it is not intended as a retaliation I do not think it is warranted at present. In any event, we want the additional tax to be remitted so far as the current year is concerned.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I ask whether the tobacco merchants have not increased the price of tobacco more than the extent to which the Government has increased the duty on tobacco?

MR. J. E. A. PERIERA: We have not increased the price. There is a dead-lock as if it were at the Bankshalls. I am sure, the Excise Commissioner will bear me out.

Sir, I shall conclude by emphasizing once more the need for an all round survey at this juncture, so that we can chalk out a programme for the future and the necessary husbanding of our resources to achieve this.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, the Financial Secretary deserves the congratulations of this House for preparing a proper budget for the coming year, without imposing any additional taxation. The Budget now before us is the biggest one that this House has seen so far, inasmuchas a revenue of Rs. 263¾ lakhs is expected, and an expenditure of Rs. 261 lakhs has been provided for. During the current year, although a revenue of Rs. 261½ lakhs was budgetted

for, due to the political upheaval, the receipts fell down to Rs. 256¼ lakhs. The subversive activities have led to unnecessary and unforeseen expenditure, to the tune of Rs. **3** lakhs. The Government were not able to realise all that they expected. Due to the political disturbances, the Government have incurred an expenditure of over 3 lakhs, and have lost income to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs, so that our total loss due to the subversive activities amounts to 5¼ lakhs of rupees.

Sir, the State Congress could be formed mainly due to the electoral arrangements of 1112 by which certain backward communities were given reserved seats and the system of the single non-transferrable vote for such reserved seats.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 o'clock.

The House rose for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the President in the chair.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I was submitting that the subversive activities which were going on in the name of the State Congress were mainly the result of the single non-transferable vote and the reservation given to certain backward communities. By that arrangement, the Ezhavas and other backward communities were made to depend upon certain political minded expert Christian gentlemen. The reservationists had to yield to their wishes for every thing connected with the political activities and it is thus that the Ezhavas and the other people who took part in the subversive activities were going on with their undesirable activities. When you, Sir, discovered the defect of the voting system, you were prompt in curing the defect; and now the thing is alright. It appears that there is a move on the part of those who were taking part in the subversive activities to get the present system corrected in the name of 60 per cent or something of that sort. I say,

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I do not think that any full discussion on the question of the Franchise Rules is permissible in this House. Passing reference may, of course, be made, but honourable member will know the limits of permissible debate on this point.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I wanted only to point out that any chance given to such people to combine together will bring about the former situation again in the land. It was only to point out that fact that I was touching that point.

The discontentment of the Ezhavas was mainly due to the want of proper representation in the public service also. For that there are provisions made in the Public Service G O. of course, for the lower and the intermediate grades. But by means of certain exemptions the rules are not brought into force in all their full significance. On account of that there is a sort of discontentment among the educated

[Mr. K. Kunju Panicker.]

members of the backward communities, especially among the Ezhavas. About the higher grade service also Ezhavas have got grievances. I submit that also ought to be taken note of by the Government.

About the excise policy of the Government I have to submit a word. The Excise Department is one of the most important departments from which our revenue is secured, but corruption is rampant in that department, mainly owing to the sub-shop system which is practised by the shop contractors and owing to smuggling. I submit that that can be remedied only by putting responsible persons of character to supervise the affairs of the Department. Mere educational qualifications will not do in remedying such things. The corruption owing to the keeping of the sub-shop system is prevelant throughout the State; yet that is not checked. That is a mystery. I can find the solution of it only in the fact of want of proper persons of character to remedy the defect. So, I specially emphasise that point and bring it to the notice of Government. I would also submit that the price of toddy which is the chief intoxicating beverage that is consumed by the poor people should be increased at least by four times what it is now. Then only will these poor people desist from taking too much of toddy. Formerly, even the arrack was sold at a very low price and then people were using it profusely. But when the price of it was increased, the consumption has decreased. In the same way, the consumption of toddy also will decrease if the price of toddy is enhanced four-fold. Then the poor people will not take too much of it, to intoxicate themselves and ruin their families. So, I submit that to remedy the evils of toddy drinking, the price of toddy should be increased.

One of the sources of discontent in our land is the educated unemployment of our youngsters. For remedying that I submit that some industrial projects should be organised under the auspices of the Government.

Then I have to submit a word about the Agricultural Department and its work. Now we have got a department which is called the Agricultural Department but which is not as a matter of fact rendering any useful service to the land. I submit that under the supervision of the Agricultural Department large scale farming both of wet land and garden land should be undertaken and model cultivation should be conducted both for the profit of the Government and as a model for the private cultivators who wish to follow the department. Private cultivators I submit, should be encouraged to join together by co-operation and consolidation to conduct cultivation on a large scale. By taking to cultivation on a piecemeal scale we are spending too much and are getting too title in the form of profit. So, the Government should conduct propaganda work to make our cultivators to co-operate and thus consolidate the wet land and the garden land; and to induce them to work on a larger scale for the profit of the land.

I would also submit that an expert should be appointed to investigate the possibilities of tapping the mineral products of our land. The expert should go into the matter and try to spot out first the places were we can get the mineral products of our land. After getting his report, under the direction of the Government we should try to tap our resources in that direction and give employment to our unemployed people.

For the agricultural, economic and industrial development of our land I would suggest that an expert committee should be appointed to thresh out a plan for a ten years programme for the development of these branches; and after getting the report of the expert committee, the Government under its auspices should give scope for work to all sorts of unemployed persons, educated as well as uneducated, and develop the economic resources of the land.

I would also point out that the various persons who are now running private banks as well as joint stock concerns are ruining not only the banks but also the share-holders and the depositors. I submit that so many people are put into difficulties on occount of it. I say that the savings bank system of our Government should be expanded and banking should be conducted in the land under the direct supervision of the Government rather than private persons be allowed to exploit the poor credulous people.

I would also suggest that the transport system should be extended throughout the State. First it should be extended throughout the main roads, that is, throughout the length of the M. C. road and the west coast road. Those roads I submit, should be concreted or at least tarcreted so that dust may be avoided and the vehicles may run fast. Though the Government have introduced the transport system in certain areas there are still extensive areas where the benefit of it is required. To those areas also I submit, the transport service should be extended as early as possible so that the people of those places also may get the benefit of the Government transport service. Now, the private buses owned by private individuals do it, but they do not run the buses at the scheduled times regularly. There are so many special timings for these buses and only after getting a full load from the shed will a bus be allowed to start on its journey.

PRESIDENT: Honourable member will kindly bring his remarks to a close as early as possible.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: With these remarks I resume my seat.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, It has become a custom or the fashion to open the general discussion of the budget estimates with compliments to the Financial Secretary. I am just thinking why I should not depart from that custom or fashion and rather compliment ourselves on the discovery of talent that has been lying dormant for want of opportunities.

As regards facts and figures, I do not propose to go into them at any length. I have, however, one head of complaint. We are now passing through very critical days. The western world is on the verge of war. I doubt whether our finances are sufficiently elastic to be able

[Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar.]

to stand the strain of war, if war really comes. On the occasion of the last world war, towards the close prices went up by leaps and bounds, especially the prices of food-stuffs. Paddy soared up to Rs. 1½ per para. So also other commodities. For purchase of our food requirements we are dependant on our export produce. Our export produce might become unsaleable. Already we have lost many a market. Under the circumstances, with diffidence, I am suggesting to the Financial Secretary whether it would not be advisable for the Government to enter into early contracts for supplies of rice in case of emergency, and to hold adequate reserve stock as they do in Britain and other places.

I shall next pass on to what I would call the main problems of the hour and these are, first, the unemployment problem; second the low standard of living; third, our credit structure; and fourth, agricultural depression.

On the subject of unemployment Mr. Kunju Panicker had something to say. A committee was constituted for that purpose a few years back and a report was submitted by that Committee. I am afraid that we have not materials enough at the present moment to find out exactly where we are. Statistics have not been collected. It would therefore be advisable if we take the opportunity afforded by the forthcoming Census to collect statistics of unemployment regarding every branch of activity, regarding prices, indebtedness cost of living and the like. Thereafter we may able to gauge the situation better and apply ameliorative methods.

I would like to go into some length on the subject of the credit structure of the State. Not only agriculture, not only Commerce, but every branch of our activity is dependent on credit. From the date of the passing of the last Agricultural Relief Act, a sort of want of confidence has arisen in the public towards each other. Before that agricultural credit was built on friendly and neighbourly loans, rural finance, and for long term credit on chitties. After the Agricultural Relief Act came into play, that credit has been shaken. Friendly and neighbourly loans have ceased to exist. Bonds and promissory notes have dwindled. Chitties are extinct. No fresh loan is advanced on the security of immovable properties, the latter due to the fact that prices of agricultural produce have fallen low, and land has ceased to be regarded as an investment. In other words landed property has not got sufficient purchasing power. I am not prepared to say that it has no purchasing power. For instance, if an agriculturist wants to raise a loan he cannot get it by means of a hypothecation bond, but has to mortgage or sell his land. This has become a very serious problem. Turning to the commercial aspect of the question, the problem of credit has become worse. The crash of bank after bank that has been going on for the past year, coupled with the revelations of the last few months have created a panic and sapped the foundations of commercial credit. Added to that a number of shady companies that have been

floated here during the past two or three years have taken in the outside investor and shaken outside credit. The big Banks such as the Imperial Bank, the Central Bank and the Indian Bank are serving only a limited few. They concern themselves with first class and possibly also select second class parties. Every trader and every business man in Travancore cannot call himself a first or second class party. Our trade is carried on by a large number but on a small scale. Consequently our business finds it difficult to get credit from those banks. There is thus considerable stagnation in trade. On the side of agriculture we want three species of credit. We want medium credit for raising produce; short-term credit for marketing produce and long-term credit for the purpose of developing and improving the land. The last facility has been furnished by Government by the institution of the Credit Bank. But how about medium and short-term credits? Travancore has not got capital enough to finance a fifth of its activities. Our foreign trade has arisen to about 18 crores of rupees annually. The old credit structure is gone and there has been none to take its place. It is true we have a certain amount of floating capital. Quite a lot of money flows into the Anchal Savings Bank, something like 186 lakhs of rupees. If these Savings Bank amounts could be utilised for irrigating the fields of agricultural and commercial credit, our condition might be bettered. So long as Government is taking deposits, there should be outflow as well. Government has already taken to commercial ventures. There is State Life Insurance, State Transport, a State-aided Bank. Why not the State follow up as is being done in other parts of the civilised world? Excepting Great Britain and one or two other countries, agricultural credit has been taken up by the Government of most countries. Even in Turkey agricultural credit has been undertaken by Government and the Government is running its own bank. The same is happening in some other countries also, in some places directly by Government establishing banks and in others indirectly by loans, grants and guaranteeing debentures. It is high time that something is done. Our credit structure has broken down and conditions migh become worse. In this connection, I may point out that in view of the Agriculturist Relief Bill that is likely to come up for consideration, this House may consider this matter not from the standpoint of the individual but from the point of view of the State. One man's debts spell another man's wealth. I would once again appeal to the House to consider the matter deeply, forgetting individuals but retaining the good of the State at heart.

Passing from credit, I come to another problem which is also one of the basic problems of the State. I refer to the export duty that is levied on our produce. It is quite against all canons of economics. Unless we have a monopoly in a certain product, there is no justification in imposing an export duty. Such a duty can be justified if it is necessary for fiscal purposes, as Government has to function. The price of cocoanuts is about Rs. 17 per thousand. The price of pepper is less than Rs. 80 per candy. Those products certainly cannot bear any export duty. Two days back I heard on the radio that America is to

[Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar.]

give export bounties for its cotton while we here are hindering exports with a duty. It may be said that exigencies of Government demand an export duty. We are not permitted to levy any import duty. That brings me to the Interportal Convention.

PRESIDENT: The member may please note that the export bounty of the United States was adopted practically as a retaliatory measure against the export credits of Japan.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I am referring to a bounty that is to come into force in the course of this week. It is high time that an attempt is made for revision of the Interportal Convention. That would enable Government to get sufficient compensation for the loss of the export duty.

PRESIDENT: If the honourable member will help me in getting a revision of the Interportal Convention, then, the question regarding the imposition of export duties can be re-considered.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: When our Legal and Constitutional Advisor has been able to secure better terms in important transactions such as the agreement with the S. I. R. and the Secretary of State for India, the Kannan Devan Hills Concession, the catchment area involved in the Periyar lease with the Government of Madras and other matters, as Dewan he can by himself without help arrive at more fruitful results on a further scrutiny of the papers relating to the Interportal Convention as well.

That takes me to the subject of Federation. I may not be in a position to discuss that topic at the moment. I am referring to it for the fact that in the event of our joining Federation, we could get something in lieu of export duty. In other words, if as a maratime State our customs revenue can be assured to us the export duty can be abolished altogether. That is a matter which Government has to consider when joining Federation.

Another matter of importance is the annual subsidy paid to the British Government. I think, as it is only a matter of agreement entered into by the Travancore Government with the East India Company, the subject is really a matter coming within the purview of discussion in this House. I may say that this Rs. 8 lakhs is given to the East India Company as consideration for specific service. Now that consideration has failed. That service is not rendered to us by the successors of the East India Company. We have been paying this huge sum for the last very many years. As a matter of fact, a good portion of the amount paid by us has to be returned by the British Government because we have ceased to get the consideration promised by the East India Company. That is the position which I want to emphasise.

PRESIDENT: In that manner we may have to realise in thousands of lakhs.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: Why not, if that is the balance? Federation is of interest to us from other stand-points. We do not want to have any commercial barrier between British India and Travancore. British India is our home market. In fact the whole of India British and Indian constitute our home market. In conjunction with Cochin and British Malabar, we are trying to present our case against the dumping of Ceylon copra. When there is Federation we can make ourselves better heard than now. At present the Commerce Member of the Government of India does not care for our interests. We have no representation there. He can increase or lower our duties. For such and kindred purposes, it is advisable for us to enter into the Federation. The dignity of the State has to be preserved. Travancore is a first-class State, but it has not been recognised as such. Kashmir is a first-class State, but in point of population and revenue it lags behind us, though it is bigger in area than Travancore. Considering these aspects, and subject to the four conditions I have mentioned, namely (1) revision of the Interportal Convention (2) assurance of our Customs revenue (3) lapse of and repayment of the so-called subsidy (4) recognition as a first-class State, I would recommend entry into Federation.

There are one or two minor matters that I wanted to place for the consideration of Government. A huge expenditure is being incurred by Government every year in respect of a certain institution. I would merely state for the information of the House that the institution affects the self-respect and demoralises a particular community. That institution has outgrown its usefulness. It gives a premium to able-bodied idleness. It is against public morality. The expenditure incurred on that institution can very well be put a stop to. For these reasons, I am entitled to make a suggestion for the absolute abolition of the Agrasala and Oottupuras.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know the name of the community referred to by the member?

MR. J. W. TOLSON (*The Travancore Planters*): I have to congratulate the Government on presenting to the House a well balanced budget. There are however one or two observations I wish to make.

I am aware that it is a time in which most countries are facing very stringent financial difficulties. Travancore today is able to face the situation without any increased taxation except that on Jaffna tobacco. The working of the Transport Department has been quite satisfactory. It has been able to earn a dividend of 13 per cent.

During the past three months it has inaugurated the new line of transport between Cochin and Munnar and they are to be congratulated on having successfully carried on the work. Lorries have worked smoothly in a difficult country and during the early heavy rains tackled a problem which had many difficulties to overcome in a manner which is to be admired.

[Mr. J. Tolson.]

I trust it will bring Travancore prosperity and give employment to many.

While attention has been given to transport by road, may I just say one or two words with regard to the form of transport through canals. Travancore has been favoured with canals of immence importance. Is it right that now because we live in the age of patrol these should be neglcted? Is it not in the interest of many that these canals should be kept dredged and open for transport? With the dredger lying idle at Alleppey sruely it is possible to use it in the canals during the monsoon period.

We heard on Friday last what the Dewan President said with regard to improving the distribution of fish in the State and with this in view I wish to make a few observations. The present enquiry is to see if it is possible to distribute fish by means of refrigeration. This method may be faced with difficulties, especially the one of delivering fish in a perfectly fresh condition to the refrigerator and it is for that reason I wish to suggest another method *viz.* the curing by drying, or by smoking.

Travancore has been favoured with a coast line second to none in India and with correct drive and direction the possibilities of improvement are unlimited. By correct co-operative endeavour in the collection, preparation and distribution unlimited prosperity will accrue provided that there is that will to obtain success.

I have also to draw the attention of Government to their Forest policy. The opening up of large areas where elephants roam to cultivation has created a problem which must be tackled by the authorities. Population is increasing year by year. Goverment will admit that they have a responsibility to protect the lives and property of the people who live in the hilly districts. Government must devise ways and means to curb if not prevent a nuisance which will only become more exaggerated as time goes on. Other countries have faced and controlled this nuisance in order that they can maintain the economic development of the country.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : സർ, പൊതുജനഹിതത്തെ മുൻനിർത്തി രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങളെ നിരൂപണംചെയ്തു് ജനക്ഷേമത്തിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രധാന സന്ദർഭം ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പൊതുവിമർശനാവസരമാണല്ലോ. ഏററവും പ്രധാനമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ മാത്രം ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സകലവിധമായ ശ്രേയസ്സിനും അടിസ്ഥാനം നിയമസമാധാനങ്ങളുടെ പരിരക്ഷണമാണെന്നുള്ളതു് നിർവിവാദമാണ്.

അതിനാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സർവോൽകൃഷ്ടമായ കൃത്യം നിയമത്തെയും സമാധാനത്തെയും പരിരക്ഷിക്കുകയാകുന്നു. ഈ നിലയിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഒരററം മുതൽ മറേറഅററംവരെ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും അത്യധികമായും ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അല്പാല്പമായും അടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ആ രാഷ്ട്രീയ കൊടുങ്കാററിനെ വിവേകത്തോടുകൂടി നിയന്ത്രിച്ച് നിയമസമാധാനങ്ങളെ പരിരക്ഷിച്ചതിൽ അവിടുന്നു പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച പ്രതിഭാവിലാസത്തേയും രാജ്യതന്ത്രവൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യത്തേയും അഭിനന്ദിക്കാതെ ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ മൌനമായി കടന്നുപോകുന്നതു ഒരു കൃത്യവിലോപമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. (ഹിയർ, ഹിയർ) സർ, ഭരണാധികാരിയുടെ നിലയിൽ നിയമത്തെയും സമാധാനത്തെയും പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു നിഷ്കർഷയായും ഊർജ്ജിതമായും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ നിയമസമാധാനങ്ങൾക്കു കീഴ്പ്പെട്ടു രഞ്ജകമനോഭാവത്തോടെ സമീപിക്കുന്നവരെ അതേ മനോഭാവത്തോടും ക്ഷമാദാക്ഷിണ്യങ്ങളോടുംകൂടി ചെവിക്കൊള്ളുന്നത് സംസന്നദ്ധമാണെന്നും അവിടുന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മേലിൽ ഈവിധ അസ്വാസ്ഥ്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുവാൻ കുശാഗ്രബുദ്ധിയായ അവിടുന്നു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യുമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ മൂന്നു ലക്ഷത്തിലധികം രൂപാ രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തെ നിയന്ത്രിച്ച് നിയമസമാധാനത്തെ പാലിക്കുവാൻ ചിലവിടേണ്ടിവന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നു. സമാധാനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി കുറെ പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിൽ ആക്ഷേപത്തിനു വകയില്ല. പ്രധാനമായി രണ്ടു സംഗതികളാണു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. സാമ്പത്തികമായ നിലയിൽ അത്യധികം ദുരിതങ്ങളനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ രണ്ടേമുക്കാൽലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം മിച്ചംവരുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജററു കർഷകരുടെ പിടലിയിൽ വമ്പിച്ച നികുതിയൊന്നും ചുമത്താതെ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചതിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനേയും ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയേയും അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയെ ചിലതു ഭയപ്പെടുത്തിയെന്നു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തികഭാവി ശ്രേയസ്കരമാണെന്നറിയുന്നതു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു എത്രയും ആശ്വാസപ്രദമാണു്. മിച്ചമുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജററുകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തികനില നന്നായിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയും അതനുസരിച്ചു പുരോഗമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നനുമാനിക്കുന്നെങ്കിൽ അതബ

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]

ദ്ധമായിരിക്കും. രാജ്യത്തിൽ ആളൊന്നിനുള്ള ശരാശരി വരുമാനം കണക്കാക്കിയാണ് രാജ്യത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികനില ഗണിക്കേണ്ടത്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യ, കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ ദൗർല്ലഭ്യം ഇതരവ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ അഭാവം മുതലായ കാരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനില അധഃപ്പതിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എ പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയുടെ അസ്ഥിവാരം കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളിലാണ് അടിയുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിന് കോട്ടം തട്ടുവാനുള്ള സർവ്വലക്ഷണങ്ങളും കണ്ടുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു വമ്പിച്ചതുക പ്രതിവർഷം നമുക്കു ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ പുറത്തുനിന്നും വാങ്ങിക്കുവാനായി ചിലവു ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിലുള്ള നഷ്ടത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതു് നമ്മുടെ കയററുമതി സാമാനങ്ങളുടെ വില കൊണ്ടുവേണം. കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളാണ് നമ്മുടെ കയററുമതി സാമാനങ്ങൾ. അതു മുഴുവൻ കർഷകരെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. വൈദ്യന്റേയും, വൈദികന്റേയും, വക്കീലിന്റേയും, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റേയും മററു സകല തൊഴിലാളികളുടെയും ഐശ്വര്യം കർഷകഭാഗ്യത്തിൽ തന്നെയാണ് ഉന്നിനില്ക്കുന്നതു്. ഡയറക്ടായിട്ടായാലും ഇൻഡയറക്ടായിട്ടായാലും സകലരുടെയും ഉപജീവനം ഇവിടെ കർഷകാഭിവൃദ്ധിയിലാണാശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ കയററുപാ ഫാക്ററികളും കാഷ്യൂനട്ടു ഫാക്ററികളും ഓയിൽ മില്ലുകളും കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളിലാണ് നടത്തുന്നതു്. ഭൂഗർഭത്തിൽ കിട്ടുന്നതോ പുറത്തുനിന്നുവരുത്തുന്നതോ ആയ റോമെറ്റീരിയൽ കൊണ്ടുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നമുക്കില്ല. അതിനാൽ വ്യവസായം വർദ്ധിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ കൃഷി വർദ്ധിക്കണം. അതിനു കർഷകന്റെനില നന്നാകണം. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ കർഷകന്റെ നില എന്താണ്? അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായിവന്ന ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവു നിമിത്തം ഋണഭാരം വർദ്ധിച്ചു കർഷകൻ വല്ലാതെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നു. കർഷകനെ ആശ്രയിച്ചല്ലാതെ നമുക്കു മുന്നോട്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. രോഗി മരിച്ചിട്ട് ഔഷധം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു കൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ട് പ്രയോജനമില്ലല്ലോ. അതുപോലെ കർഷകൻ നശിച്ചതിനുശേഷം കാർഷികഋണനിവാരണബില്ലും കമ്മററിയും കൊണ്ടു ഫലമില്ല. എത്രകാലത്തേക്കാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോവുക. മദ്രാസിലും മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും കർഷകഋണനിവാരണം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ വളരെ ശ്രേയസ്കരമായ വിധത്തിൽ നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇവിടത്തെ കാര്യത്തിൽ താമ

സത്തിനു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ മാത്രം കുറ്റം പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇതിലേക്ക് പ്രതിബന്ധമായി ചില പണവ്യാപാരികളുണ്ട്. അവർ ഓരോ പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു കർഷകന്മാരുടെ തങ്ങളും അധഃപ്പതിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ള കഥ അവർ വിസ്തരിച്ചു പോകുന്നു. കാലം കളയാതെ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഉടനടി ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. ക്രെഡിററുബാങ്ക് കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ വിശാലമായ രൂപത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ വരുത്തിയും മുതലും പലിശയും കുറച്ചു ഋണഭാരം കുറക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ബിൽ നിയമമാക്കി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയും കർഷകനെ രക്ഷിക്കണം. ഭൂമി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനായാലും മററു സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനായാലും മുമ്പ് ൫൦൦ രൂപാ വേണ്ടിയിരുന്നിടത്തു ഇന്നു ൩൫ രൂപാ മതിയാകും. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇന്നു മുതലും പലിശയും കുറെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് എന്താണു് ദോഷം. പലിശയെന്നുള്ളതു് എന്തിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണ് നീതീകരിക്കുന്നതു്? തൊഴിലാദായത്തിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗമായിട്ടെ മൂലധനത്തിൻെറ പലിശയെ ഗണിക്കാവൂ. തൊഴിൽ കൃഷിയാണ്. അതിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ആദായം മൂന്നിലൊന്നായി കുറഞ്ഞെങ്കിൽ അതിലധികമുള്ള പലിശക്കും അവകാശമില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിനോക്കിയാൽ പണം മുടക്കിയുള്ള കൃഷികൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഭയങ്കരമായ നഷ്ടത്തിനാണിടവരുത്തുന്നതു്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കാരുണ്യത്തിൽ മാത്രമാണു ഇപ്പോൾ കർഷകജനങ്ങൾ അഭയം തേടുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഉടനടിതന്നെ ഋണഭാരത്തിൽ രക്ഷപെടാൻ കർഷകനെ സഹായിക്കുന്ന നിയമം നടപ്പാക്കിയേ തീരു.

മററു വിധത്തിലും ഗവൺമെൻറു് കൃഷിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്, അതായതു് കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ കയററുമതി തീരുവ എടുത്തു കളയണം. മറെറാരു രാജ്യത്തും കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾക്ക് കയററുമതി തീരുവയില്ല. ചുക്ക്, പാക്ക്, നാളികേരം, കുരുമുളക് ഇവയെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഭൂമിക്ക് നികുതിയുണ്ടല്ലോ. ഇതിനുപുറമെ ഇൻഡയറക്ടായിട്ട് മറെറാരു നികുതികൂടി ചുമത്തുന്നതു് ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തിനു ഒട്ടും യോജിച്ചതല്ല. കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ തീരുവ ബഡ്ജററിലൊ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലൊ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലൊ പ്രത്യേകമായി എടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും സ്ററാറിസ്റ്റിക്ക്സ് ബുക്കിൽ കാണുന്നതു് കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ കയററുമതി തീരുവയിനത്തിൽ പ്രതിവത്സരം ൫൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു് വരുമാനമുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. ഉൽപ്പന്ന

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen].

ങ്ങൾക്ക് ധാരാളം വിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്ത് ഈ നികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ സങ്കടമില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം വില വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് കയററുമതി തീരുവ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ടെന്നു തന്നെ വയ്ക്കണം.

പിന്നീട് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇവിടെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് കൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള വഴികളാണ്. തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെപ്പോലെ വമ്പിച്ചതോതിൽ നെൽകൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അധികം സൗകര്യമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ചെറിയ തോതിൽ കൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാം. ചരിഞ്ഞു കിടക്കുന്ന കുന്നുകളിൽക്കൂടി ഒഴുകുന്ന തോടുകളിൽ അണകൾ കെട്ടി ചാലു തിരിച്ചുവിട്ടാൽ അനേകം ഏക്കർ ഡ്രൈലാൻറുകൾ വെറ്റ്ലാൻഡാക്കി കൃഷിചെയ്യാം. ഇങ്ങനെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ നമ്മുടെ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾക്കായി പണം പുറത്തേക്കയക്കാതെ കഴിക്കാം. ഇന്നത്തെ നില തുടരുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു മഹായുദ്ധം വന്നാൽ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് നാം എന്തു ചെയ്യും. ജപ്പാൻ തിരിഞ്ഞു നിന്നാൽ ബർമ്മായിൽനിന്നു നമുക്ക് നെല്ലു വരുത്താൻ പ്രയാസമായേക്കാം. എംഡൻെറ വിക്രമകാലത്തു നാം വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടി. ഓരോ രാജ്യക്കാർ അതാതു രാജ്യത്തേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ അതാതു രാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാനായി പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതിയും മററും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നാമും അങ്ങനെയുള്ള മാർഗങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം.

കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തനംതന്നെ ആർഭാടനത്തിൻെറയും ദുർവ്യയത്തിൻെറയും പ്രവർത്തനമായിട്ടാണു തീർന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ ഈ വകുപ്പിനെ ഗുണപ്പെടുത്താൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഫലം കണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയണം. ഫലത്തിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിന് ഒന്നു രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം കൂടി അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം. ഗുണമില്ലെന്നു പിന്നീടു കാണുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ വകുപ്പു നിറുത്തിക്കളയാം.

ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ വയ്യാത്ത ആവശ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രധാനമായിട്ടുള്ളതു അവരുടെ ഋണഭാരം തീരത്തക്കവണ്ണം കർഷകബില്ല് നടപ്പാക്കിയും ക്രെഡിററുബാങ്ക് വിപുലമാക്കിയും പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. മറെറാന്നു സാമുദായികഅസ്വസ്ഥത തീരത്തക്കവണ്ണം പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിലെ നിയമനങ്ങൾ ന്യായമായി നടക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം നിയന്ത്രിക്കണമെന്നു

ള്ളതാണ്. നിയമനങ്ങൾ വളരെ നീതിയായി നടക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം നിയന്ത്രിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഓരോവകുപ്പിലും പല വർഗ്ഗക്കാരും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലെ അഴിമതിയും കയ്ക്കൂലിയും കുറയുകയുള്ളു. ചിലസമുദായങ്ങളിൽപ്പെട്ടവർമാത്രം അധികമുള്ള വകുപ്പുകളിലാണു കയ്ക്കൂലി അധികമുള്ളത്. ജാതിത്തണലിലാണ് കൈക്കൂലിയുടെ വളച്ച. ശമ്പളവും പടിയുമായി ഒരുകോടിരൂപായിലധികം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ചിലവാകുന്നുണ്ട്. പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിൽ പല സമുദായക്കാർക്കും പ്രവേശനം വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഇതിനു ഞാനുൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിതന്നെ ഉദാഹരണമാണ്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളോട് അനീതി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു എന്നു ദോഷാരോപണം ചെയ്വാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറില്ല. ഏന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളിൽ ഏട്ടേകാൽ ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന കത്തോലിക്കരെ ഒഴിച്ച് മററു വിഭാഗക്കാർക്കു അവർക്ക് അർഹതയുള്ളതിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസിൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കാശ്മീരത്തിലേയൊ ഹൈദ്രാബാദിലേയൊ കിംവദന്തികൾക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സ്ഥാനമില്ലെന്നു സെൻസസ്സ് റിപ്പോർട്ടും മററു സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്കുകളും തെളിയിക്കുന്നു. സകല പ്രജകളും മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഭക്ത്യാദരപുരസ്സരം സേവിച്ച് അവിടത്തെ വാത്സല്യപ്രജകളായി കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നു. എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെയു ഒരുപോലെ പരിരക്ഷിച്ചുപോന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമാണു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയിലും ജനസംഖ്യയിലും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവന്നത്. ഗവണ്മെന്റു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചുവന്നു എന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൃതഘ്നതയോടുകൂടിയ ഒരുദോഷാരോപണം മാത്രമായിരിക്കുമത്. പിന്നെ രാജഭക്തരായ കത്തോലിക്കർക്കു സർവീസിൽ ഈ ദുസ്ഥിതി എങ്ങനെ വന്നു. സർവീസിൽ കയറാൻ ഭാഗ്യം സിദ്ധിച്ച ആളുകൾ അവരുടെ ജാതിക്കാരെത്തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചുവന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ ആപത്തുണ്ടായത്. പ്രതിനിധിസഭയിലെ വാദങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു ഇതിലേക്കു ചില പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിയിൽ വരുത്തി ഒരു വാതൽ അടയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ മറെറാരു വാതലിൽകൂടി കള്ളൻ അകത്തു കടക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ച മാർഗ്ഗത്തിലും അഴിമതിയാണു നടക്കുന്നത്. രാജ്യത്തു ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ മൂന്നാമത്തെ സ്ഥാനത്തു, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ രണ്ടാമത്തെ സ്ഥാനത്തും നിൽക്കുന്ന കത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിൽ ഏഴാമത്തെ സ്ഥാനമാണ്. പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിൽ റിക്രൂട്ടുമെൻറ് കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ൨൫,൦൦൦ത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. അതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളത് എത്രയാണ്. കേവലം നാലു

[Mr. Thariyathu Kunjittommen]

റിൽ ശിഷ്ടം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ്. ൧൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേലുള്ള ൫൦൦-ൽ അധികം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. അതിൽ മററു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു ൩൩൦ ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കർക്കു ഉള്ളതു കേവലം ൧൯ മാത്രമാണ്. ലത്തീൻ കത്തോലിക്കർക്കു ൨൩-ം ൩൪ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ ഉള്ളതിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ഒരാളുമില്ല. ഹജൂരിൽ തന്നെ സിക്രട്ടറി, അസി. സെക്രട്ടറി, സൂപ്രണ്ട്, ഫസ്റ്റ്ഗ്രേഡ് ക്ലാർക്ക് ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നിലും ഒരു കത്തോലിക്കനും ഇല്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും സിക്രട്ടറിയേററിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുമാണല്ലോ ഭരണനയത്തെ രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ സഹായിക്കുന്നത്. ആ സ്ഥാനത്തു യാതൊരു പ്രവേശനവുമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ നില എത്ര ദയനീയമാണ്. എത്ര അഭിമാനരഹിതമാണ് എന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചിന്തിക്കണം. റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ ഒരു പേഷ്കാരുണ്ട്. തഹശീൽദാരില്ല, ശിരസ്തദാരില്ല, ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഹെഷറിഞ്ഞാഫീസറില്ല, താലൂക്കുഹെഷറിഞ്ഞാഫീസറില്ല. ൪൦൩ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാരുള്ളതിൽ ൫൬ ലക്ഷമുള്ള കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ ഒരാൾ മാത്രമുണ്ട്. റവന്യൂദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം നടത്തി എല്ലാവർക്കും റവന്യൂവിൽ പ്രവേശനംനൽകിയിട്ടു ൧൦ കൊല്ലമായി. എന്നിട്ടും ൪൦൩ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാരിൽ ഒരാൾ മാത്രം. ഈ നിലക്കു എത്ര നൂററാണ്ടുകൊണ്ടാണു അർഹതയുള്ളതു കിട്ടുക. ഇതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയാം പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ്കമ്മീഷനെക്കൊണ്ടു ഒരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ലെന്ന്. പോലീസിൽ ഡി. എസ്. പി. മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലൊ. ഏ. എസ്. പി. മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലൊ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽപ്പെട്ട ഒരാളുപോലുമില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായി വമ്പിച്ച ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്തു രാജ്യത്തു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഞാനുൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിൽ ഒരാളുപോലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ൨൦൦ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിലില്ല. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ററു രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ, അഞ്ചൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ, കൃഷിഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ കൺസിലേഷനാഫീസർമാർ ഇവരുടെ ഇടയിലും കത്തോലിക്കരില്ല, ഇതെല്ലാം വളരെ ദയനീയവും സംഭ്രമജനകവുമാണ്. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിനെ സ്നേഹപൂർവം സേവിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗം അവിടത്തെ വത്സല്യമേറിയ പ്രജകളാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഓർക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മറെറവിടെയാണു ആശ്രയമുള്ളതു്. മറേറതെങ്കിലും രാജ്യത്തു ഞങ്ങൾക്കെന്തെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ? ൧൦ ന്നു അവകാശമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ൫ കൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളാം. ൧൦-ന്നു ഒന്നുപോലും തരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി എത്ര ദയനീയമാണ്. സൗഹാർദ്ദഹസ്തങ്ങൾ നീട്ടി

ഞങ്ങളേയും നിങ്ങളുടെകൂടി ചേർത്തുകൊണ്ടു പോകയില്ലേ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ മാറു പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യക്കുറവുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങളോടു ചോദിക്കുന്നത്. നിങ്ങളുടെ അസ്ഥിയിലും രക്തത്തിലും നിന്നുള്ളവർതന്നെയാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ. ൨൦൦൦ വർഷത്തോളമായി ഇവിടെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ട്—ആചാരത്തിലും ഭാഷയിലും വേഷത്തിലും സംസ്കാരത്തിലും ഞങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങളെപ്പോലെയും നിങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നുള്ളവരുമാണ. മതത്തിൽ മാത്രമേ ഭേദമുള്ളു. സമുദായവിദ്വേഷം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. ചില വ്യക്തികൾ തമ്മിൽ വിദ്വേഷം കണ്ടേക്കാം. ചില വീടുകളിൽതന്നെ യില്ലയോമില്ലേ. അതുപോലെയല്ലാതെ വിദ്വേഷപരമായ ഒരു മനോഭാവം ഇവിടെ സമുദായങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ നിലനിന്നില്ല. ഉണ്ടാകാൻ ഇടയുമില്ല. എല്ലാരും ഇവിടെ ജനിച്ചു വളന്ന് രാജഭക്തരും ദേശാഭിമാനികളും സൌഹാർദ്ദമനസ്ഥിതിയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നവരുമായ പ്രജകളാണ്. പബ്ലിക്സർവീസിൽ ഇന്നു കാണുന്ന നഷ്ടം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വന്നതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പക്ഷപാതബുദ്ധികൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്. പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനപദ്ധതികൊണ്ട് ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു രക്ഷയുമില്ലെന്നു ഇതുയും കാലംകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് മനസ്സിലായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു കഴിയുന്ന വേഗത്തിൽ ഈ സ്ഥിതിയെ മാററി ഞങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കണം.

വർഗീയത തന്നെ മാററാനാണ് എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കും പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസിൽ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. ചില വർഗ്ഗക്കാർ മാത്രം ഒരു വകുപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ് വർഗ്ഗീയത. വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നത് വർഗ്ഗീയതക്കു വിപരീതമായ ദശീയതയാണ്. ചില വിഭാഗങ്ങളെ അകററി നിറുത്തി തങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം കരസ്ഥമാക്കണമെന്നു ആരു വാദിക്കുന്നുവോ അവരാണു വർഗ്ഗീയവാദികൾ. ഞാൻ ഒരു വർഗ്ഗീയവാദിയാണെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതെന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. വാസ്തവമല്ലെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു പിൻവലിക്കാം. കാര്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാതെയും ന്യായം സമ്മതിക്കാതെയും എതിർക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ മൊത്തത്തിൽ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായി അവർ അർഹിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗം ഇപ്പോൾ അവക്കുണ്ടോ?

MR. THARIATHIL KUNJITHOMMEN. ഏട്ടേകാൽ ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരു സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഒഴിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ മററു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു അർഹിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗമുണ്ട്.

MR. K. R NARAYANAN : സർ, ഉൽകണ്ഠയോടുകൂടി പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്ന ൧൧൧൫-ലെ ബഡ്ജററ്, പ്രത്യാശാപരങ്ങളെന്നു ഖണ്ഡിതമായി പറയുന്ന ചില കാര്യപരിപാടികളോടും, ഈ പരിപാടികൾക്കെല്ലാം വിശദമായ വിവരണങ്ങളോടും കൂടി അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഫിനാൻസുസിക്രട്ടറി അവർകളെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവും കാണുന്നില്ലാ. നിർഭാഗ്യകരമായ രാഷ്ട്രീയസംഭവങ്ങളുടെ പ്രചണ്ഡമായ കൊട്ടങ്കാററിനുശേഷമുള്ള ബഡ്ജററായതുകൊണ്ട്, അതിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം അറിയുവാൻ ആർക്കും ഉൽക്കണ്ഠ കാണുമല്ലോ. ബഡ്ജററു തയ്യാറാക്കുമ്പോൾ, മിച്ചംവരുത്തിക്കാണിച്ചു ആ മിച്ചത്തിൽ പൊതുജനവിശ്വാസം പ്രതിഷ്ഠിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഫിനാൻസുസിക്രട്ടറിമാരുടെ പാരമ്പര്യനിർബന്ധം ഈ ബഡ്ജററിലും സ്ഥലംപിടിച്ച് ൮ അര ലക്ഷം രൂപാ മിച്ചം വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ കാഷ്ബാലൻസ്സും കടവുംകൂടി തുലനം ചെയ്തു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ കോശസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ആശങ്കതോന്നിക്കുവാനുള്ള ചില ദുഷ്പ്രചരണം, രാജ്യത്തിനകത്തും പുറത്തും കാകവീക്ഷണക്കാരായ ഒരു സെററാളുകൾ നടത്തിയതിനുശേഷം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൽ മിച്ചം വരുത്തിക്കാണിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഫിനാൻസുസിക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ഒരാവശ്യവുമായിരിക്കാം. ഒരു ബഡ്ജററു മിച്ചമുള്ളതൊ, മിച്ചമില്ലാത്തതോ, എന്നുനോക്കി മാത്രം അഭിപ്രായംപറയുന്ന ലുബ്ധബുദ്ധികൾ കാര്യവിവരമുള്ളവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വളരെ കുറയും. രാജ്യക്ഷേമകരങ്ങളായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി എന്തുമാത്രം പണം ചിലവിടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും, അതു ജനങ്ങളിൽ എങ്ങിനെ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നുവെന്നും, നോക്കുന്നതു് മിച്ചംനോക്കുന്ന കണക്കുശാസ്ത്രത്തെക്കാൾ അഭികാമ്യമായ രാജ്യതന്ത്രശാസ്ത്രമാകുന്നു.

൧൧൧൩-ൽ, ൮൩ ലക്ഷമുണ്ടായിരുന്ന നമ്മുടെ കാഷ്ബാലൻസു ൧൧൧൪-ൽ ൮ ലക്ഷമായി കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു്, പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ പരിഭ്രമജനകമാണ്. ൧ കോടി ൮൩ ലക്ഷത്തോളം കടബാദ്ധ്യതയുള്ള നമുക്കു പ്രതിവർഷം കുറഞ്ഞുകുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്ന ഈ കാഷ്ബാലൻസു, അമ്പരപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അതു് അത്ര അത്ഭുതവുമല്ലാ. എന്നാൽ,

നമ്മുടെ ചിലവുകളിൽ ൫൪.൨൫ ലക്ഷവും പ്രത്യുല്പാദകങ്ങളായ കയ്യുകളിലാണു വിനിയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ള പ്രത്യേകത നാം പ്രത്യേകമായിത്തന്നെ പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ൧൨ ൬.൩൫ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ചിലവിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും, ഇനിയും ൨൦ ലക്ഷം കൂടി ചിലവിടേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ പള്ളിവാസൽ പദ്ധതി, കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറച്ചുവർഷങ്ങളായി, നമ്മുടെ സമ്പത്തിൽ ഗണ്യമായ ഭാഗം വ്യയം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. സൂക്ഷ്മതയുടേയും വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യത്തിന്റേയും കുറവുകൊണ്ട് കുറച്ചു ധനനഷ്ടവും ധനനഷ്ടത്തെക്കാളധികം സമയനഷ്ടവും, വരുത്തിയ ഈ പദ്ധതി—കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം എന്റേയും മറ്റും നിശിതനിരൂപണത്തിനു വിഷയമായ ഈ പദ്ധതി—ഖണ്ഡിതമായ വിജയത്തിലെത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു കാണുന്നതു്, തികച്ചും ശുഭോദർക്കമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുകാലത്തും മുതൽ നശിക്കാതെ അനവരതമായി ലാഭമുണ്ടാകുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന പള്ളിവാസൽപദ്ധതി, ശ്രീവാഴുംകോടായ കുബേര കുമാരിയുടെ, അക്ഷയ കലവറയായി വിജയിക്കുവാനിടയാകട്ടെ.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ചിലവുകൾ കുറയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള ചല മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾകൂടി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു.—ദുർവ്വഹമായ ശമ്പളത്തോതും, പെൻഷ്യൻ വർദ്ധനവും; ഭയങ്കരവും പരിഭ്രമജനകവുമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ മൊത്തം വരവിന്റെ ഏകദേശം നേർപകുതി—കൃത്യമായിപ്പറഞ്ഞാൽ ൪൩% ശമ്പളമനത്തിൽ പോകുന്നു. ശമ്പളത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ൧൦൯൦-ൽ ൫൧,൪൯,൮൮൨ രൂപാ ചിലവായതു് ൧൧൦-ൽ ൯൦ ലക്ഷമായി. ഇപ്പോൾ ൧൧..-ൽ ൯൨ ലക്ഷമായി. ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനെക്കാൾ എത്രയോ കൂടുതലാണ്. ൯൦—ൽ അലവൻസിനു ൩ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവായിരുന്നതു് ൧൧൨-ൽ ൪൭ ലക്ഷമായി. ൫൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളംപറ്റുന്ന ഏകദേശം ൭൧ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. ൧൫൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേലുള്ള എഴുനൂറോളം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. ഇവരിൽ പലരുടേയും ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതും, ചില ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾതന്നെ നിറുത്താവുന്നതുമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറവർകളുടെ നിശിതനിശിതമായ നിരൂപണത്തിനു പാത്രമായ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെക്കുറിച്ചും പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെക്കുറിച്ചും, ഇനി കൂടുതലായൊന്നും പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാ. നമ്മുടെ രാഷ്ട്രശരീരത്തിലെ ഈ ദുർമ്മേദസ്സുകൾ എത്രയും

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

വേഗത്തിൽ ഓപ്പറേററുചെയ്യുന്നോ അത്രയുംവേഗത്തിൽ ആരോഗ്യം വർദ്ധിക്കും. പോലീസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഏ. എസ്. പി ഉദ്യോഗം ഡി. എസ്. പി. മാരുടെയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ററന്മാരുടേയും മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ആവശ്യം എന്താണ്? ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ P. W. D. സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസ്സുകളിലും, ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസ്സുകളിലും പലതും, നിരുപദ്രവമായി കുറയ്ക്കാം. നമ്മുടെ പെൻഷൻ ചിലവ് ദുർവ്വഹവും ഭയങ്കരവുമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ൧൩ ലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപാ പെൻഷനുവേണ്ടി പോകുന്നത് ആരെയാണ് അമ്പരപ്പിക്കാത്തത്. ഇവിടെ ൧൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളം പററുന്ന, ൭൦൦ പേരുണ്ട്. ഈ ചിലവിങ്ങനെ പാർിച്ചതോതിൽ വർദ്ധിച്ചാൽ വരവിൽ സിംഹഭാഗവും ഇതു വിഴുങ്ങും. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ബോണസ്സ്കൊടുക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ഈ വിപത്തിൽനിന്നും രാജ്യത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കണം.

ഇവിടത്തെ പൊതുജനശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രധാനവിഷയമായ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ കുറച്ചുകൂടി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രസംഗം ഉപസംഹരിക്കാം. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഒരു സമുദായത്തോടു വൈരാഗ്യത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു വാദവിഷയമല്ലാ. അതിനു അപഹരണലക്ഷ്യവുമില്ലാ. സർവ്വസമുദായമൈത്രിയും, വാസ്തവമായ ദേശീയതയുമാണു ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം ലക്ഷ്യമാക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഉദ്യോഗക്കൂടുതലുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു രാഷ്ട്രീയമോക്ഷം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു. ചിലർ അതില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് രാഷ്ട്രീയനരകം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻ സർ, സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമിഅയ്യർ ൧൯൩൨ ജനുവരി ൪-ാം തീയതി, സംയുക്തസംഘം ഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻകാരോടു പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടിയിൽ ബ്രാഹ്മണർ, നായന്മാർ, മാർത്തോമ്മാക്കാർ ഇവർ അമിതപ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ളവരും, മുഹമ്മദീയർ, കത്തോലിക്കർ, ഈഴവർ, ഇവർ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞവരും ആണെന്ന്, പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇതു ജനസംഖ്യയാകുന്ന മാനദണ്ഡംവച്ചാണ്. ഈ സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ഇവിടത്തെ നില അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കണക്കുകളുദ്ധരിച്ചുതന്നെ ഞാനൊന്നു വിവരിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ നായന്മാർ, ൧൭% ഉദ്യോഗം ൮൦൦൦

ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ൭൦%

ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ഈഴവർ ൧൭% ഉദ്യോഗം ൩൦൦

ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ർ%
ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ മുഹമ്മദീയർ ൬.൯% ഉദ്യോഗം ൩൦൦
ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ൨%
മാർത്തോമ്മാ ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ൨. ൭ ഉദ്യോഗം ൮൦൦
ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ൭ % ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ റോമൻ കത്തോലിക്കാർ ൮.൮% ഉദ്യോഗം ൩൦൦
ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ൨%

ഭാവിയിൽ ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനും ആവശ്യമുള്ള യോഗ്യതയുള്ള വരുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവക്ക മുൻഗണനകൊടുക്കമെന്നുകൂടി അന്നു നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ അനുകമ്പാപൂർവ്വം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഈ ദുസ്ഥിതി പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ പബ്ളിക്ക സർവ്വീസുകമ്മീഷണരെ വച്ചു. പലതുകൊണ്ടും പബ്ളിക്കസർവ്വീസുനിയമന വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക തൃപ്തികരമല്ലാ. അതു അ.ിൻെറ ഒരുവശം. വ്യവസ്ഥപ്രകാരമുള്ളതു പോലും ശരിക്ക ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതും, ലഭിച്ചാലുറയ്ക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതും അതിൻെറ മറെറാരുവശമാകുന്നു. ലോവർഡിവിഷനിൽ നിയമിച്ച അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാരിൽ മഹാഭൂരിപക്ഷവും ഇപ്പോൾ സർവീസിൽ ഇല്ലാ. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരാൽ ഉള്ള നിയമനാധികാരം അവരെ സ്വാധീനം ചെയ്യുവാനും ചിലരെക്കൊണ്ടു അവധിഎടുപ്പിച്ചു നിയമനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുവാനുള്ള പരിസരസൌകര്യം ഇതെല്ലാം ഉള്ളവർ സർവ്വീസ്സിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തവർ പബ്ളിക്കസർവ്വീസ്സ് ചട്ടത്തിൻെറ ർ ൭-ാം മുറയിൽ കോർത്തുകിടന്നു ചുററിത്തിരിയുകതന്നെ.

ചിലർ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യവാദം ദേശീയതാല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്ക എതിരാണെന്നു പറയാറുണ്ട്. സമുദായവാദം വാസ്തവത്തിലുള്ള ദേശീയതത്വത്തിൽ അമ്മയാണു. നേഷൻ എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഒരു രാജ്യത്തെ പർവ്വതങ്ങളേയും, നദികളേയും, മരുഭൂമികളേയും, ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചല്ലല്ലൊ.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : വർഗ്ഗീയ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം ഈഴവ സമുദായം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം അംഗീകരിക്കാത്ത ഒരീഴവസ്ഥാപനംപോലും ഇല്ലാ.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : എസ്സ്. എൻ. ഡി. പി. യോഗം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : എസ്സ്. എൻ. ഡി. പി. യോഗം കഴിഞ്ഞ ൩൭ കൊല്ലമായി, വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വാദിച്ച് അതിൽതന്നെ അടിയുറച്ചു നില്ക്കുകയാണ്. ആ നിലയ്ക്കു ഒരു ചാഞ്ചല്യവും ഇന്നുവരെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. യോഗത്തിന്റെ ഈ നില ഒരു ഡയറക്ടരുടെ നിലയിൽ കൂടി എനിക്കു പറയുവാൻ കഴിയും.

സൂക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നവർക്കു ഇന്നത്തെ വർഗ്ഗീയവാദം ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ ദേശീയവാദമാണെന്നും, ഇന്നത്തെ ദേശീയവാദം വെറും കുത്തകപാലമന പ്രതിപത്തികൊണ്ടുള്ള സാമുദായികവാദമാണെന്നും കാണ്മാൻ കഴിയും. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം സമ്മതിക്കാത്ത ഭരണവ്യവസ്ഥ എത്ര ഉന്നതമായ ഉത്തരവാദഭരണമായിരുന്നാലും, ആ ഭരണവ്യവസ്ഥയെ ദേശീയതത്വത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ കുതിരകയററം നടത്തുന്ന ആ ഭരണവ്യവസ്ഥയെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ആവശ്യമുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങൾ എതിർക്കുക തന്നെ ചെയ്യും.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഇതു മെമ്പരുടെ സ്വന്തം അഭിപ്രായമാണോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : തീർച്ചയായിട്ടും അല്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ ചിങ്ങത്തിൽ ആലപ്പുഴവച്ചു കൂടിയ യോഗം പാസ്സാക്കിയതു പ്രായപൂർത്തിവോട്ടവകാശത്തോടും പ്രത്യേകപരിരക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥകളോടും, കൂടിയ ഉത്തരവാദഭരണത്തിനാണു. ഞാൻ മുകളിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു പ്രസ്തുതനിശ്ചയത്തിന്റെ ശീതളച്ഛായയിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ടാണു. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യകാര്യത്തിൽ പബ്ളിക്കസർവീസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണരും ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും അതിഭയങ്കരമായ അഴിമതികാണിക്കുന്നു. ചിലർ നഗ്നമായ പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നു. പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ ഒരു സമുദായത്തിലെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ഈയ്യിടെ നടത്തിയ ചില നിയമനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും മററും ഉപക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for his clever and clear exposition of the financial stabilities of our State and also for the presentation of a surplus Budget, when I was anxiously expecting a deficit Budget. We are told Sir that the revenue of the State has increased from 247 lacs of rupees in 1105 to 263 lacs in 1115. But at the same time, we see from the statement that the expenditure including cost of administration also has increase from 240 lacs in 1105 to 261 lacs in 1115. Thus when the revenue has increased by 16 lacs in 10 years, the expenditure has increased by 21 lacs. This fact does not deserve any congratulation, as the State has not gained

financially. The cost of administration including pension in 1090 was about 52 lacs while the same amounts to more than 106 lacs in 1114. Therefore it is essential that we should reduce our cost of administration. I would request the Government that the principle of national socialism be adopted in reducing the pay of every officer getting more than Rs. 500 per mensem and in raising the lowest pay in the State to Rs. 20 per mensem.

In the matter of general administration, certain definite policy must be adopted. The policy of re-entertaining the Superannuated pensioned officers must be discontinued. It is an insult offered and injustice done to the unemployed, educated and capable citizens of the State. Sir our motto must be "Travancore for Travancoreans" I can understand that this motto might have to be changed in certain cases of appointment regarding experts in the particular subjects. In the recent session of the Legislative Council of Cochin the admission to the Travancore Students in the Ernakulam College was questioned. At least we may take a lesson from there. Thirdly, the Government must fight for their right wherever it is due. We have contributed much for the Cochin Harbour and as such we are also entitled to get a share in the appointments. Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai who was our member in the Harbour Committee once fought for 1/3 share in the matter of appointments in the Harbour and I believe that the Madras Government also approved it. So also in the appointments in the South Indian Railway Company, we are entitled to get a share in the appointments. But the Government has not fought for the establishment of those rights and we are not getting our due share. Sir, it is reliably known that our representative in the Koodalmanickam Temple, has been restrained by injunction *etc.*, by Cochin Courts from doing his duties. We are at a loss to know whether the Government has taken any action upon it.

PRESIDENT : That is a matter of vindication of Treaty Rights between Cochin and Travancore which rights are guaranteed by the British Government. Such negotiations as are taking place and such assertions of our undoubted rights as have been made by the Government of Travancore are matters between the Government of British India, Cochin and Travancore and cannot be discussed on the floor of this House.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, I shall now deal with the Agricultural Department. I am glad to note that the Government also is convinced of the fact, that it has not served any useful purpose except giving grants to Seedbulls, supplying guini grass and Napier grass, and maintaining some Farms. Sir, it is admitted that about 95% of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Yet the produce is less and less every year. Price of produce has fallen low. Hence the ryot is heavily involved in debts. It must be the out look of the Agricultural Department to increase the income of the ryots in all respects. The director must chalk out a ten year plan by which he can achieve that object. Our country is composed of about 480

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

villages. If every village is made self sufficient and self contained the whole State will be happy and ideal. The Director may visit every village and find out the suitable variety of cultivation in the locality. He should then find out the essential needs of the locality such as the means of communications, medical and sanitary aid, the means of education of the children of the villagers and so on. Even though the execution of such works may be left to other departments, it must be the duty of the department to recommend for the same to the Government. In addition to that the department should also find out the suitable Cottage Industry for every village by which the income of the ryot can be increased and if necessary recommend for the grant of small industrial loans. I shall presently show how the department can help the villagers. During the flood in 1099 all the cattle of the Agriculturists in Kuttanad found a watery grave, causing loss and damage due to the want of a raised ground in those areas. If the Director had visited the locality before and recommended for reclamations in water-logged area—say for six pakuthies—this death and loss of cattle could have been averted, If several village roads and canals are made, cheap marketing of the agricultural products can be gained. If the village roads of Thiruvella—Ambalapuzha, Alleppey Thannirmukkam, the Karoor village road and the Arattuvazhi in South Aryad and the Erothodu in Punnapura are completed, similar gain can be derived. If even after such facilities having made the ryots are not in a position to pay tax, the Director can recommend for land revenue remissions in appropriate cases. The Government also should be ready to provide more funds for rural reconstruction on the suggestion of the Department. Of course, the Financial Secretary has assured us that our investment on commercial projects are practically over and they will fetch sufficient profit after an year. If so, we have sufficient fund to provide for the Department. If the Director of Agriculture submits a scheme on the line suggested, I am sure that within 10 years, our State will become an ideal one.

Sir, we must spend lavishly for medical aid. It is seen from the statement of the Financial Secretary only 3 lacs of Rupees is the increase in the Budget allotment of from 105 to 115. Considering the increase of about 30% in the population and 50% in the deceases, the increase is quite insufficient. It is even complained that the inpatients are given only ½ diet and the supply of medicines in dispensaries is insufficient for even 6 months in the year. More dispensaries should be started wherever necessary. The people of Kalavoor and South Aryad have prayed for Evening Dispensaries at least. They have built buildings to be handed over to the Department, in case that prayer is sanctioned. I may suggest a moving Veterinary and Allopathic Dispensary each in both shall be started for medical aid in Kuttanad. If the Government finds it difficult to help the people in this way, every taluk may be given a Ayurvedic Hospital each and every pakuthy a grant-in-aid Vaidyasala.

Coming on to the Public Works Department, I am tired of repeating my demands for my constituency. Even though the Executive Engineer in each place, recommends for certain urgent works, the Chief Engineer, who does not know the necessity but poses to know better, does not provide for them in the Budget. He has a nack to half-finish every work just like the shaving in Rameswaram. Sir, the Ambalapuzha-Thiruvella road and the Alleppey-Thannirmukkam road are about 10 years old and are half-complete Arattuvazhi in South Aryad and the Government trace at Karoor, Thuruvoor-Chellanam road, Erothodu in Punnapura are some urgent needs in my constituency. The Chief Engineer may be directed to divert some fund for the completion of the above roads and canals. So also the construction of several small bridges in the two banks of rivers at Chambakulam, Nedumudy and Pulinkunnu will give us the facility of continuous land communication for miles together in those water logged areas. Similarly sluices and culverts in Shertallai for cultivation of Karinilams have to be completed so that intensive and profitable paddy cultivation may be continued. The Chief Engineer also may pay great attention to the Maramat Department in the matter of constructing or restoring old temples.

Sir, one word about the Education Department. Proper attention is not given to Malayalam. A comparison of the results of Examinations will prove it. For S S. L. C. Examination, 53% has passed, but for Vernacular Higher Examination, and E. S. L C. Examination only 35% and 27% respectively. The Director may be pleased to assertain the cause and rectify it. It is reported, Sir, that E. S. L. C. holders will not be entertained as teachers in Schools. But the Department, by their word and deed, made us believe that they are qualified for public service. Hence the change of policy is really a breach of trust. If the principle is not to be changed, that examination is also may be stopped, maintaining only the V. H. Examination in Malayalam.

The policy of demanding from the people to construct more buildings in Sirkar Schools whenever more accommodation is necessary may be changed. The people in certain places have surrendered their buildings and the site to Government. If the strength of the School has increased and if a V. P. School to be changed into a V. M. School, it is not right to ask the people to construct more buildings. The Government may be pleased to provide more accommodation or at least building-grant may be sanctioned. I refer this in connection with the V. M. School in Kottankulangara and the V. M. School in Vezhappra.

Sir, one word about the police. The politeness and good behaviour of the British Police must be our ideal. But here every man is afraid of the Kakhi man. For, though small, he is a big officer in the country parts. In certain places, the police are interfering in elections and in cases of a civil nature. They also take sides, get at the people and insult them and send them away. That complaint may be redressed. I would request the Inspector General of Police to set an example in regard to politeness and good behaviour among the police here also.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): May I know from the honourable member, whether there was any election petition on the ground of interference by the police.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I had not the occasion to fight an election petition.

Sir, I may be permitted to speak a word about the Public Service Commissioner. A person who has passed a particular examination in 1937 and who has been given a memo of registration, does not get a service while another of the same community, passing the same examination in 1938 and getting a memo of registration on 1938, is recruited. We are at a loss to know the cause. The addenda of the Public Service Commissioner does great harm. The first selected candidates, who have been re-registered after break in service and the second selected candidates, who have never been entertained are included in lists supplied to the Department. In this case also preference should be given to the re-registered candidates and if it is impossible, confirmation may be delayed till all are absorbed. There is yet another serious defect. A person appointed in the Education Department is appointed subsequently in the Police Department and thence to the Judicial Department. When a subsequent vacancy occurs yet another stranger is appointed. This practice does harm to the Department and its working are concerned.

PRESIDENT: Honourable member will realise that other honourable members also wish to take part in the discussion and will finish soon.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I suggest therefore, Sir, that the list of registration and appointment may be published in our Gazette, lest any complaint may arise in future. With these observations I resume my seat.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI (*Nominated*): Sir, it gives me very great pleasure to congratulate the Financial Secretary for the budget proposals that have been placed before this house. He has been very careful to say that they are meant only for a normal year. Therefore we have to take it that in the event of any contingency arising like a war in the west, he might have to cast the budget in different form altogether. At the same time the speech of the Dewan-President has thrown a flood of light on a very important point in connection with the development of this country. It is indeed a happy augury that we have been told that "it must be borne in mind by those interested in the State and in the development of the State, that the commerce of the State, the industries of the State, and the activities of the State, must be so directed, regimented, consolidated and organised that we get enough by way of surplus and buy our food supplies. "That is an observation which does certainly gladden the heart of every man who loves this country because it means very clearly that the Government are getting out of the rut in which they have been accustomed to be for generations past *viz* of carrying on the administration of the country

from day to day by collecting the revenue and spending it perhaps in a wise manner or perhaps otherwise. But the present change augurs an era of future prosperity. At the same time it is also a happy feature of the administration that during the last year there have been the introduction and passing of several commercial legislations which were urgently required for the benefit of this country's trade and commerce. It has also been pointed out by the Dewan-President that effective steps are being taken to see that inordinate delays do not occur in the disposal of commercial suits and that people outside the State need not be shy of investing their capital here on account of this difficulty which they had so for. I think these are important steps that have been taken for the amelioration of the country's trade and industry. But at the same time, Sir, I have to take the view that the values realised from our exportable produce is declining year after year and it has therefore to be very seriously considered whether our conditions are satisfactory. In spite of bad seasons and poor yield, the value of our imports of rice and paddy have fallen from Rs. 3·2 crores to Rs. 2·2 crores in the same period. The consumption of salt, an article of necessity even to the poorest of the poor has not appreciably advanced since 1105. It should also be remembered that the growth of the population during the years since 1105 would warrant our assuming a steady increase in the consumption of these commodities. But the figures seem to point out that there is a general debility on the part of the consumer who, I suspect, has fully exploited his credit. I am offering these figures and hypotheses for the closest scrutiny by Government so that their plan for the industrialisation or commercialisation might be properly laid, and with their end in view.

In regard to various other items. one thing that I have observed is the refreshing candour with which Government have come out even to the extent of pointing out the defects in the working of their own departments. This is a very novel departure but a very happy and useful departure. The remarks of the Dewan-President about the Agricultural Department and the Co-operative Department have not come a day too soon. But at the same time, Sir, may I take this opportunity to tell the House there are augean stables still to be cleaned. To take an instance in point, if only our roads and our canals had been given the gift of their tongues, they would have their own tales to tell as to how the money set apart for their improvements have all been systematically denied to them. I know how anxious the head of the Administration was during the early parts of this Administration to root out corruption in the various departments and I can also understand the effect of the actions taken by Government in so far as they have been able to indirectly influence the subversive activities of various organisations; It was in order to save the skin of some of the delinquents some worked so that the attention of Government might be directed elsewhere.

Sir, speaking of the budget, it presents a surplus budget and I hope it will prove to be so and I pray that our finances may be still

[Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai.]

more prosperous. All the same, I am disappointed in one respect, because Government on these occasions must make it a point to make an announcement in regard to how they are going to finance and help the commercial and industrial classes of this country, this has not been done. I know Government's difficulties and limitation. I am also fully aware that under the statute, despite its best intentions the Travancore Credit Bank could not come forward to help the commerce and industry of this State. But all the same the difficulties are there. Government are expecting a surplus in the Income-Tax and various other departments. In fact, if you make a careful survey you will observe that the prosperity of commerce and industry must in its turn bring the prosperity of agriculture and the other occupations of the State. We are passing through a terrible financial strain and Government must be prepared to come forward in some manner be it through the Credit Bank, be it through any other organisation, be it through support rendered to existing organisations in some way help has to come. I would leave it to Government to devise ways and means howbest they could come forward to render financial help to commercial and industrial organisations in the country.

In regard to Alleppey Port, Sir, elsewhere we have read that it is likely that the freight rates would be increased or that attempts would be made to see that the freight rates are increased because Alleppey is only a roadstead and not a protected harbour.

It will be found that 75 per-cent of the total imports through the Cochin Port are consumed in Travancore. During the discussions some time ago at the Madras conference in connection with the Cochin Port it was pointed out that the hinterland which would provide all the trade for Cochin could be secured only by the introduction of a few new railway lines in that hinterland, under the Izzut Scheme. But it has subsequently been made clear that those lines cannot be opened at all. Cochin Port must necessarily therefore depend upon Travancore trade for continuing her prosperity in future as she is doing now. It is rather amusing to read what Cochin thinks of Alleppey Port in this respect without realising that if only Travancore Exports do not reach Cochin for two months consecutively, Cochin will have to shut her shop. I hope that the Government will take all necessary steps.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I do not think there is any attempt on the part of anybody outside Travancore to minimise the importance of the Travancore State.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI: I request that this aspect might be borne in mind and that all steps might be taken to see that no difference is brought about in the rate of freight obtaining between Cochin and foreign ports and that obtaining between Alleppey and foreign ports.

In regard to transport, Sir, I distinctly remember the prophesy that was held out at the time of its introduction, as to how it was going to be a failure, how it was dangerous to the financial interests of the country and so on and so forth. And now even after Government having openly stated that they have been able to obtain a profit of 13 per cent on the total outlay, it has been possible for certain journals in North Travancore to say that this statement is either incorrect or that the amount of profit is not satisfactory. As a business man of over 30 years standing, I fail to understand how a declaration of 13 per cent dividend on any investment can be said to be an unsatisfactory income. At the same time I am reminded of the service which the Transport Department has rendered at the time of the last irresponsible State congress activities. I really wonder what would have been the real state of affairs during the last political tangle in Travancore, if the Government themselves had not provided these transport facilities. This is not the first time when Governments are condemned at the initial stage of any scheme. Dewan Bahadur T. Raghavia agreed to include Travancore in the Cochin Harbour agreement. It was condemned by all Travancore Politicians. It was even said that Mr. Raghaviah's attempt was to please the then Governor of Madras for his own advantages. Today we know that Mr. Raghaviah stands vindicated.

MR. S KRISHNA AIYAR: May I ask how the average life of the chassis was calculated ?

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI: That is for the Government to answer.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: May I again ask, what percentage of profits are to be allotted for meeting depreciation?

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI: The details are not before me at the moment.

Then, Sir, in regard to the Rubber Factory, Government have come forward with a token demand of Rs. 10,000 and have asked for the opinion of this House as to whether it is advisable for Government themselves to continue the working of the factory or that whether it should be entrusted to private hands. It is an acknowledged fact that Government, cannot, in the very nature of things, manage an industrial concern satisfactorily. In fact the whole position appears to me to be that nobody has any data to proceed within discussing the venture. As for that matter, this House too is not in possession of any data and therefore it is all the more difficult for us to express a correct opinion in regard to the scheme being financed by Government. But this much I can say. As far as possible, all endeavours must be made by Government to see that private companies come forward to take up the running of the rubber factory on some definite clear understanding which would prove to be a workable as well as a profitable arrangement. After having spent about some lakhs of rupees for the machinery and buildings for establishing the factory in a country which produces 60 per cent of the total production of rubber in India, it may be absurd to

[Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai]

suggest that the Government should given up the scheme altogether. But at the same time, Government will be justified in taking up the scheme and working it over if they do not succeed in obtaining private capitalists to take up the scheme. I have to point out for the information of Government as well as the House that tariff walls are being raised against our products in almost every part of the world. The coir mats and matting industry which is probably largest industry in the State is not prospering well. In spite of increase in the volume of exports, I cannot say that the industry is in a prosperous condition. We are meeting everywhere with tariff walls rising higher and higher. I do not know to what extent the Government will be able to stop the erection of such tariff walls. I am sure Government can find out ways and means by which they can approach other Governments and see that those tariff walls are not put into operation against us.

In the course of the address delivered yesterday, the Dewan President said that for the purpose of developing trade with British Indian towns, the Government proposed to appoint a special agency that the two Chambers of Commerce did not sufficiently respond to the Government's offer by submitting a suitable scheme. I feel it my duty to state openly on behalf of the two chambers that a definite scheme was drawn up and submitted to Government jointly by the two chambers. I am sorry to say that it is still in the archives of Government should devote their attention for the development to trade and industries of this country. So far as the major industries are concerned I may say that they have come up to their present position with the capital that was invested by private enterprise and by means of borrowed capital as well but not through any assistance specially rendered by Government. Recent troubles in the banking world have made it quite necessary that Government should come forward with some assistance. I quite realise that it may not be possible for them to start any commercial bank and thus render help. But the knowledge that the Government are behind the commerce and industries, of the State and that they are anxious to do their utmost will be an incentive for well-conducted banks with plenty of resources at their disposal to come forward to aid our commerce and industries. Thus it will become possible for some agency to establish a new commercial bank or satisfactorily operate existing branches to aid our trade. All what is immediately wanted to get over the present difficulty is, that there should be sincere co-operation between the people and the Government. That co-operation, Sir, has become almost impossible in this country during the last few years on account of duty competition amongst people to enter into the public service. As I said at the last budget speech public service in this country has deteriorated in quality. I am really sorry at this state of affairs. If it is realised that even now questions are asked about caste-war statements even relating to convicts in jails, the extent to which public service has deteriorated becomes clearer. Even this morning during interpellation time, caste-war statements of communities relating to almost every department were asked for. If that

is the attitude to be followed I am sure the morale of the public service can never improve. In this connection I wish to say that when we want outside finance and trade with outside countries, where is the justification for us to say that we do not want outsiders to be allowed to do business enterprises in this State? Is it possible for us to consume all our export articles and our manufactured articles? How can we carry on our trade and industries if outsiders do not buy them for us? After all, when Federation with British India is being seriously considered, is there any meaning in saying that British Indians are outsiders? Is it possible for us to be in water-tight compartments? Our relationship with the outside world must be harmonious. We do not want artificial barriers between provinces and ourselves. On the other hand we should extend our hand of fellow-ship to them. The conditions obtaining in this country must be so acceptable that it should be possible for outside financiers to freely come to our State and invest in our industries. For attaining all these it is very essential that the public service of the State must be maintained in the most efficient manner. Those in the services must be given the idea that promotions in service will be determined only by the usefulness of the work turned out. In other words, in public service, promotions should be based on real merit and not on communal considerations. Trade and industries and everything else will flourish only if our public service is most efficient and honest. If local talents do not come forward to work industries or other professions which require special knowledge and large finance, at the same time if outsiders come and work here investing large finances, we are told that they are outsiders.

For instance, I had recently an order to ship Travancore teak. I am trying my best to get the teak from the Forest Department but was not successful, because the department refused to supply teak in special sizes. They only offered to supply logs. I then wrote to Mr. Kamesam and the co-ordinated efforts between him and the Conservator have now made it possible for me to ship teak within a few days. I dare say that the business would not have become a *fait accompli* if Mr. Kamesam had not found out the way for supplying special sizes. Why should we not profit ourselves by utilising Mr. Kamesam's services? Have we got any other local man to do that work? So, there is no meaning in saying that outsiders should be kept out of the country. You have no finance and business experience in this country. Our British Indian brethren should not be tabooed in this State. With the advent of Federation, the relationship between British India and Indian States will be quite different. We want the best men of undisputed abilities in our public service. Unless and until our public services can be guaranteed to give complete satisfaction to the public at large, there is no meaning in saying that everything has been done for the good of the country. Therefore it must be the duty of the Government and the people of this country to pull together and pull strongly at this juncture, with one united heart for the common good of the country.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Sir, I cannot congratulate the Financial Secretary for having presented this Budget which has not been framed with a view to serve the best interests of the agriculturits. One feature of the Budget is that, every year State expenditure is increasing by leaps and bounds. This increase is chiefly marked under interest charges and under pension charges.

Interest charges in 1105 = 4 lakhs.
in 1114 = 11·6 lakhs.
pension charges in 1105 = 9.5 lakhs.
in 1115 = 15·6 lakhs.

I do not intend to discuss about either the interest charges or the pension charges. For, I will not be allowed by the President to deal with that topic.

PRESIDENT: What is the member's point please?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Under the Rules and Standing Orders, a member cannot discuss about pension charges and so I said that the President will prohibit discussion on that.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has put in a self-denying ordinance on himself by suggesting in that manner. The position is that no honourable member can move for a reduction in pension charges or change the incidence of pension. But it is open to the honourable member to suggest that no pension need be paid hereafter or that the idea of allowing a pension for services rendered by a person may be stopped and so forth.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: On reading through the Budget from cover to cover I find that a large amount has been ear-marked for payment towards salaries and establishments. So much so, I believe that this Budget is intended for Government servants alone and not for the benefit of the peasants and workers. If one will read the budget carefully, he could notice that no good amount has been allotted for the amenities of the poor. Having said that, I will deal with the financial policy of Government with special reference to the reserve fund.

Till recently, the financial policy had been to keep the expenditure within the revenue realisations of the year and to lay the available surplus as a reserve for the future.

The reserve so built up rose in 1104 to
173·13 lakhs.

It should be remembered that the Kodayar Project was built of the revenue surplus. That was a good financial policy and that was the policy adopted in olden days. Some 2 or 3 years ago the then Financial Secretary emphasised the necessity of a revenue reserve fund. His argument was that it could be utilised for abnormal times when it would be difficult to raise fund by taxation. If you would carefully read the Administration Report for 1113 on page 17 it is said that the Revenue Reserve Fund in 1112 was Rs. 12 lakhs and in 1113 it is zero and the Financial Secretary has not stated what would be the position in 1114 or 1115.

Now I will deal with the General Reserve Fund. In 1104 it was Rs. 173.13 lakhs and in the beginning of 1113 it was Rs. 73.5 lakhs and at the end of 1113 it was Rs. 43.4 lakhs and next year the Financial Secretary is going to draw Rs. 25 lakhs Ultimately it is reduced to Rs. 8.93 lakhs in 1115. From the year 1104 onwards our Account Balance has dwindled to this day. That is our financial position with reference to the Account Balance.

A few words about the Revenue Budget. The Revenue policy followed here is reprehensible. Those who are able to pay should be taxed and those who are not able to pay should be relieved. The uneconomic holdings should be relieved from taxation. But what has been done in this direction? In the taluks of Thovala and Agastiswaram, two years ago an experimental Re-survey was conducted. But this year there is no provision for the next Re-settlement. Taxation in those taluks was fixed 30 years ago and it was fixed for 30 years and the Settlement is overdue. It may be said by some honourable members of this House that there is a remission of 20 per cent on Ayacut lands. It is something. It is something, because 13 Dewans in the past had failed to do anything in the matter. Something is better than nothing. But that does not solve the fringe of the Nanjinad taxation problem. Taxation there is very high. Only a Settlement can solve the problem. In the Proceedings dated 21st April 1939 it is stated that remission is given as a matter of concession and not as a matter of right. I claim it as a matter of right and not as a matter of concession.

Another point that I want to bring to the notice of the House is this. The report submitted by the Special Officer has not yet seen the light of the day. It is said in Scott's Kennilworth novel wherever there is a secret there is some thing wrong. What I want to say is that Settlement should be started in Tovala and Agastiswaram without delay.

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member want a Re-settlement for only Thovala and Agastiswaram or for the whole State?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I am mainly concerned with Thovala and Agastiswaram because I am returned from that constituency.

PRESIDENT: A Re-settlement of the whole State may cost Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 1 crore and a half.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: The Re-settlements should be the result of a Legislative Act and not an Executive Act. In the Madras Presidency Bills have been introduced by the honourable Revenue Minister Mr. Prakasam to deal with that question. A Committee has been appointed in Malabar by the Madras Government to go into this question and make recommendations to that Government.

A few words about the Prison Although the expenditure is fast increasing there is no corresponding benefit to the people. The expenditure for 1113 was 1,01,363 Rs. 13 chs. 9 cash and the expenditure for 1114 was Rs. 1,17,874. On page 7 of the Administration Report for 1113 it is stated as follows:—

[Mr. K. Narayanapernmal Nadar.]

"The overcrowding in the jail continued as in the previous year. The necessity for additional accommodation is keenly felt, as it is found impossible to abide by the rules laid down for classification and seggregation of different classes and types of prisoners."

That is why I have said that Jail life is horrible and our Central Prison is almost a hell. What is the chief object of a Prison? Mr. B. Oghden, in an address to the 1919 Congress of the American Prison Association says as follows:—

"Unless a prison is curative and makes a man better, so that when he goes out, he will see things from a different point, it has no more right to exist than a hospital which would maim and cripple its patients and send them out a greater burden on the community than when admitted."

If that is the test of the Prison, our Central Jail has no right to exist.

A few words about the political prisoners. I am more concerned with the political prisoners because they are convicted for committing an offence not for their own gain but for the good of the State. The offence does not involve any moral turpitude. Therefore it is the duty of the State to see that those political prisoners are given certain privileges. The day is passed when political prisoners like Messrs. Mathunni and Sankaran Nair were given some privileges. They were allowed to read some books and to enjoy certain privileges. Now there are eminent Vakils who are imprisoned for political offences. They should be given some privileges. Political prisoners are the leaders of the people and they may become the future Legislature or Ministers of Travancore. They may become the Dupty Presidents. Some of them may occupy the very same chair now occupied by the Dewan President. Therefore it is the duty of the Government to give them some privileges. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar was a political prisoner. But today he is the Prime Minister of a big Province like Madras. He did the work of an oil monger in the prisons.

PRESIDENT: Did Mr. Rajagopalachari object to that kind of work in the prison?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Now a word about the non-official visitors to the Central Prison. Men of sterling capacity should be appointed as non-official visitors. Such things are done in Bengal. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose Congress Member and the leader of opposition in the Bengal Assembly is a non official visitor to the prisons there. That is the way in which things are conducted in other places. But here, even retired officers are appointed as non-official visitors. A set of men who cannot see things in the right perspective are appointed. There is a Jail Advisory Board and during 1113 no meeting was held. Yesterday or day before yesterday I learned from a paper called "Kaumudi" that Political Prisoners have lost their weight and some of

them are in a desperate condition. That is the reason why I brought in an adjournment motion. I do not blame the Dewan President. I only blame the House, because they did not give me leave to move that motion.

A few words above the Police Budget. The expenditure under Police is increasing year by year. In 1113 the budget estimate was Rs. 7,43,026. The Budget estimate for 1115 is Rs. 8,85,617 and for the continuation of the Special Police Force, Rs. 35,000. There is absolutely no meaning for the continuation of the Special Police force. There is complete peace and tranquillity in the country. The State Congress has suspended Civil Disobedience indefinitely at the request of Mahatma Gandi. Therefore the Special Police Force may be disbanded. If these people are retained for 6 more months it will be an additional burden to the tax-payers. I intend to speak a good deal on the Police Administration when the Police demand is taken up for consideration. It is said generally that the Police are supposed to be the maintainers of law and order and keepers of peace as well. But after the present Inspector General has assumed office it is painful to note that the Travancore Police have become notorious in breaking law and order. It may perhaps be said that there is a subversive movement and therefore additional Police force is required to suppress that movement. So far as I know, there is no subversive movement in the State. There is a reform movement initiated by the State Congress. The object of that movement is to obtain Responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja. Therefore it is wrong to say that there is a subversive movement in the State. This movement exists not only in Travancore but it exists in Mysore, Hyderabad and in almost all States in India. The Financial Secretary has used the unhappy word "subversive". He is not perfectly right in using that word. It is a sin to call the reform movement a subversive movement.

A word about the Transport Department. It is said that the Transport Department is being run on a commercial basis. If it can be proved that the Transport Department is of benefit to the travelling public it does not matter if there is no profit derived from it because the Department is a quasi-commercial one. When I sent an interpellation on the paucity of buses I thought that I would be the only member to put that question. Similarly when I sent another interpellation on over loading of the buses I thought that no other member would have put that question. But on perusing the list of questions asked in this House I find that several other honourable members have put identical questions. So, I submit that better convenience should be provided to the travelling public by the Transport Department.

Now with regard to the increased fares of the transport system. Before the pre-transport days the bus fare from Trivandrum to Nagercoil was Chs, 21 and now it is 21 chs. and 8 cash. Sir, it is a hard earned eight cash. The bus fare from Trivandrum to Quilon was a little more 6 annas. Now, it is 22 chuckrams. It is the duty of the Government to see that suitable reductions in the bus fares are effected. Moreover, one of the conditions necessary for marketing the agricultural products is that their transport should be cheap. But, unfortunately it is not so now.

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

About the paucity of buses I will read one or two lines from the Administration Report of the Transport Department. On page 4 of this document it is stated as follows:—

TRIVANDRUM-NAGERCOIL.

The number of buses previously plying was 102 and the number of buses now plying is only 18.

TRIVANDRUM-NEYYATTINKARA.

The number of buses previously plying was 19 and the number of buses now plying is only 6.

NAGERCOIL-COLACHEL.

The number of buses previously plying was 19 and the number of buses now plying is only 6.

NAGERCOIL-CAPE.

The number of buses previously plying was 13 and the number of buses now plying is only 5

It is therefore clear that the passengers suffer very much I have therefore established that the system offers absolutely no convenience to the travelling public. I would speak more about Transport when the demand for it comes before the House.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, let me in the first place congratulate the Government and the Financial Secretary on the lucidity and thoroughness of their treatment of the complicated subject of budgeting for the year 1115 M. E. The Financial Secretary has concluded his speech with an emphatic and definite assurance that we are in an unassailably sound financial position. According to the budget that has been placed before us the surplus at the end of the next year is estimated to be Rs. 2,70,089. My hearty congratulations are due, not because they have been able to place before us a surplus budget but because they have been able to do so with full increasing the provisions being made for ameliorative and nation building activities without recourse to additional or new taxations. Sir, I do not find any substantial reason to believe in the materialisation of the Financial Secretary's hope that there would be an increase of revenue during next year from the Excise and the Stamp as is anticipated in the budget under discussion. The expected increase under tobacco as a result of the recent enhancement of duty on Jaffna Tobacco from B. Rs. 135 to B. Rs. 200 per candy is sure to fail as it is certain to have a fall in the consumption of tobacco. Judging also from the fall in the file of suits filed in civil courts and also in the number of documents registered in the sub-registry offices there is no justification for the anticipated increase under stamp as well. On the whole I regret, Sir, my inability to honestly subscribe to the unsupportable view of the Financial Secretary that the budget for the next year would really be a surplus one unless it is made so by a deliberate reduction on the expenditure side also.

Sir, it gives me much pleasure to congratulate the Government on their sincere attempt for effecting a speedy and satisfactory solution of the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the State. But I only wish in this connection to warn the Government that their usual practice of extending the period of the committees once constituted should not be followed and that an adequate legislative enactment should be made possible to be passed at the earliest possible opportunity.

Having said so much about the budget, I wish to make a few general observations regarding governmental policy in general. Being a member of the Travancore National Congress Party, both in and outside this House, I am very jealous of maintaining the prestige, and the rights and the privileges of that party. It is the only one recognised political party whose activities in the interests of the political and economical advancement of the State, in the interests of the general prosperity of the country and above all in the interests of communal harmony have always been most loyal and constitutional. It is a matter for sincere gratification that our party has been able to educate and convince the public by a concrete example of the recent franchise reform that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja under the sagacious guidance of the present head of the administration is always ready and willing to graciously satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the subjects and that any lawlessness or foreign intervention are not conducive to the good name and advancement of the State. Sir, I am given to understand that there is a move from some quarters for seeking to effect some political reforms behind our party and without our consultation.

PRESIDENT: From where does the Honourable Member get that idea?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I got that idea from newspapers.

PRESIDENT: Oh! It is a dangerous source of information.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, what appears in newspapers at times may be taken to be dangerous. But invariably they become accomplished fcts afterwords. Sir, I do wish to state that any reform not acceptable to the Travancore National Congress Party and made behind their back will certainly be not acceptable to the country in general.

PRESIDENT: Why should the Honourable Member proceed on only imaginary hypothesis? There is absolutely no question of any scheme or reform of Government or the Government proceeding to give their views on any scheme of reform in the dark, so to say. If it is the intention of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja to bring into effect any scheme or reform they will not ignore the views and opinions of the various parties or groups and all the points of view will be duly considered.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, a word of explanation. I was given to understand that there is a move for changing the recently reformed franchise system and for introducing the exception of the 60 per-cent votes again in favour of a particular community.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will remember the warning that I gave that Government will not proceed on any reform without taking the advantage of the concensus of the public opinion or without the elucidation of all the view points.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I have gained my object and I would stop here.

PRESIDENT: Remarks on the observations from the Chair are not in order.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: One question, please.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I do not yield Sir.

PRESIDENT: Order, order.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: It is true Sir, that the Government were handicapped in carrying out some of the beneficial measures which had been provided for in the budget for the current year as a result of the strain due to the intense political agitation. But, Sir, I do not find any substantial justification for this sort of indefinite postponment of the actual operation of the Hydro Electric Project. At this time last year a definite assurance was held out both by the Dewan and the then Financial Secretary that the scheme would be in commercial service for about three months this year itself. Now we are asked again to wait for another six months Sir, I believe that under the very able and efficient and strictly honest administrative control and supervision of Mr. K. P. P. Menon the Electrical Engineer there will not be any further postponment of the actual operation of this project. In the Financial Secretary's speech introducing the current year's budget a full paragraph was devoted for explaining matters relating to the Public Service Commissioner. This year's speech is conspicuous by its absence. It is not at all any exaggeration when I say that this office of the Public Service Commissioner has become a nuisance and menace to the educated citizens of the State. The existing rules and the methods of recruitments are highly detrimental to the candidates belonging to all the communities. Some of the condidates who had the misfortune to become the foremost in the order of merit are now out of service for more than three years after acting in short vacancies. Those who are very low in the order of merit and rank have already been confirmed in the service in certain departments. Sir I do not wish to hide the fact that very serious scandals are rampant about the present working of the department. It is high time for Government to put a stop to the present system of recruitment and explore ways and means to improve the system of recruitment to the public service.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, I may state for information of the House that Rule 45 of the Public Service Recruitment Rules has been revised and orders have been passed to that effect.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I am thankful to the Chief Secretary. But I am definitely of opinion that the change already effected will not be sufficient to remedy the existing defects. Many a time it

was brought to the notice of this house that the amalgamation of the Maramat Department with the P. W. Department has seriously affected the proper carrying out of the Maramat works in the State. In the same way the proposal to abolish the separate irrigation division is certainly a move in the wrong direction. In the Financial Secretary's speech introducing the Budget of 1110 it was stated that with the establishment of a separate irrigation division it would be possible for the department to bestow greater attention to the improvement of several Protective irrigation works lying scattered throughout the State. This was indeed a measure which was calculated to benefit the ryots of the State. Sir, I am glad to state that in effect also the irrigation division of the P. W. D. was able to satisfy the needs of the cultivators with greater attention and promptitude.

Sir, if the irrigation Division is going to be abolished, as is reported, there may not be any body particularly responsible in the matter and the P. W. D., along with other multifarious other duties will be naturally indifferent to satisfy the irrigation needs of the agriculturists. Therefore, I would submit, in the interests of the agriculturists of the State that it is necessary to allow the Irrigation Department to continue and give it a sufficient trial in its working.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The Irrigation Division alone is proposed to be abolished. The Sub-division is to be retained.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Government deserves congratulation for their having him pleased to publish the text-books for the use of schools in the State, and I am very glad that the standard of such publications has been considerably improved there by. But, I am constrained to observe that the price fixed for such publications is very prohibitive and out of all proportion to the cost of production. It is highly painful to the public to find that the publication of text books is also made a source of profit to the Government as in the case of commercial undertakings. Sir, I trust that early steps will be taken to see that these books are supplied to the students at a price which is equal to the cost of production. If the Government really wants to make savings in the Educational expenditure of the State, there are other convenient and justifiable means for doing so. I may cite as an instance of the kind that the office and the post of the Inspectress of schools and the separate Middle School for girls may be abolished without inconvenience and detriment to administrative control or efficiency. The existing circumstances do really necessitate and justify such a step being taken immediately by the Government.

A word about market toll and I shall conclude. As a result of the repeated representations, both in this House and in the old Legislative Council, Government have now decided not to levy market tolls in respect of head loads up to 20 pounds. While the public are really grateful to Government for the concession already granted I am constrained to remark that the present arrangement will not result in any substantial benefit to the suffering people. How is it possible or practicable for the market contractor, or to the market going people to

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

ascertain the weight of each hand load, whether it exceeds twenty pounds or not? That is the reason why I submit that the present arrangement will not bring any real benefit to the Agriculturists. Moreover, this is not any adequate concession in the matter. So, I would request the Government to reconsider the whole position and extend the concession in respect of all head-loads and hand-loads irrespective of the weight of the load. After all, Government should understand that the loss sustained on this account is very meagre and nominal.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Sir, I have great pleasure in congratulating the Financial Secretary in presenting a very satisfactory and well balanced Budget. It is very satisfactory from the point of view of the villager and other tax-payers. Ample provision has been made in the Budget for rural wel-fare work. Special facilities for enhancing the knowledge of the villagers are also seen. In addition to this being conducive to their betterment, this will be a source of pleasure for the villagers during their leisure hours.

The Government have taken steps for industrialising the State. Several factories were set up such as the Rubber Factory, the Clay refining Factory and the Sugar Factory. The expectations on the Rubber Factory have not been fulfilled. It is presumed that the clay Refining Factory will be a success. Sir, in this connection, it may be said with emphasis that the future of Travancore lies not in the big Factories, but in Cottage industries. As the Dewan President has already remarked, the cocoanut industry is a cheap cottage industry in Travancore. But it is deplorable to learn that it is now deteriorating. In this connection, it is very gratifying to me to learn that the duty on Jaffna tobacco is enhanced.

Sir, there are more than two hundred villages in Travancore, with a population of more than four thousand people. But the sanitary arrangements provided and the conditions prevalent in all these villages are deplorable. Separate allotment is necessary for improving the Sanitary conditions of many of these villages. The allotment here is about Rs. 50,000 and that is set apart for rural wel-fare work to be carried out in the village in every taluk. This amount is not available for improving the sanitary conditions of the most thickly populated villages in Travancore.

As regards Public Works, year after year, the allotment provided for carrying out improvement works lapses. This is due entirely to the negligence of the P. W. Department.

Then, Sir, our Railway is working at a loss. There must be something wrong with the Railway administration which incurs a loss year after year. Anyhow, we have to put up with such losses till 1945, when the present agreement with the Company will be terminated. In the Budget that has been presented to us no provision is made for the relief of the unemployed It is the duty of the Government to

provide some relief to the unemployed population. Sir, they are chiefly the agriculturists who have to remain unemployed throughout the major portion of the year.

Another dreadful problem to be solved in our State is the beggar problem. Sir, the beggars are growing in number year after year. This problem must be distressing to us since we are going to attract tourists from America and other foreign countries.

Let me now say a few words about Fisheries. There are great facilities in our land for developing our fisheries. Unfortunately, our fishermen are ignorant of any modern method of catching fish. They must be given some training in modern methods of catching fish.

I once again congratulate the Financial Secretary for presenting such a well-balanced Budget.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, when I rise to take part in the general discussion of the Budget, I don't wish to deal with any of those matters referred to already by the Honourable Members who have spoken before me. In dealing with the Budget I am not concerned with the arithmetical side of it. I am not influenced by the fact that a surplus Budget is presented, because a surplus Budget may deserve all criticism, whereas, a deficit Budget may be entitled to all tributes. I view the Budget as an important document pronouncing the programme and policy of the Government for the ensuing year. Viewing it in that light, certain considerations arise, namely, the provisons made in the Budget for irrigation schemes and rural reconstruction. So far as these matters are concerned, I view the Budget with relief and dismay. In my view, the provision for irrigation in South Travancore is not adequate, taking into consideration the vast needs of that part of the country. It is certainly kind on the part of Government to have taken up the matter of sinking wells in right earnest.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: May I inform the Honourable Member that the idea of Government is to provide annually at least Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of sinking wells and Government do not propose to stop the work.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: Certainly, I thank the Government for that: but my submission is that the amount is not adequate. That is my position. It very often happens that the Engineering Department allows allotments such as these to lapse and that they do matters in such a way that it.

PRESIDENT: Order, order, the idea underlying Government is that Rs. 25,000 be given year after year and that it should not lapse, but should form a fund from which improvements of irrigation resources and water-supply may be effected.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: If that be so, I feel happy, otherwise I have got very serious complaints against the D. P. W. in the matter of executing.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know whether this Rs, 25,000 will meet the requirements of the fifty villages in South Travancore.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: I don't know. The actual amount required for all the villages in South Travancore depends upon various circumstances.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know whether the Honourable Member knows the amount required for the construction of the Perinchani Scheme?

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: I have absolutely no idea. I find some provision made in the Budget for the supply of drinking water. Here again, I feel diffident about the Engineering Department. In one of the interpellations sent by me, I have drawn the attention of the Government to the unsatisfactory work that has been done by the D. P. W.

It so happens that almost every well sunk by D. P. W. has no water; if any one of them has water, it is either brackish or unfit for drinking purposes. There is no doubt that each one of these wells would have cost not less than Rs. 1,500 or 2,000. I have mentioned some of these wells in my interpellation. Some of them are on the main road. They are very deep, but absolutely dry while private wells in the neighbourhood are all right. These public wells look very attractive with their beautiful parapet walls, pillars, crossbeams and pulleys; only they do not serve the purpose for which they are intended.

Sir, during the water scarcity some months ago, Government allotted some money for the purpose of drinking water in South Travancore. The money was entrusted to a committee consisting of the Tahsildar one P. W. D. Officer, one Sanitary Officer and representatives of the people. I know what excellent work was done in the Kalkulam taluk; with the money at our disposal, we were able to sink a good number of permanent wells. The people willingly co-operated with us. We visited the villages and made the people understand that if they wanted water they must not grudge doing some work on their part; they gladly agreed. The result was, that with such co-operation of the people and the money available, we were able to do substantial, good. I would appeal to Government to follow some such practice in future also.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYER: May I inform the honourable member that that is what Government propose to do in 1115 also?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: We are really thankful to Government for that.

Now, I wish to say a word with regard to the Dewan President's observations the other day at the Joint Session, regarding the Agricultural Department. If the Dewan finds that a department is not working properly, he has power to end it or to mend it; unless he does the one or the other, I should think such observations by the Dewan-President are of no avail. I do not think the fault lies with the Department or the officer who runs it. I have got great appreciation for the work done by the present Agricultural Director. Personally.

PRESIDENT: The observations made by the Chair were not directed to the personnel, or to any incapacity or defect on the part of the personnel of the Travancore Agricultural Department Those remarks were intended to point out that the programme of work kept before Agricultural Departments all over India not only here was essentially wrong because, they proceeded on a very limited outlook in regard to the agricultural development of the country. I also endeavoured to point out that that co-ordination of effort, which should exist between that Department and the Co-operative Department especially, was missing. Those were the main observations of the Dewan-President, and they are as much applicable to Baluchistan as they are to Travancore.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: In my view, the Agricultural Department is absolutely necessary in the interests of our agriculturists. It is up to Government to organise it in such a way that it could do effective work. At present, it is more or less impotent. There is no doubt that it can be made useful and effective. As it is, constituted at present it could deal with all matters except those really agricultural. It is in those matters that the agriculturist needs Government help that this department is not able to help him to any extent. Take, for instance, irrigation The Agricultural Department is absolutely powerless: Irrigation is under some other department which naturally gives this subject only a step-motherly treatment. The Irrigation branch of the P. W. D. could be placed under the Director of Agriculture. He should be able to find out the real needs of the ryots and must have also the power to execute the necessary works. There is not much use in merely finding fault with the Agricultural Department unless we give it ample funds and power.

(*At this stage, the President vacated the Chair which was then occupied by Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai, one of the Panel of Chairmen.*)

I have also a word to say about the Transport Department. It is a nuisance, if not a scandal to have made provision for standing accommodation in buses. When the bus is full, and all seats are occupied, some of them by ladies, just imagine a number of men coming and standing in between the seats occupied by ladies. It is really indecent, and should be avoided especially in a concern conducted by Government.

Again, sometimes, overcrowding is so terrible that one feels as if he is treated like cattle. As was pointed out by one honourable member, these buses seldom start in time. One day people had to wait for nearly two hours for a bus. When it came, naturally, there was great rush. There were two members of this House waiting to get in, one of them lean and the other a bit stout. While the former rushed in the latter could not, and was therefore detained. That is the state of affairs. Perhaps the Superintendent is not aware of these matters.

[Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar.]

Sir, it is a matter for regret that there is also incivility on the part of some of the subordinates of this department; they do not behave properly and at times seen to treat the passengers as their subordinates. One day I had the most unpleasant experience of hearing the citing remarks of one of the Division Inspectors. There were some tourists from Mysore. One of them told the Inspector something like this. "We have read excellent accounts of the Travancore State Transport system; that was why we thought of visiting Travancore. Why do you overcrowd your buses like this." The immediate reply that came from the Inspector was "Who asked you to get into the bus." On enquiry. I found that the tourist in question was a Professor of the Maha Raja's College, Mysore. I hope such rude behaviour will not recur.

I shall now turn to our University. Sir, we thought that it was going to be a boon to the backward communities who could get better, useful and cheaper education in their own country. But such hopes have been shattered by the very rules for admission into the University Colleges. Sir, I am referring to the recent admissions to our Engineering College. After all, where is the need for the efficiency test being applied even for admission for study? Why should you shut them out of the College itself? I consider that this is only a devise to defeat the claims of the backward communities. It is the duty of the Government to see that all communities get equal opportunity for training in these professional Colleges.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: May I inform the honourable member that 1 Mahomedan, 1 Ezhava and 1 Sambavar Christian have been selected for our Engineering course, solely with a view to respect the principle of communal representation?

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: Only 1 from each of these important communities! If that one man fails, that community would be shut out absolutely from the Engineering Department.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, out of the 2 Mahomedans who applied, we have selected 1.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: That is a danger Zone. These rules of admission must be so relaxed as to enable the backward communities to get adequate opportunity for training.

The same is the position with regard to the Travancore Civil Service also. I am not surprised to hear that the candidates belonging to the backward communities did not fare well at the *viva voce* examination. In fact many of them come from country parts and might not have seen even once the examiners before whom they were taken.

The Assembly adjourned at 5 p. m.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION, 1939/1114.

Tuesday, 25th July 1939/9th Karkatakam 1114.

The Assembly met again in the Legislative Chamber at eleven of the clock, the Dewan President Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K. C. I. E. presiding.

MEMBER SWORN.

MR. K. R. Narayana Aiyar Director of Agriculture and Fisheries took the oath and signed the rolls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Statement, by caste, of the graduate teachers in the Education Department.

25. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the graduate teachers appointed in the Education Department during the last three years?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): * A statement furnishing the information asked for by the member is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഈ പട്ടികയിൽ ഒരു സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കനേയും നിയമിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ൮ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ മററു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ ഉള്ളു. അവർ ലാററിൻകത്തോലിക്കരാണ്. സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നും നിയമനം നടത്താത്തതിന്റെ കാരണം പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ആരും ഇല്ലായിരുന്നിരിക്കാം.

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*Vide Appendix I page 139.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നത് ആരാണ്?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : പബ്ളിക്ക സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർആണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*) : സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരെ നിയമിക്കാത്തതിന് വല്ല പ്രത്യേകകാരണങ്ങളുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരെ നിയമിക്കാത്തതിന് യാതൊരു പ്രത്യേക കാരണവുമില്ല.

Graduate teachers in the Education Department.

26. *MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement by caste, of:

(*a*) the permanent graduate teachers in the Education Department;

(*b*) the number of acting graduate teachers:

(*c*) the number of permanent or acting graduate teachers appointed since 1-1-1112; and

(*d*) the number of applicants on or after 1-1-1111 for appointment as graduate teachers?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON; The time and labour involved in collecting the information is out of proportion to its utility.

MR. A. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ജാതിതിരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടിക മേശപ്പുറത്തുവയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റമെൻറ ഉണ്ടാക്കാനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം ഇപ്പോൾ ഇല്ല.

Statement, by caste, of the officers in the Huzur Office.

27. * MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the officers occupying posts in the Huzur Office, carrying a pay of above Rs. 100 ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The * statement is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : പല ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ൧൦൦ രൂപയ്ക്കുമേൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ ഒരു കത്തോലിക്കനെക്കൂടി നിയമിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല. അതു് എന്തു് കാരണത്താലാണെന്നു പറയുമോ?

* *Vide* Appendix II page 139.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അവരിൽ പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് തക്ക യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരില്ലാതെയിരുന്നതു കൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ൩൨൨. ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു കത്തോലിക്കനെ എങ്കിലും നിയമിക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ൩ പേർ കത്തോലിക്ക് സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇതിനു മുൻപ് സിക്രട്ടേറിയററിലേക്ക് മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ആളുകളെ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR . ഉണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഗവൺമെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnthunad* cum *Parur*): സിക്രട്ടേറിയററിൽ ഒരു സമുദായക്കാർ മാത്രമെ പാടുള്ളുവെന്ന് നിർബന്ധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇല്ല.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*) : May I know whether the Ezhava given in the list is now in the Secretariat?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : I claim notice.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : Sir, on a point of order. സപ്ളിമെൻററിയായി ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു കാര്യത്തിനെപ്പററി ചോദിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിന് ക്ലെയിം നോട്ടീസ് എന്ന് മറുപടി പറയുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ?

PRESIDENT : I am glad that the question has been put to me and I think I shall be able to satisfy the honourable Members of the House on this matter. Normally speaking, it is the duty of every department of Government to give all possible information to the Members of the Legislature who are anxious to get information. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the putting of questions and the gathering of the answers is a matter involving considerable research in certain cases. For instance, I have had to deal with the question of a classification by caste and community of every convict within the last three years. Apparently the curiosity of honourable Members as to the community to which law breakers belonged was evidently over mastering them. But the trouble would be to take statistics of all the convictions in all the courts of the State during those years and then find out by enquiry to which communities they belonged. Now this time, not less than 150 questions have been received in respect of caste-war statements in the various departments of Government. I shall certainly be right in

[President.]

saying that 75 per cent. of the total number of questions coming up for answer is with regard to either official or non-official agencies and the castewar denomination of the people who are, who have been or who might be entertained from among those communities. All I could now say is, all efforts will be made to give all possible statistics on that matter very shortly, because, at the end of three years the whole work of the Public Service Commissioner has to be reviewed, and for that purpose Government have to collect complete statistics in that matter. Therefore in gathering statistics of such a character, not only the Legislative Department but every department of Government in mofussil places will have to be called upon to do the work.

With regard to the mere point of order, the position is as follows: Government have the right to say that they will not answer such questions. It is the inherent right of Government. But that will be discourteous to the Legislature. Therefore I have always discouraged that. It is easy to say that certain answers are detrimental to public interests. But the kind of answer that is now supplied to this question is an answer which is given in every Legislature in India, where statistics are called for, which in the opnion of the department concerned will not serve any useful purpose. There are questions as to permanent graduate teachers, acting teachers, permanent or acting teachers who were appointed since 1-1-1112 and so forth. We are now near the year 1115. Therefore all the papers relating to the Education Department and all the various branches of that department all over the State have to be gathered. People who have acted for one year or two years or even more and people who have acted for 10 days and the details relating to them, have to be obtained, then a castewar statement has to be made. What good does it do? It is admitted by Government that certain communities are over-represented. There are certain over-represented communities in the public service, and there are certain under-represented communities also. The latter communities are not represented not because they are necessarily unfit. Their claims can be urged even without asking for a castewar statement. To know how many Secretaries to Government there are, or how many Assistant Secretaries there are, how many Superintendents there are in the Secretariate, a scrutiny of the Civil List will suffice. I have always discouraged questions which can be answered by a reference to the Civil List or other records. There are ever so many Government publications such as the Civil List, Census Report etc. I think it is within what may be called ordinary range of politeness to refer the members to those publications. But where very elaborate work has to be done for the purpose of gathering statistics, it is open to Government to weigh the possible advantages or disadvantages as the case may be, and then put down the proper answer. That is what has been done in the present instance. At the same time if the honourable Members say that the information supplied is wrong and if Government are convinced of that, that will be examined. If by giving the information some immediate interest will be served, then the Chair will order the collection of necessary statistics.

If the information is accessible and ready to hand, it is the duty of every Government department to furnish that information. But surely, the honourable Member will be the first to perceive that no Government servant and no Secretary is entitled to invent information for the purpose of satisfying the honourable Members opposite. If he has got the information, he will readily give it. If he has not, he will necessarily require some time. The obvious remedy in such cases will be this. In this House, very curiously, that method is not resorted to. Just after leaving this Chamber, every honourable Member has the right to approach the Chief Secretary or the Secretary and inform him of the proposed question, or write to him direct that such and such a question will be asked with in two or three days. If the information supplied by him is found satisfactory, then the matter rests there. If the information is inadequate then a short notice question can be put and answer elicited from the Government benches. That is the practice adopted in other Legislatures. But you cannot surely make the Government officers evolve answers which are not relevant and up to date.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Now, may I know whether the Ezhava found in the answer is now in the Secretariat?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes Sir.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether Government consider that Ezhavas should be given their proper share in Secretariat?

PRESIDENT: That is a matter on which Governmental policy have already been enunciated.

Armed Reserve Police, newly recruited in 1114.

28. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing particulars on the following points in regard to the Armed Reserve Police, newly recruited in 1114:—

(*a*) the number of Travancoreans recruited;

(*b*) the number of non-Travancoreans in that force:

(*c*) whether there is any difference in pay in the case of these two sets of recruitments;

(*d*) if so, the pay of the Travancorean and that of the foreign recruit;

KHAN BHAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY (*Inspector General of Police*): (*a*) 422

(*b*) 1

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Does not arise.

Constables appointed by the Inspector General of Police.

29. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): In regard to the appointments made by the present Inspector-General of Police, since his assumption of charge of the Department, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste:

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

(a) of the total number of constables appointed, showing also their respective grades (including the Armed Police and the Reserve Police); and

(b) of the total number of Head Constables appointed showing also their respective grades (including the Armed Police and the Reserve Police)?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: (a) and (b) *A statement is laid on the table.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ൧൭൧ നായന്മാരേയും ൩൨ മഹമ്മദീയരേയും എടുത്തകൂട്ടത്തിൽ ൧൪ ഈഴവരെമാത്രം എടുത്തതെന്താണെന്നു് പറയുമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: As I said yesterday, the candidates were all grouped communally and then tested. Those who came out of the test successfully were declared as suitable candidates for appointment in the constabulary.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരും ഒന്നും രണ്ടും ക്ലാസിലുള്ള കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ൨൦൧ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഓട്ടത്തിനും ചാട്ടത്തിനും സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ള ആരും തന്നെ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്ക് സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ആരേയും ഇതിലേക്ക് നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The selection was done in a particular manner. I interviewed the applicants and selected them in communal groups and subjected them to the test. That test was the deciding factor.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR (*Karunagapally cum Kartikapally*): May I know the details of that test?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The essential test was about the physical condition of the candidate. In my office there is a low ground. Candidates were allowed to run there, then climb up the mount from there to climb on trees and walls then repeat the process in the reverse order. Those who executed that work promptly and with expedition were recognised for appointment in the constabulary.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഓട്ടംമാത്രമാണോ ഒരു പോലീസ് കാരനു ആവശ്യമുള്ളതു്?

PRESIDENT: There are two ways of running, running to the enemy and from the enemy. (*Laughter*).

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: സ്പെസിഫൈഡ് മെതേഡ് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഓട്ടം മാത്രമേയുള്ളോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

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* *Vide* Appendix III page 140.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The mettle of the men was tested. They were actually running an obstacle and cross country race, as it were. There was also long and short distance jumping exercises.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഒന്നുകൂടി ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: That was not the only test. The ability of a man was tried in regard to swimming also.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether the ability to climb on trees is necessary for being recruited as a constable?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S, ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Absolutely.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഇങ്ങനെ ഓട്ടിച്ചതിനുശേഷം എത്രപേരെയാണ് നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് ?

MR. G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY. I am not in a position to tell the House all about that. I request the Member to write to me when I will reply to it.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) ഈ പട്ടികയിൽ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആരേയും നിയമിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഓട്ടത്തിനും ചാട്ടത്തിനും സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ളവർ ആരുംതന്നെ അവരുടെയിടയിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ അവരെ നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളത് ?

PRESIDENT: In view of the great interest aroused in this matter, I would advise the Inspector General to make out a statement of those who applied for the Armed Reserve police ranged according to communities, those who satisfied the competitive tests and those that did not, and, place it on the Table of the House in the next two or three days.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes, Sir.

Smuggling in the northern frontier.

30. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a large staff was appointed during 1113, to prevent smuggling in the northern frontier;

(*b*) if so, whether there was any increase in customs duty in these parts for the year 1113 and the first half of 1114; and

(*c*) if the receipts have increased, the increase as compared to former years and if the receipts have decreased, the amount of decrease?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes;

(*b*) Yes;

(*c*) The figures relating to the Customs revenue of the northern frontier division for 1112 and 1113 and the first half of 1114 are shown below:

[Mr. M. P. Joseph.]

Year.		*Revenue.*		
		Rs.	Chs.	C.
1112	...	10,59,249	18	5
1113	...	12,68,404	19	15
1st half of 1113	...	5,15,419	22	5
Do. 1114	...	5,44,100	19	2

Amount spent for irrigation purposes.

31. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount spent for irrigation purposes in Chirayinkil and Nedumangad taluks respectively during 1113?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*):

		Rs.
Nedumangad taluk	...	10,692
Chirayinkil taluk	...	1,530

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know the amount allotted for irrigation in my constituency during 1113?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: about Rs. 17,000.

Roads in the Vaikom taluk.

32. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state the amount spent during the years 1112, 1113 and 1114 on the construction of new roads and for the maintenance of existing ones in the Vaikom taluk?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Rs. 8,734, Rs. 9,351 and Rs. 8,353 were spent during the years 1112, 1113 and 1114 respectively for the maintenance of the existing roads. No expenditure has been incurred for the construction of new roads.

Division Inspectors in the Education Department.

33. * MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any petition or petitions by any one have been sent to the Government or the Director of Public Instruction alleging that the official age of any one of the Division Inspectors in the Education Department is false;

(*b*) if so, the date on which such petitions reached the authorities;

(*c*) if such complaints have been received;

(i) whether any enquiry was conducted on them;

(ii) if so, whether the age of that Division Inspector, as found in the school he had studied, and his official age are the same;

(iii) if not, what the difference between the above mentioned ages is and which is the higher one; and

(*d*) if petitions have been received as aforesaid, the name of the person concerned and his present station?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 28-8-1938.

(*c*) (i) Yes.

(ii) and (iii) It is reported that the facts alleged in the petition do not relate to the officer named in it.

(*d*) Mr. N. Venkiteswara Iyer, Muvattupuzha.

Licences issued to the holders of guns.

34. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether it is compulsory that licences issued to the holders of guns in Travancore should be produced before the nearest Second Class Magistrates for being initialled by them ;

(*b*) whether it is usual to prosecute those who fail to do so ;

(*c*) how many of such persons in the Kunnanad taluk, who failed to produce their licences as aforesaid, were prosecuted in the years 1112 and 1113, and how many of such cases were brought to conviction ;

(*d*) whether prosecutions have been started against those who have produced their licences as aforesaid and, if so, how many of such persons who have produced their licences for initialling have been prosecuted and the reasons for such prosecutions ;

(*e*) if those persons who have produced their licences and got them initialled have been prosecuted, the person who is responsible for the loss thereby incurred by the former ; and

(*f*) if the licensees who produced their licences for initialling were prosecuted and thereby put to hardships and losses, whether the Government have taken any action against the officer responsible for that ; if so, the action so taken and, if not, the reason therefor ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) 1112—20 prosecuted, 5 convicted.
1113—50 prosecuted, 37 convicted.

(*d*) Yes. Two persons were prosecuted at Kunnatnad, but acquitted. The prosecution was due to an error in verifying the registers.

(*e*) It does not appear that the parties sustained any loss.

(*f*) No action was taken as the prosecution was the result of a *bonafide* error.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : രണ്ടുപേർ കേസിൽ പ്രതികളായിരുന്നു എങ്കിലും അവരെ അക്വിറ്റ് ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ട് കേസു നടത്തുന്നതിനു വലിയ ചിലവുകളൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകാനിടയില്ലെന്നു മറുപടിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കേസിൽ പ്രതികളായിവന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് (അവരിൽ ഒരാൾ ഞാൻതന്നെയാണ്) വക്കാലത്തുകൊടുത്തു വാദിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ നിർദ്ദോഷിയാണെന്ന് തെളിയുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : വക്കാലത്തുകൊടുത്തുതന്നെ തെളിയിക്കണം.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കുററം ചെയ്യാത്തവരെ പ്രാസിക്യൂട്ടു ചെയ്തതുനിമിത്തം അവക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്ക് ആരാണ് ഉത്തരം പറയേണ്ടതു ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതു ബോണഫൈഡി മിസ്റ്റേക്ക് കൊണ്ട് വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അതു ബോണഫൈഡ് മിസ്റ്റേക്കാണെന്നു എങ്ങിനെ മനസ്സിലായി?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിൻെറ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടാണ് അതു മനസിലായത്.

MR. KAHNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR : May I know if a mistake is committed by an officer due to an error who is answerable to the damages ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : That is a question of law.

Lathi charge within the Science College premises.

35. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any one in the Reserve Police or in the General Police Force has been found guilty and punished in connection with the lathi charge within the Science College premises in 1113;

(b) if so, the number of persons punished ;

(c) the nature of their offence ;

(d) the posts held by the persons thus punished, Head Constables or Constables ;

(e) the nature of the punishment meted out to each of them ;

(f) whether the said punishment has been cancelled subsequently ; and

(g) whether persons thus punished are now in service and, if so the posts they are now holding ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : (a) Yes.

(b) Eight.

(c) For exceeding the orders in the matter of dispersing the aggressive crowd that had assembled in the Science College on the evening of 31-11-1113.

(d) One Head Constable and seven constables.

(e) They were dismissed from service.

(f) Yes. They were reinstated and the period during which they were out of duty was treated as suspension as specific punishment.

(g) Yes ; one as Head Constable and seven as constables.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കുററക്കാരാണെന്നു കണ്ടു് ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നവരെ തിരിയെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള അർത്ഥം എന്താണു്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : The Police men who were dismissed appealed and I went into the whole question and found that there was only an error of judgment on their part. So I thought that dismissal was too severe a punishment and I reinstated them treating the period during which they were out of duty as suspension.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഡിസ്മിസ്സും സസ്പെൻഡും ചെയ്യുക എന്നുള്ളതിൽ വലിയ ശിക്ഷ ഏതാണു്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Dismissal is a higher punishment and suspension a lower one. The punishment given to them was in excess of the offence committed. That is why I reduced the punishment.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : പോലീസ്കാർ അന്നു് അപ്രകാരം പ്രവർത്തിച്ചില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നുവരുകിൽ അന്നത്തെസ്ഥിതി വളരെ ഗൗരവാവഹമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു് മെമ്പർ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : I am not of that view, Sir.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : പോലീസ്കാർ അന്നു് അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചതു് തെററായിപ്പോയി എന്നാണോ മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Wrongly to the extent they exceeded the orders.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അവരെ ഡിസ്മിസ് ചെയ്യുന്നതും പിന്നീടു് ഉദ്യോഗം തിരിയെ കൊടുത്തതും എന്തിനാണെന്നു് പറയാമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : They were taken back. When I went into the matter I found that the punishment meted out was in excess of the offence committed by them.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : ഡിസ്മിസ്സും സസ്പെൻഡും ചെയ്തവരിൽ എത്രപേർക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗം തിരിയെ കൊടുത്തു എന്നു പറയാമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Every one of them ; seven constables and one Head constable.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR : May I know where is the guarantee that they will not do the same thing in future?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : I am going to watch and if they commit another offence they will be suitably punished.

Prosecuting Inspectors.

36. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Prosecuting Inspectors are supplied with attested copies of depositions of witnesses and parties in the cases conducted by them;

(b) the total number of cases conducted by them during the current year; and

(c) the total number of copying sheets supplied to them for the said period?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: (a) Yes as far as possible.

(b) 1410.

(c) 434.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Out of 1410 cases only 434 copying sheets were supplied. Am I to take that in most of the coses conducted by the Prosecuting Inspectors they did so without attested copies?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY The Police apply for copies of depositions in important cases. In other cases they take notes themselves as a matter of economy.

Road between Karukadom and Periyar.

37. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they proposed to construct a road between Karukadom and Periyar to cross through the 8th mile of the Perumbavoor-Kothamangalam road;

(b) whether the road from Karukadom (about 3rd mile in the Muvattupuzha Kothamangalam road) to the 8th mile of Perumbavoor-Kothamangalam road is completed;

(c) what is the length in miles of the road mention in (b), above;

(d) in what year that road was begun to be constructed;

(e) whether they have begun its extension from the 8th mile of Perumbavoor Kothamangalam road to Periyar; and

(f) if the answer to part (e) is in the negative, the reason for the delay?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) Yes.

(b) 3 miles completed and the balance 2 miles and 3510 feet under construction.

(c) 5 miles and 3510 feet.

(d) The first section (3 miles) in 1104 and the second section in 1110.

(e) No.

(f) Because the interested people were not willing to surrender the required lands free of compensation.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know who the interested people are?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: People owning lands through which the road is proposed to be taken.

Public wells.

38. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wells hereunder noted were sunk by the P. W. Department;

(b) whether water is available in any and in which of them;

(c) whether any improvement could be effected to any or all of them so that they may serve the purpose for which they were intended;

(d) whether any of them is completely dry;

(e) if so, the reason for the same; and

(f) whether any responsible officer inspected these wells before paying the final bills of the contractors to whom the work of sinking these wells had been entrusted by the Department?

Wells.

1. Well at Eraviputhurkada Muslim Village, Attoor Pakuthy
2. Well at Eraviputhur kada Vellala Village
3. Well at Vellicode near Mulagumudu (M. S. Road)
4. Well at Azahiamandapam junction
5. Well at Neyyoor Mangalavadie Paul Street (Colachel Pakuthi)
6. Well at Ammandivillay (on the Muttam Road)
7. Well at Alloor Muslim Street (Alloor Pakuthy)
8. Well at Vellachivillay Sambavar village near Vellukuri
9. Well at Kattathuraie (north of the Kattathuraie Government School)
10. Well at Kumarapuram Valiavillay on the Thuckalai-Kulasekarem Road
11. Well at Kotticode Market; and
12. Well at Manalikarie Market.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) Yes, except items 2 and 4.

(b) Yes except in items 4 and 12.

(c) No. 6 could be improved. As regards the others, improvement is only a question of trial at heavy cost.

(d) Yes.

(e) Heavy drought.

(f) Yes.

Circular to the Managers of Private Schools.

39. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Department has recently (in Medom 1114) issued a circular to the Managers of Private Schools stating that grants-in-aid will be withheld for classes whose working

[Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham.]

days fall below 15 days a month or whose daily attendance falls below 75 per cent. and

(*b*) whether the circular is given any retrospective effect, and if so, from what date?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: With reference to answer to Part (*a*), am I to understand that a circular like the one intended in my question was not issued to the managers of private schools?

PRESIDENT: In view of the public interest for this question the best plan would be for the Director of Public Instruction to explain whether there was a circular and, if so, what the idea was.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: During the student strike in August and September School managements were informed that unless they kept normal conditions of work and worked all the days they had included in their Calendars their grants would be withheld. In explaining that provision I subsequently informed the Inspectors that that provision practically meant that in the case of grant-in-aid schools whose grants are paid monthly and quarterly these restrictions should be applied from Chingom 1114 because instructions have been issued during August and September 1938. In the case of Maintenance grants for the whole year the orders were to be given effect to from the commencement of the school year 1939-1940.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Am I correct in inferring that that circular was issued because private managers were conniving such strikes?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: No circular was issued.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Am I correct in inferring that managers of private instititions were conniving at such strike?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: There was reason to suspect that some did so.

Circular to Managers of Private Schools.

40. * **MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the circular which the Education Department has recently (in Medom 1114) issued to the Managers of Private Schools stating that grants-in-aid w ll be withheld for classes whose working days fall below 15 days a month or whose daily attendance falls below 75 per cent.?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: No circular was issued on the subject to the Managers of private schools by the Director.

Street lighting in Nagercoil.

41. ***MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR**: (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether at any time in 1114 the electric street lighting was stopped in Nagercoil town for 10 or 15 days consecutively as a result

of the dispute regarding the rate of electric energy, between the Nagercoil Municipal Council and the local Electric Supply Corporation;

(b) whether the dispute in 1114 was brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes; by means of a deputation from the Municipal Council, Nagercoil.

(c) The dispute was referred by the parties to Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon, Electrical Engineer to Government, for arbitration.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know the date when the dispute was referred to the arbitrator?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: 3 or 4 months ago

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know the result of the arbitration?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: The abritrator gave an award and that may be now before the court.

MR. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know the rate of payment of electric energy before the dispute was referred to the arbitrator?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Rs. 25 per annum for a 40 watt lamp burning 6 hours a day.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I rise to a point of order. From the reply by the Honourable member is appears that the matter is *Sub Judice* and as such I wish to know whether supplementary questions can be put.

PRESIDENT: We do not know at what stage the matter stands, and it is understood that the arbitrator has given an award and that it is either filed or going to be filed in the Court. From the moment it goes to the Court it is *sub judice*. The discussion is in order if the matter has not gone to the Court. Otherwise it will be *sub judice*.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know the amount the Electrical Corporation, Nagercoil, has levied in 1113?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: I have got the figures only up to the end of Thulam 1114, they amount to Rs. 23,929 12 as. 5 p.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know the figures for 1112?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: I am sorry, Sir, I have not got the figures for 1112 separately.

Classification of railway lands in the State.

42. ***MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the principle underlying the classification of railway lands in the State and the classes into which they are divided;

(b) the distinction between 'A' and 'B' class railway lands;

(c) whether land acquired by the railway and not used by

[Mr. S. Narayana Pillai.]

them for the purpose for which they were acquired could be returned to the original owners or registered in favour of other applicants ;

(*d*) whether there are discrepancies between the plans relating to railway lands kept by the railway authorities and those kept by the Government ; and

(*e*) whether such discrepancies have led to disputes between owners of adjacent properties and the railway authorities causing inconvenience and annoyance to the former ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) The lands are classified in accordance with the purpose for which they are used and they are divided into A, B and C class lands.

(*b*) A class lands are lands required permanently for railway while B class lands are those required only temporarily and they may be relinquished by the Railway authorities as and when found convenient.

(*c*) No

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: With reference to answer to parts (*d*), and (*e*), may I know what action Government have taken in the matter?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Government have already asked the Railway authorities and the Land Revenue Department to conduct a joint inspection and after that inspection the discrepancies will be rectified.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*) : May Iknow from the Government why the lands acquired by the railway authorities and not used by them for the purpose for which they were acquired could not be registered in favour of deserving applicants ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: The question of registry arises only when the lands are relinquished by the railway authorities and not before that.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the Government whether they have taken any action hitherto with regard to the relinquishing of such lands ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Government are awaiting instructions from the railway authorities and when such information is received Government will take steps for the disposal of the lands by assigment or by public auction.

Road between Puthenvelikara and Thuruthipuram.

43. ***MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have enquired into the necessity for constructing a road between Puthenvelikara and Thuruthipuram in the Parur Taluk ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR Yes.

Special permission to Catholic priests for teaching in Schools.

44 *MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI (*Minachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether some of the Catholic priests who have no teaching qualifications, are given special permission by the Government to teach in the English Schools; and

(*b*) whether purely religious degrees like Doctorate in theology and divinity are equivalent to the teaching qualifications required by the Government?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, in certain special circumstances dependent on the training imparted.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 25.

Statement, by caste, of the graduate teachers appointed in the Education Department during the last three years.

Hindu—Nairs	...	...	3
Other Caste Hindu	...	...	1
Christian			
Latin Catholic	...	...	1
		Total	5

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 27.

Statement, by caste, of the officers in the Huzur Office occupying posts carrying a pay of above Rs. 100.

Hindu:	
Brahmin	8
Nair	14
Ezhava	1
Other Hindu	5
Muslim:	1
Christian:	
Jacobite	1
S. I. U. C.	2

Appendix III.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 29.**

Statement of Head Constables and Constables appointed by the Inspector- General of Police.

Caste.	Head Constables. (30)			Constables (424)			
	I.	II.	III.	Naiks.	Lance Naiks.	2nd Class.	4th Class.
I. *Hindus.*							
Brahmins ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2
Nairs ...	1	3	11	6	3	...	171
Kammalas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nadar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ezhavas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Hindus ...	...	..	8	7	...	50	47
II. *Christians*							
Jacobite ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Syrian Catholic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Latin Catholics..	...	..	4	1	2	4	15
Marthomite ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
S. I. U. C. ...		...	...	...	...	1	12
Other Christians ...	...	...	2	...	...	3	28
III. *Muslims* ...	...	...	1	1	...	3	35
Total ...	1	3	26	15	5	61	343

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): Sir, on a point of information. The rule is that Cut motions in respect of Demands should be placed in the office of the Secretary before two clear days before the discussions. Cut motions in regard to the Land Revenue Budget was placed in the office of the Secretary on Sunday, two clear days before wednesday when the discussion on that Demand comes up. But such cut motions are not included in the list I wish to know whether such non inclusion is in order.

PRESIDENT: What has happened, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY: Under standing order 10, Sundays and other public holidays are to be excluded in the calculation. Therefore all Cut Motions on the Land Revenue Demand should have reached the office of the Secretary before 3 P. M. on Saturday. The Cut Motions referred to by the Honourable Member were received only after that time and hence not included in the printed list.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, something like a riot is reported to have taken place in the Central Prison yesterday as a result of which one of the injured has been taken over to the General Hospital. I pray that the House be enlightened on that incident.

PRESIDENT: The matter has been anticipated and a statement has been prepared. It will be placed before the House by the Chief Secretary.

STATEMENT RE: THE DISTURBANCES IN THE CENTRAL PRISON.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is understood that a few days ago the authorities of the Central Prison detected some cases of smuggling into the Jail premises of contraband articles like beedies, tobacco, arecanuts and so on. Two convict warders had in their possession these articles which were discovered on successive days. It also came to light a couple of days ago that with the connivance of a warder and another convict warder, arecanuts, betels and other articles were concealed in their waist clothes and smuggled into the prison. When these instances were discovered, the warders were punished and some of the prisoners who were benefited by the smuggling appear to have made common cause with them and on Monday when a prisoners' parade took place as usual, they gathered together and began to demonstrate and shout slogans like *Inquilab Zindabad* (Long Live Revolution). In this demonstration some of the prisoners convicted of sedition and other cognate offences also took part.

As the situation was getting tense, the Superintendent of the Central Prison telephoned to the Police authorities who despatched a small force of 20 Armed Reserves. The Inspector General and the District Magistrate also proceeded to the Jail and the latter held an elaborate enquiry at which it was made clear that the demonstration had been premeditated.

The death of a convict who had been suffering from pleurisy and had been discharged from the hospital very recently was made the occasion for demonstration. The suggestion was made that the death was due to man-handling by some of the jail authorities. This was not established but in order to get at the truth, a case has been registered and the enquiry is proceeding.

After the advice of the District Magistrate to the prisoners, they took their morning kanji which they had earlier declined. The situation has become normal and the authorities are considering ways and

[Mr M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.]

means to prevent a recurrence of illicit practices like smuggling of contraband goods and the participation by various classes of prisoners in acts of insubordination of disturbance.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET—(*contd.*)

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): Sir, it is with a sense of hesitation that I approach the budget before the House. I do not believe the hesitation is mine. It is rather sympathetic. I perceive a spirit of hesitation pervading the whole budget speech. This year's budget and the budget speech are conspicuously lacking in that contageous self-confidence so characteristic of the last two budgets. I am afraid that the Financial Secretary is haunted still by the ghost of the State Congress. He has told us that the Finances of the State was upset by the Political agitation, and the subversive activities form one of the main themes of the budget speech. I can easily understand how the Government had to spend an additional amount of Rs. 3 lakhs for maintenance of peace and order. I can also easily understand how the agitation has adversely affected the finances in general. But the revenue has fallen by Rs. 13 and a half lakhs. I too have been watching the State Congress closely and while admitting their capacity for doing mischief. I am not prepared to give them the credit for having upset our finances to the extent of Rs. 13½ lakhs. I have gone through that portion of the Financial Secretary's speech very carefully and I find that he has been able to relate the agitation even distantly only with two items. One is the Transport and the other is Excise. In the Transport their contribution is the destruction of one or two buses and the distrubances in the public roads for one or two weeks. In the case of Excise I believe the whole thing is an anachronism. The no-tax campaign and the Prohition campaign were some of their postamenesty bluffs which were never carried out and I am sure they did not intend to carry out. There was civil disobedience only driving the first two months of this year and at that time there was no prohibition. Then they disobeyed laws, disturbed peace, molested passengers cut down trees and attacked officers. But it will be untrue and unjust to say that the State Congress people did not drink. I believe that the effect of the agitation has been more on the Financial Secretary than on the finances. The effect has been not financial but psychological. There is a kind of nervousness on the part of the Government and as I said courage is lacking. Let us hope with the Financial Secretary that peace has come and come to stay.

Coming to the budget of this year I wish to make a few remarks on one or two separate items. The financial Secretary has hinted that a re-orientation of policy will take place in the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments, and you, Sir, have told us the broad lines in which such changes are to take place. Before we see the picture complete I am not in a position to give an opinion. But in the meanwhile Government can do one thing very useful. We have been told that the chief function of the Agricultural Department is research. I would add to that, propaganda. As for research we have had nothing and as

for propaganda the demonstration gardens have demonstrated to the public that scientific cultivation is a failure in this country. I therefore would make one suggestion. There are a good number of young men in this country who have studied in our Agricultural Schools and come out successful. The intention of the Government at one time was to give each of them some acres of land and some advance money and send them back to the soil. This scheme was not carried out and now we find these young men, like every other set of young men coming out from every other kind of school, going about and knocking out at the doors of the appointing authorities.

Sir, I was saying that the young men turned out from the AgriculturalSchools, like any other set of yong men coming out from any other kind of institutions, go about knocking at the door of appointing authorities. Their number is above hundreds. Government must carry out their original scheme of providing these young men with small plots of land and advancing money to them to carry on agricultural operations and thus forming them into a colony. In a colony conducted under the auspices of the Agricultural Department, naturally there would be an Inspector. One thing that I want to make clear in this connection is that the Inspector appointed must be one of the members of the colony. He must not be an outsider. He must have his own plot and must work with them. He must be a kind of elder brother to the rest of the members of the colony. I would request Government that the scheme be taken up at once.

You have told us that the Agriculture and Co-operative Departments have failed. But you have not told us that there is another Department that has failed even more miserably, I mean the Department of Industries. It may not be correct English to say that it has failed, for in fact the Department has done nothing. It has had its futile existence for too long a period and I have strong doubts as to the necessity for keeping this costly ornament for any longer period. We had a few experts and they were told to carry on investigations, and they carried on investigations so long that none not only the investigations but even the experts have disappeared. Now there are a few weaving schools and a few boilers. I ask why not appoint a weaving Inspector under the Education Department and a Boiler Inspector under the Public Works Department? Now we are told by the Financial Secretary that the Pallivassal Scheme will begin to operate within a few months. With that we expect a new era of cottage industries to dawn in this country. But are the people of the country sufficiently educated in the matter of using electricity for cottage industries? Has the Department done anything in this direction? Have they even thought about it? Boys and girls in schools may be taught about the use of electricity. The adults may be given short practical courses and for that again the school buildings may be used. An intelligent and active co-operation between the Education and the Industrial Department alone can carry it out within a short time.

[Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

Now, I would speak one word about rural uplift. I believe it is high time that Government face the question in greater earnestness. I find that the present budget has given greater importance to rural uplift work. I would say that for the successful working of a rural uplift programme various factors have to be taken into consideration. It would mean scientific and intensive cultivation, cottage industries, poultry farming, cattle rearing and above all efficient marketing. Instead of making stray and disconnected attempts, I would suggest that a really efficient and experienced officer, a person with a thorough going self-sacrificing missionary zeal, be appointed and a concentrated and correlated scheme be prepared and worked out.

Before I resume my seat I wish to touch upon two general topics. As I have said at the beginning of my speech, the one subject which has occurred most in the budget speech is the political unrest. I am one who has always considered the agitation wrong in every way, wrong in intention and wrong in method. I have strongly opposed the agitation both in the Assembly and outside. But we all know that we have no hatred towards them. They have erred as any of us may err at any time. Now they seem to have realised that their methods were wrong. They seem to have realised the fact that around them are not enemies but their own brothers and sisters and above us the noblest of a noble line of gracious monarchs. Now they have peacefully approached Government. We are all glad and we wish them all success. But it is my duty to point out one thing. We hear that repeated interviews are taking place between the representatives of the State Congress and the head of the administration. At the same time we hear very little of what is happening during those interviews. I do not want to probe into their secrets. When a political party of the country, a party which was a menace to the country and to the Government, carries on conversations with the head of the administration we naturally infer that the conversation would centre round one topic namely constitutional reform.

PRESIDENT: The honourable may remember that very many other topics were also discussed.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Of course, Sir. The State Congress have corrected many of their mistakes. But even today they have not done the very first thing that they ought to have done. An agreed public opinion has to be formed before approaching Government. Even now they do not seem to care for it. If, in spite of all the unpleasant experiences of the past year, even when they seem to have regained their reasonableness they hope that they can ride rough shod, regardless of a vast section of the people that oppose them they will be committing a first class political blunder. So also if Government believe that any agreement reached between the Government and the State Congress with regard to political reform will have the support of the country in general, they will also be committing a blunder.

PRESIDENT: Blunders need not be attributed unless reasons for it are made absolutely clear.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, a word about another point also. In your speech you have told us that only half a crore of rupees is derived from direct taxation and that more than half of our total revenue is derived from what may be called indirect taxation.

PRESIDENT: Not half but three quarters.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes, Sir, three quarters of our revenue.

A statement of this nature, especially at this juncture, set me thinking. I do not wish to speak on the question of our State entering or not entering the Federation.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will not be allowed to do that.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: All that I want at this moment is to be assured as to whether I can rely upon the estimates presented before the House. The Financial Secretary has estimated a revenue of Rs. 2·63 crores and, what is more serious, an expenditure of about 2·61 crores.

PRESIDENT: In order to make the position clear I wish to make a few observations on this While it will be the duty of the Chair not to allow any discussion on the possible entry or non-entry of the State into Federation, it is quite open to the honourable member, and he is in order, to discuss the financial prospects in relation to the budget in view of the possible entry.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: What I want to know definitely is whether the financial position of our State will be the same as now even if it joins the Federation. I want to know whether even if this country joins the Federation I can depend upon these estimates. I referred to the Government of India Act and I find that the following items of our revenue are classed as Federal namely, Salt, Excise, Tobacco, Customs including export duties, Income Tax, Super-tax and Corporation taxes, Coinage, Post, Telegraph, Telephone and Broadcasting, Railways, Maritime Shipping and Navigation, Fisheries, Industries, Cheques, Books of Exchange, and Pro-notes, Companies, Banking, Mines and Minerals. I ask what is there left for us? Sir, after this long list of items is made Federal I must ask the anxious question what remains for the State. On a rough calculation this would mean about 1½ crores. We have estimated our expenditure to be 2·61 crores. With a crore of rupees left for us how can we carry on the administration. We want Rs. 50 lakhs for education, we want more than Rs. 30 lakhs for P. W. D., we want to contribute Rs.16 lakhs for Devaswom. There are also other various inevitable and irreduceably items of expenditure. How are we to meet these demands? Are we to have no more roads? Are we neglect the present roads? Are we to close our schools? On these points we have to be assured.

[Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

So also, what is to become of the Interportal Convention referred to a hundred times in this House. Are we still to continue to suffer the huge loss that we are suffering now?

Then again there is the question of the Subsidy. We are all Indians and we are behind none in our patriotism. But our conditions are so peculiar and we want to know exactly where we are marching to. We are asked to make a huge sacrifice. What is the return? Will we have at least an equality of status in the Federation? If so, where is the place for the subsidy?

PRESIDENT : The discussion to the extent to which it deals with equality of status on joining Federation is irrelevant. But in this connection I feel it is my duty to tell the honourable members that His Highnesses' Government will not contemplate entering on any partnership which is not most complete or equal. Same is the case with regard to the question of entering into Federation.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, I was anxious about this point because of the pronouncements made by important British Indian politicians that the paramountcy will be transferred from the British Crown to the Federal Government.

PRESIDENT : I have explained this Government's position and it must be taken as fundamental.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Therefore, Sir, in the light of the assurance given, I raise the question of subsidy. There will be no place for it if the partners are equal. Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar clearly explained that it has become an invalid contract. Even granting that it is still valid I ask where is the justification for any subsidy after we have joined the Federation. The subsidy is paid for defence. As I have already shown that we will be contributing, and contributing more than any other State, to the Federal revenue there can be no reason for paying an additional amount for defence. One simple test I would put for example. We are asked to make big sacrifices and entrust the future of the State with them. Then I ask why not their fraternal feeling be demonstrated by entrusting with us the few acres at Anjengo and Thangacherry. My request is that before coming to any decision Government must give us definite information on the extent to which our finances will be affected, how the interportal Convention will be worked, whether we will have to continue to pay the subsidy and what our status will be in the Federation. With these words I resume my seat.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : Sir, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for his surplus budget and for the clear and convincing speech with which he presented the same. He has told us, Sir, that thanks to your sagacious and strenuous guidance the Government have been able this year to withstand and finally bring to quiet the unfortunate political agitation which cost the Government an additional expenditure of over 3 lakhs of rupees causing also an expected deficit in

the current year's budget to the extent of Rs. 81,000. During the next year, however, a surplus of 2·7 lakhs of rupees is anticipated, the estimated ordinary revenue being a little over Rs. 263 lakhs and the expenditure estimated being over Rs. 261 lakhs. His retrospect of the past one decade has been convincing enough to show that whether our budget be a deficit budget or a surplus budget, the financial position of the State is unassailably sound. There was however some room for misconception in certain quarters regarding the continuous fall in the past successive years of the closing Government cash balance which by the close of the next year would stand at Rs. 8·93 lakhs only. Sir, the learned Financial Secretary and you from the Chair have both clearly explained to us that there need be no anxiety or alarm on that account since whatever we have found reduced in the cash balance will be found compensated for in the outlay towards our capital schemes which have consumed over 4 crores of Rupees and which still continue as our assets.

In this connection, it is gratifying to note that some of the big schemes like the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme will begin to yield revenue from the middle of the next year. I am particularly happy to note that that particular scheme takes its source in my constituency. The people in my constituency will also be happy to realise that a huge capital scheme which have taken its source in their midst and on which till now the Government have spent nearly 1½ crores of Rupees will be yielding revenue to the state continually and sufficiently, the income estimated to be derived therefrom for the 2nd half of the next year being Rs. 2·5 lakhs. Now Sir, coming to the Budget under discussion, the Financial Secretary has stated that the programme of expenditure has been fixed with due regard to the needs of a progressive administration and the necessity of rigid economy. All the same, I particularly notice some items in the Budget provision for adverse remarks and one such item is the expenditure towards pensions. It is seen that the pension amount is rapidly swelling year after year.

PRESIDENT: It is the sign of improving health of the people.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: That also argues, Sir, that we have to pay the pensions for longer years.

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: So, what I submit is that we have to be very careful and see that the pension item does not affect our finances too much and too heavily. What in 1105 was 9·5 lakhs of Rs. as pension has come up to 15·6 lakhs of Rupees in 1114. This, I suggest, is something which we have to view with concern. There is in these days a cry that even salaries of officers should be cut down to save expenditure. The salaries and the pensions together consume almost half the annual amenities revenue of the State. What is left for the taxpayers, therefore, could be only very little. If any suggestion is expected from me I would submit that the maximum pension that is to be given should only be Rs. 100 per year.

PRESIDENT: Hundred rupees?

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Hundred rupees per month, Sir. A reasonable percentage of the pension amount say, 25 per cent. generally may be cut down according to the nature and deservedness or merits of the persons receiving the pension, fixing also a minimum and a maximum in the various scales now in existence.

As for the agricultural debt relief, the Government have been pleased to appoint a committee to find out the means and measures for the relief of such debts. Any how, the people are feeling anxious over the matter. They expect the bill passed in the last Assembly to take effect very soon. There is a fear in the minds of the public that the committee have been devised with a purpose to prolong the business. But, there is an assurance from the chair that the whole thing will be settled in the course of three months. I also wish that in no case will that three months be exceeded for the solution of this problem.

I may also submit, in this connection, that there is provision in the Budget for the continuance of the Conciliation Officers for another 8 or 9 months more. Now, it is admitted on all hands that the Conciliation Board is of no good at all and if that is so, I ask, why should there be a deliberate waste incurred by keeping those officers in office for no good and paying them. There is absolutely no good coming out by continuing their offices.

Another item which I have particularly to bring to the notice of this House is the allotment to the P. W. D. The P W. D. allotments are rather poor and unsatisfactory. Of all the Departments, it is this Department that is specially watched by the Villagers, because its working reaches them very perceptily. If proper communications are not provided for them, the villagers and the agriculturists would always show discontentment by complaining that Government have neglected them. Such discontentments and feelings of being discarded left in the minds of the villagers are sometimes liable to aid or promote unwarranted and un-wanted political unrest in the country. They are now in full sympathy with the Government and desire to remain for ever loyal and peaceful citizens. There is another ground for extending the benefits of this department to the villagers. It is now the declared policy of the Government that industry should be developed and agriculture rehabilitated and cottage industry encouraged among the agriculturists. This must be made possible by establishing sufficient communications in all the village parts. Without proper communications, the villagers will not be able to advertise and market their produces to any desired extent. In any event, the allotment next year for communications which is Rs. 66,000 only, is very meagre and unsatisfactory.

There is however one item of consolation which is found in the Budget and that is the provision for the village Panchayat system. The idea is a laudable one but the amount alloted even there is too small, it being only Rs. 50,000 for all the 30 taluks. Dividing this Rs. 50,000

among the 30 taluks each taluk or each pakuthi for that matter, which is to be selected this year will get only about Rs. 1,500. That is too small an amount and with that very little could be achieved.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: May I inform the honourable member that the idea of Government is to take one pakuthi in each taluk and not all the pakuthies together.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: If one pakuthi is taken and experimented upon and if it is found that for want of funds the working is not statisfactory, the Presidents remarks made the other day regarding the Agricultural Department would apply to this working also and there would be again nothing but ridicule and disapproval of the system. My submission is that such a thing should not be taken as a mere experiment. Some benefit must really be brought about. As to the working of the system it is contemplated that one pakuthi from each taluk will be taken at first and the Tahsildar of the taluk will be the Chairman of the Panchayat. In making Tahsildar the Chairman there is one difficulty. If he is to be the Chairman, naturally, the most important pakuthi in the taluk, the one with the taluk head quarters will be selected as the place for working of the panchayat. On the other hand, the scheme should be so worked that the benefit arising from the same should go first to the most neglected and least important pakuthi in a taluk ; for it is there that the working will be most clearly and perceptibly appreciated, expecially when we remember that the funds available on this account is so small. If that position be accepted then the Tahsildars will not be able to conveniently co-operate with the Village Panchayats which will have to be worked far away from his head quarters. If at all he is to be an unavoidable member he might be made an ex-officio member or an occasional Inspector and not a Chairman who should be in constant touch with the working of the system.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): Sir, the Budget for 1115 M. E. and the speech of the Financial Secretary in introducing it are documents of outstanding importance and claim special attention this year, on account of the circumstances to which reference have been made by the Financial Secretary. Even more important is the speech with which you have elucidated some of the important features of the Budget and have explained the policy of the Government.

At the very outset, I congratulate the Financial Secretary on what you have rightly characterised at the comprehensiveness and the lucidity of his presentation of the budget. I also congratulate him on the fact that the actuals of 1113 are satisfactory, the revised figures for the current year hopeful and the anticipations of the coming year reassuring. The House must also be thankful to him for giving a retrospect of the financial condition of the State during the past decade. He has shown to us by facts and figures that the State's financial position is unassailably sound and that the savings have gone on from strength to strength without having recourse to additional taxation, and with increased provision being made for ameliorative and nation-building services. This is a circumstance on which every one would feel proud.

[Srimati T. Narayani Amma.]

Coming to some of the details of the Budget I am glad to note that without additional taxation, without in any way starving the nation-building departments, it is expected that the transactions of the next year will result in a surplus of Rs. 2·7 lakhs. Ample provision has been made under Education, Public Works, Industries, and Rural Uplift. The fact, again, that the expenditure on capital schemes next year is worked out at Rs. 54·25 lakhs speaks for itself and, in this connection a declaration of policy made by you to the effect that, in future it will be the aim of the Government to finance what may be called long-term enterprises by loans and not by tresspassing upon the revenue or savings, will commend itself to all.

The appointment of a full-time officer for organising welfare and vocational work in schools is indeed a happy idea. It is also gratifying to find that re-orientation of the policy of agriculture and Co-operative Departments is under consideration of the Government with a view to co-ordinate their activities There is much that can be achieved by reorganising and developing the Co-operative Department. While the activities of this Department will be co-ordinated with those of agriculture, it is to be hoped that the Co-operative Department will not be assigned a subordinate place. The ameliorative schemes adopted by Government for helping the backward communities will be very much appreciated and it rebounds to the credit of the Government that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is being spent on these communities.

With regard to the Department of Public Works, every one who is interested in the progress of this State and the welfare of the people will appreciate the provision made under irrigation, with regard to the supply of drinking water. The provision made for the supply of good drinking water in places where it is absolutely necessary especially in South Travancore and Shenkottah will also be very much appreciated. Then Sir, the setting apart of Rs. 50,000 for being utilised for rural welfare work, which as the Financial Secretary has stated, is a new feature of this year's Budget and it will be welcomed by every one who has long felt that rural welfare work will be extended and developed by increasing the number and extending the scope of the work of Village Panchayat.

The Financial Secretary has mentioned the fact that in order to obviate the difficulties and inconveniences caused by the lack of trained male nurses in the hospitals of the State, the opening of a special class for male nurses has been arranged for. This is good so far as it goes. But the question is what has been done with regard to meet the demand for increased number of female nurses. It appears to me that greater attention should be paid for increasing the number of female nurses than that of the male nurses. I mean no reflection to the latter. But I feel that nursing is a profession in which women could be more efficient than men. I remember that in Madras when the introduction of male nurses was proposed, there was criticism from several quarters against the idea. Let there be some male nurses also if there is real demand, but it is absolutely necessary that every effort should be made to increase the number of duly qualified female nurses.

I am sorry to note that greater provision has not been made for extending medical relief to rural areas.

In conclusion, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for his frank and lucid exposition of the various features in the finances of this country in his presentation of this year's Budget.

MR. N. R. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*) : അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് മിച്ചമുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റായി തന്നെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച താൽപ്പര്യത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുമോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പലതരം സാമ്പത്തിക വിഷമങ്ങളാൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു നമ്മുടെ ധനപരമായ ഗതി ഏതു പ്രകാരത്തിൽ മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകും എന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത പലർക്കും ആശങ്കാജനകമായിത്തന്നെ ഇരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മഹാഭാരതയുദ്ധത്തിൽ നൂറുപേരോടു യുദ്ധത്തിനു തുനിഞ്ഞ അർജ്ജുനന്റെ സ്ഥിതി എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള ആശങ്ക അക്കാലത്തു പലർക്കും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അർജ്ജുനന്റെ സാരഥ്യം ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണഭഗവാനാണു വഹിച്ചതെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളവർക്ക് അതിന്റെ പരിണാമത്തിൽ ആശങ്കക്കു വകയില്ലല്ലോ. ഈ മഹാഭാരതത്തെ പാട്ടിലാക്കിയിരുന്ന ഐത്തത്തോടു പൊരുതാൻ തുനിഞ്ഞ നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവു ശ്രീചിത്തിരതിരുനാൾ പൊന്നുതിരുമേനിയുടെ സാരഥ്യം വഹിച്ച വിദഗ്ദ്ധഹസ്തങ്ങളിൽ തന്നെയാണ് നമ്മുടെ രാഷ്ട്രത്തിന്റെ ധനപരമായ സംഗതികളും സ്ഥിതി ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കിയാൽ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതന കാലത്ത് രാജ്യത്തെ എങ്ങിനെ നയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുമെന്നുള്ള ആശങ്ക ഒരിക്കലും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം ഒരു കർഷകരാജ്യമാണെന്നഭിമാനിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള നെല്ലിനും അരിയ്ക്കും വേണ്ടി നാം വിദേശരാജ്യങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അത് കാർഷകരാജ്യമാണെന്ന് പറയുന്ന നമുക്ക് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്.

PRESIDENT : I have about 45 minutes before adjournment for lunch, and probably an hour and a quarter at the most in the afternoon. Therefore, I trust the hon'ble members whom I shall call upon hereafter will confine their remarks to about 7 or 8 minutes at the most. I am not applying the rule retrospectively to Mr. N. R. Krishnan. But, in order that a large number of the hon'ble members, who have evinced a desire to speak, may speak, I shall have to enforce the rule hereafter.

MR. N. R. KAISHNAN : ഈ രാജ്യത്തേക്കുള്ള ഇറക്കുമതിക്കു തടസമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ വേണ്ട ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് എത്രമാത്രം

[Mr. N. R. Krishnan.]

വിഷമിച്ചഎന്ന് നാം മഹായുദ്ധകാലത്തു് അനുഭവിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞതാണ്. ഇനിമേലെങ്കിലും അങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട മുൻകരുതൽ ജനങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറും പ്രവൎത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ മൂന്നിലൊരുഭാഗം സ്ഥലം ജനവാസമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളായി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ കാടുകളും കായലുകളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്. കാടായികിടക്കുന്നതിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായ സ്ഥലം നീക്കി ബാക്കി കൃഷിക്കുപയോഗമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളും കായൽ ഗതാഗതത്തിന് ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചു ബാക്കി സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ അരിയും നെല്ലും സംബന്ധിച്ചു നമുക്കുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന കുറവിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. യാദൃശ്ചികമായി കായലിൽനിന്നും ഇരുപതിനായിരമൊ മുപ്പതിനായിരമൊ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു് ജനങ്ങൾ വിജയപ്രദമായനിലയിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. മേലും ആ മാതിരി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് തെററായ ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമായി വരുകയില്ല.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രധാന കുടിൽവ്യവസായം കയർവ്യവസായമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ കയററിനുള്ള നൈർമ്മല്യം മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള കയററിനു കിട്ടുകയില്ല. പ്രകൃതിതന്നെ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു വിശേഷസൗകൎയ്യം നമുക്കായി ചെയ്തുതന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ പ്രകൃതിയുടെ ആ വിശേഷസൗകൎയ്യവും അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രയോജനവും നമുക്ക് വേണ്ട വിധത്തിൽ ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. സാധുക്കളായ കുടിവേലക്കാർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കയററിനെ ദല്ലാളന്മാർ ശേഖരിക്കുകയും അവരിൽനിന്നും ഫാക്ടറി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരൊ മൊത്തക്കച്ചവടക്കാരൊ വാങ്ങിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. വിദേശവ്യാപാരികളുമായുള്ള മൽസരം നിമിത്തം അവർ അതിനെ അന്നന്നു കണ്ടവിലക്ക് വിററുവരുന്നു. തൻനിമിത്തം കുടിൽവ്യവസായത്തിലേർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സാധുക്കൾക്കു ഒരു തുച്ഛമമായ ആദായം മാത്രമേ ലഭിച്ചുവരുന്നുള്ളു. വിദേശവ്യാപാരികളുടെ ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള മൽസരത്തെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും പദ്ധതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതായാൽ കുടിൽ വ്യവസായത്തിലേർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സാധുക്കൾക്ക് നല്ല ഒരു തുക മിച്ചം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു സ്ക്കീം ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരി

ക്കുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനെ വിജയപ്രദമായി നടത്തുന്നതായാൽ കുടിൽ വ്യവസായംകൊണ്ട് വലിയ രക്ഷ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്.

പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യത്തെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോൾ ചേർത്തലയെപ്പററി എനിക്കു രണ്ടുസംഗതി പ്രധാനമായി പറയാനുണ്ട്. സകല ജനങ്ങളും വെറുക്കുന്ന മന്തിനെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്ക് ആദ്യം പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ചേർത്തലമന്ത് ഒരു വിശേഷസൃഷ്ടിയാണെന്ന് പറയുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ഒട്ടും ലജ്ജിക്കുന്നില്ല. തെററുചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനായി വളരെക്കാലത്തേക്കു ചേർത്തലെ സ്ഥലം മാററം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്ഥാവിക്കുന്നതു അസംഗതമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടി ചേർത്തലയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ പതിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ അയച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. മന്തുരോഗത്തെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ച് വേണ്ട പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരേയും അവിടെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവർ തൃപ്തികരമായി ജോലികൾ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ അയൽപക്കമായ ആലപ്പുഴക്കു ശുദ്ധജലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ദയവുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ശുദ്ധജലമില്ലാതെ വലയുന്ന ചേർത്തലക്കാർക്കും ശുദ്ധജലം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ പ്രയോജനപ്രദമായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഗതാഗതസൗകര്യത്തെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ചേർത്തലയെപ്പോലെ ഇത്ര ഗതാഗതസൗകര്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലം വേറെ ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മുമ്പുപറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ യാതൊരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും ചേർത്തല സന്ദർശിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാതിരുന്നതിനാൽ ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ തീരെ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. ആ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടി ഇപ്പോൾ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത ഞാൻ സന്തോഷസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ആലപ്പുഴക്കും കൊച്ചിക്കും മദ്ധ്യേ കിടക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ചേർത്തലക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു റോഡ് കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു റോഡുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഒരു താലൂക്കിലെ ഗതാഗതസൗകര്യം ശരിയാകുകയില്ലല്ലോ. റോഡുകളും കനാലുകളും വഴിയായുള്ള ഗതാഗതസൗകര്യം കൂടുതലുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ആ താലൂക്കിനെന്നല്ല പ്രധാനകച്ചവടകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളായ ആലപ്പുഴക്കും കൊച്ചിക്കും അതുകൊണ്ട് കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യം ലഭിക്കു

[Mr. N. R. Krishnan.]
ന്നതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ച് ചേർത്തലയിലെ പറവരന്മാർ അനേകം ദിവാൻജിമാരോടു അടുക്കൽ സങ്കടം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. സർ സി. പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അവർകളും ഒരിക്കൽ ആലപ്പുഴക്കുവന്നു.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

P. C. ADICHAN (*Nominated*) : സർ, എനിക്കു അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള സമയത്തിനകത്തു് പറയാനുള്ളതു മുഴുവൻ പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവശസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനായി കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകയെപ്പററിമാത്രം ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തുക എങ്ങിനെയിരുന്നാലും ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ൧൧൧൪-ൽ ൩൪,൪൦൩ രൂപാ അവശസമുദായസംരക്ഷണത്തിനായി ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരുന്നു. അതിൽ ൪,൪൦൩ രൂപാ അതിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവിന് നീക്കിബാക്കി ൩൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ൧൧൧൫-ലേക്ക് ൩൭,൨൮൧ രൂപ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ൧൧,൫൨൩ രൂപ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനും മററും ഉള്ളതു നീക്കി ൨൫,൭൫൮ രൂപമാത്രമേയുള്ളു. അതായതു് കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ ൪,൨൪൨ രൂപാ കുറവാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ വർഷത്തെക്കാൾ ൧൪ ൧/൪ ശതമാനം കുറവാണ്. സർ, പൊതുവെ പറയുന്നതായാൽ ഇവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്ന സായ്പന്മാരുടെ പട്ടികളെയും ലായത്തിലെ കുതിരകളെയും ഇതിനേക്കാൾ എത്രയോ മടങ്ങ് ഭംഗിയായി ലാളിച്ചു വളർത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. മരാമത്തയുടെ പട്ടിയേക്കാളും ലായത്തിലെ കുതിരയേക്കാളും നികൃഷ്ടമായി കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്ന ഏകദേശം ൫ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം വരുന്ന അവശസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ വകയ്ക്കു ഈ തുക ഇതുമാതിരി കുറക്കുന്നതു വല്യസങ്കടമാണ്. ഇത്ര തുച്ഛമായ രീതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഞങ്ങളെ കരുതുന്നതു് വളരെ സങ്കടമാണ്. ൧൧൧൩-ൽ ൩൦൦൦ രൂപ കുന്നത്തൂർ ഏനാദിമംഗലത്തു് ഒരു കാളനി തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു നീക്കി വച്ചിരുന്നു. ൧൧൧൪-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിലും ഈയ്യാണ്ടത്തേതിലും ഏനാദിമംഗലം സെററിൽമെൻറു കാര്യം പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. പക്ഷേ അതിന് അവശസമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവർക്കു് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ൫൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം സൗകര്യമായി എടുക്കുന്നതിന് ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോഴും പറയുന്നതു്. എത്രയോ ആയിരം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം അനേകായിരം തോട്ടക്കാർക്കു കൊടു

ക്കാമെങ്കിൽ അതിൽനിന്നും ൫ ൦ ൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പട്ടികളേയും കുറവ കളേയുംകാറം നികൃഷ്ടമായി ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിന് തരാനില്ലെന്ന് പറയുന്നത് വളരെ സങ്കടകരമാണ്.

ഉദ്യോഗസംബന്ധമായും രണ്ടുവാക്ക എനിക്ക് പറയുവാനുണ്ടു. ഉദ്യോഗസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് മുൻഗണനനൽകണമെന്നാണ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. കുറവ സമുദായങ്ങളെ തിരിച്ചു പറയുന്നതായാൽ ഏട്ടോ ഒൻപതൊ പേർമാത്രം താണ ശിപായി ജോലിക്ക കാണുന്നുണ്ടു. രണ്ടു മൂന്നു കൊല്ലമായി അപേക്ഷകൊടുത്തിട്ടു യാതൊരു ഫലവുമില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നവരാണ ഇവർ; ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളെയെങ്കിലും എടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഏഴോ എട്ടോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു കുറവ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ സങ്കടം തീരും. രണ്ടു മൂന്നു വർഷമായി ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആരും ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണം നടത്തണം.

ഭൂമിപതിവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അനേകായിരം ആളുകൾ കിടക്കാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ലാതെ അന്യസമുദായക്കാരായ തമ്പുരാക്കന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. മററു സമുദായക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ ആളോഹരിയും മററും വന്നതിനാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അവർ മററു പുതുവൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽചെന്ന് പ്ലാവ്, മാവ്, കമുകു മുതലായ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ നട്ടുപിടിപ്പിച്ച് അതിൽനിന്നും ആദായം എടുക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ വന്നപ്പോൾ അടുത്തുതാമസക്കാരായ സ്വാധീന ശക്തിയുള്ളവർ ഈ സാധുക്കളുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ദേഹോപദ്രവംപോലും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. പത്തനാപുരത്ത് സാധുവായ ഒരു വിധവക്ക പത്തുപതിനാറു വൃക്ഷങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയ കുറെ സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥലത്തിനടുത്തു സ്വാധീനശക്തിയുള്ള ഒരാൾ പോലീസുകാരുടെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി അവരെ അന്യായമായി ഉപദ്രവിച്ച് ആ സ്ഥലം കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ശ്രമിച്ചു. ആയവസരത്തിൽ വിവരം പത്തനാപുരം തഹിൽദാരേയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സൂപ്രണ്ട് അവർകളേയും വിവരം അറിയിക്കുകയും അവർ ആ സ്ത്രീക്ക അനുകൂലമായി മറുപടി പറയുകയും പക്ഷേ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ദിവാൻജിയെ നേരിട്ടു അറിയിച്ചെങ്കിലേ ഇതിനു സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളുവെന്നും പറയുകയുണ്ടായി.

[Mr. P. C. Adichan.]

സർ, ഈ മാതിരി സാധുക്കളെ സ്വാധീനശക്തിയുള്ളവർ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്നും രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : മിച്ചംവരത്തക്ക ഒരു ബഡ്ജററ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി അവർകളെ അനുമോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ വർഷത്തെപ്പോലെ അനിഷ്ടസംഭവങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും നേരിടാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ധനകാര്യദർശിയുടെ ദീർഘദർശിത്വം അന്വർത്ഥമായിത്തീരുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു പക്ഷാന്തരമില്ല. പുതിയ പുതിയ പദ്ധതികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ റവന്യൂവിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൈക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ധൈര്യം ആദരണീയം തന്നെ. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് പദ്ധതി, ഹൈഡ്രോഇലക്ട്രിക്കുസ്കീം, ചൈനാക്ലേ വ്യവസായം, ഇവയൊക്കയും ഇതിനു ഉത്തമദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളാണ്. അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നൽകിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സൗജന്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടിയും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതേ സമയംതന്നെ അവശസമുദായ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അത്യന്തം വ്യസനിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അവശക്രിസ്ത്യൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഫീസു ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും ഇന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിറുത്തിയിരിക്കയാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അവശ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ നേരെ ഈ നയം തുടരുന്നപക്ഷം എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ അവർ നിരക്ഷരകുക്ഷികളായിത്തീരുകയും അങ്ങനെ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഒരുകൂട്ടം പ്രജകൾ അന്ധരായിത്തീരുകയും അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു തിരാക്കളങ്കമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. ഭൂസ്വത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ കരമൊടുക്കുള്ളവരൊ വോട്ടവകാശമുള്ളവരൊ അവശക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെയിടയിൽ കൈവിരലിൽ എണ്ണാൻമാത്രമേയുള്ളു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണെങ്കിൽ കേവലം തുച്ഛമായ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്ന ഏതാനുംപേർ മാത്രം. വ്യവസായപരമായി നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കൂലിവേലക്കാർമാത്രം. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നിമിത്തം കൂലിപോലും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. കൂലിയാണെങ്കിൽ മൂന്നു ചക്രം—രണ്ടിടങ്ങഴിനെല്ലു. ഇങ്ങനെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്ന അവശക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ എങ്ങിനെ തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ഫീസുകൊടുത്തു പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ പ്രാപ്തരാകും എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ദയവായി ചിന്തിക്കണം. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ റവന്യൂവിനെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഇന്നത്തെഗവണ്മെൻറ് അതിനുതക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള പരിവർത്തനത്തിൽ അവശസമുദായ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ

വിദ്യാത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം നൽകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ കൈഞയ ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അവശ ക്രസ്ത്യൻ വിദ്യാത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഫീസ് ചുമത്തിയതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ആദായം ഒന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. അഥവാ സൌജന്യം അനുവദിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഖ്യാതിയും ഉപകാരവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണ്. അവശ ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കുള്ള സർവസൌജന്യങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദിവാൻജി നിറുത്തിക്കളഞ്ഞെന്നുള്ള ഒരു വ്യാജപ്രസ്താവന നാടൊട്ടുക്കു പരന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അതു വാസ്തവമല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രസംഗിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഈ വ്യാജപ്രസ്താവനയെ അസ്പദമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു താലൂക്കധികൃതന്മാർ അവശക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്ക് സൌജന്യമായി ഭൂമി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ തെററിദ്ധാരണ നീക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു ഗസററുപരസ്യം ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. പരസ്പരസഹായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മുഖേന അവശരുടെ സ്ഥിതി ഉയർത്തണമെന്നു കരുതി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രവർത്തിപ്പാൻ ഒരുങ്ങിക്കാണുന്നതിൽ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. അതിലേയ്ക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക ഉയന്നസമുദായക്കാരെമാത്രം തീററാതെ അവശരെക്കൂടി നിയമിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിപ്പാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകണം. "കൂടെക്കിടക്കുന്നവക്കേരാപ്പനിഅറിയാവൂ" എന്നൊരു പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുണ്ട്. ഉയർന്ന സമുദായക്കാക്ക് അവശരുടെ കുളിരും പനിയും അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവശരെക്കൂടെ അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉപദേശം നൽകുന്നതിനും നിയമിക്കണം. ആരോഗ്യകരമല്ലാത്ത പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരും തന്നിമിത്തം മലമ്പനി, കാളറാ മുതലായവ പിടിപെട്ട് അകാലമൃത്യുവിന്നു ഇരയാകുന്നതും അവശവർഗക്കാരാണ്. ഇതിനു എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കണം. ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ രണ്ടു ലക്ഷംരൂപാവരെ അവശർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവിടാൻ ഒരുക്കമുള്ള ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഒരിക്കൽക്കൂടി അനുമോദിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU (*Nominated*): സർ ധനകാര്യദർശിയുടെ കാര്യസമ്പൂർണ്ണമായ ബഡ്ജററിനെ ഞാൻ സസന്തോഷം സ്വാഗതംചെയ്യുന്നു. മുന്നാണ്ടുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് ൧൧൧൭-ലെ ബഡ്ജററു ഇന്നാട്ടിലെ പൌരസഞ്ചയങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ശോഭനമായ ഭാവി ദർശിക്കുവാൻ തികച്ചും പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു അതിയായ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. ചിലവു നീക്കി ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ മിച്ചംവരത്തക്കവണ്ണം തയാർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൽ നിന്നും ശേഷിമാനായ ധനകാര്യദർശിയുടെ ദൂരവീക്ഷണത്തേയും ബുദ്ധിവൈഭവത്തേയും

[Mr. Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju.]

അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരൗചിത്യക്കുറവുമില്ലെന്നാണെന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ൧൧൧൫-ലെ ചെലവു നീക്കി മിച്ചം വരുത്താമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ മുന്നാണ്ടുകളിലെപ്പോലെ അനാവശ്യങ്ങളും അനാദരണീയങ്ങളുമായ അനിഷ്ടസംഭവങ്ങളെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കേണ്ട ദുർഭാഗ്യം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിനുണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ദീർഘനിരീക്ഷണം സാർത്ഥമായിത്തീരുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റി പൊതുവിൽ ഒരഭിപ്രായം പറയുന്നപക്ഷം രാജഭക്തരും രാജ്യക്ഷേമകാംക്ഷികളുമായ ഇന്നാട്ടിലെ പൗരാവലിക്കു ഒരു നവജീവൻ പ്രദാനം ചെയ്യുമെന്നു സസന്തോഷം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ ഞാനാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണവിഷയത്തിൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവർമെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മഹനീയാദർശം എല്ലാവിധത്തിലും ആദരണീയമാണ്. ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെക്കുറിച്ചു ഏതാനും ചില സംഗതികൾ കരുണയുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വിലയേറിയ വിചിന്തനത്തിനു ഞാൻ വിധേയമാക്കിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ.

സർ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങൾ ഒട്ടനേകമുണ്ട്. സർവ്വപ്രജകളെയും ഒരുപോലെ കരുതുക എന്നുള്ളതു ജീവിതത്തിലെ മുദ്രാവാക്യപ്രമാണമായി കരുതിപ്പോരുന്ന ഔന്നത്യാശയനായ പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ തിരുമനസ്സിലെ നീതിയേറിയ ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു അവശസമുദായ സമുദ്ധാരണത്തിനായി പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള മഹനീയ പദ്ധതികൾ നിർമ്മിച്ചു. ആയതിന്റെ ചെലവിനു ഒരു നല്ല സംഖ്യ ആണ്ടുതോറും നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഈ മഹനീയ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ അവശസമുദായചരിത്രങ്ങളിൽ തങ്കലിപികളിൽ മുദ്രണം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതും കുശാഗ്രബുദ്ധിയായ സചിവോത്തമന്റെ പാവനനാമധേയം ഇതു രാജ്യത്തെ അവശലക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കു നിത്യസ്മരണാർഹമായിത്തീരുന്നതുമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി സബഹുമാനം വീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാനുൾപ്പെട്ട വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിന്റെ അവശതകളെക്കുറിച്ചു ഏതാനും സംഗതികൾ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

സർ, ഒരു സമുദായം മുന്നോ പിന്നോക്കമോ എന്നു പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതു ആ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥത, സാമുദായികസ്ഥിതി എന്നിതുകളെ മാനദണ്ഡമാക്കിയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽകേവലം അവശതഅനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരാണ വണ്ണവർ എന്നു കാണാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ദയവായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ അതിനധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവർ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു മാത്രം ക്രമാതീതമായ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ആസ്വദിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടം നൽകി മററു ചില സമുദായങ്ങളെ കേവലം വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള പരമാർത്ഥം ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടി വന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും അവശതകളും പരാമർശിച്ചു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു മെമ്മോറിയലുകൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുവാൻ താഴോട്ടയക്കുന്നു. താഴെയുള്ള ആഫീസുകളിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ ചുമതലക്കാർ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു ക്രമോന്നതമായ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കത്തക്കവിധം റിക്കാർഡു ചെയ്യുകയും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരാനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഇടം നൽകാതെയുമാണ് പ്രവത്തിക്കുന്നതു്. ഞങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ അവശത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന മററു ചില സമുദായക്കാർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നൽകുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചു അവ ഉൽക്കർഷം പ്രാപിക്കുന്നതു് ഞങ്ങൾ ഹൃദയവേദനയോടെ കണ്ടുംകൊണ്ടു മൌനമായിരിക്കമാത്രമാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഈ പ്രവൃത്തി ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ടഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ മഹനീയാദർശത്തെ മലിനപ്പെടുത്തുകയില്ലേ എന്നു കൂടി ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആകയാൽ മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഓരോ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി പതിഞ്ഞു വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തെക്കൂടി പിന്നോക്കസമുദായമായി പരിഗണിച്ചു ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്ന സകലവിധ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിനുകൂടി പ്രദാനം ചെയ്തു് ഇ സാധുസമുദായത്തെ സഹായിപ്പാറാകണമെന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു തൽക്കാലംവിരമിക്കുന്നു.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Thodupuzha*): The Financial Secretary is really to be congratulated on the pains he has taken to make the financial position of the Government as intelligible as possible

[Mr. N. V. Joseph.]

to men like myself who are not trained in the intricacies of finances and budgets. He is all the more to be praised because it is his maiden budget if I am not mistaken.

As the Financial Secretary has said in the opening paragraph of his address the current year has been one of exceptional difficulties for the Government on account of the misguided activities of the State Congress. I do not want to say anything on this occasion about that most unfortunate episode in the history of our country except that I beleive that my countrymen will learn a good lesson from this and will never again seek the help of outside political organizations and will never again have recourse to civil disobedience technique for getting constitutional reforms from our own Sovereign.

As the Dewan-President has said in his address from the Chair the economic salvation of Travancore lies mainly in the direction of intensive cultivation and industrialization, both cottage and large scale. As regards the introduction of new varieties of food-stuff, I think, it is the agricultural department that should take the lead. It is the Government, some 50 or 60 years ago, that introduced tapioca into our country and when it was found useful and profitable the people all over the country took to tapioca cultivation.

Similarly if our agricultural deparment take up the matter seriously and earnestly, it can make experiments with new varieties of food stuffs and if successful, can establish demonstration farms in suitable centres. The people are sure to follow the lead as they have done in the case of tapioca. I do not belive in the accusation that the Travancore cultivators are very conservative and are reluctant to take to novel crops and methods.

Intensive cultivation mainly depends upon scientific methods and manures. There also it is the department that has the facilities to lead. I do fully realize that at best it is only possible for the Government to establish model farms and demonstrate to the people how all these things should be done. The real work has to be carried on by the people themselves. One of the greatest obstacles at present that stand in the way of those improved methods of cultivation is the want of sufficient means for financing the work. Scientific methods and impliments and new manures mean, some outlay of capital, and it is well known that few of our average cultivators have the necessary money without borrowing to cultivate their lands even in the old-fashioned manner. Here we come to the knotty question of the indebtedness of our agriculturists. Whether the Government will be able to solve that question satisfactorily or not, I think the Government should make an attempt to see whether they can render some financial help to such of the needy cultivators who are prepared to follow the lead of the Department in improved methods of cultivation. I do not know whether the present system of granting agricultural loans in money, can be changed into supplying implements and manures on loan. I do not pretend to have thought out the matter in all its bearings. I make only a suggestion.

Coming to the question of industrialisation, the development may proceed on the large scale industry system or the cottage industry system or on both simultaneously. For the large scale industry we want only sufficient capital and qualified hands. Labour we have enough in the land. Even foreign capital and foreign enterprises can be invited and attracted to Travancore. Though this may not add very much to the wealth of Travancore, our labouring classes especially will be benefited and the Government revenue may also be augmented. If our own capitalists can come forward and make ventures into these fields they will all the more be welcome. We may rest assured that the present Government will do its utmost to help such enterprises. Compared to the introduction of cottage industries, to my mind, the introduction of large scale industries are far easier. For, in the latter case, it is mainly only a question of capital.

When we come to the question of cottage industries, we are faced with many a difficulty. Only 7% of our population are employed in industry. Of this 7 per cent. are in organised factory industry and 93 per cent. in cottage industries in rural areas. The main cottage industries are coir-yarn making, spinning and weaving, wood industries, metal industries, ceramics, jaggery making, toddy-drawing.

Total workers are only $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. All these industries go after caste occupations and traditional habits and caste prejudices will certainly stand in the way of extending some of those industries among the people of Travancore irrespective of caste.

The greatest need of Travancore is to find some subsidiary occupation to the agricultural class, *i. e.*, the cultivating owner. It can be seen that about 6 per cent. of the total holdings in Travancore are less than 20 cents in extent, about 11 per cent. less than 60 cents 38 per cent. less than one acre, 62 per cent. less than two acres, 87 per cent. less than 5 acres, 95·5 per cent. less than 10 acres and 4·5 per cent. 10 acres and over. If 10 acres is considered to be the minimum size of an economic holding, only less than five per cent. of the holding fall within that category. In these holdings the chief cultivations are cocoanuts and paddy. We can reasonably infer that a good many of our cultivators, whether cultivating owners or tenant cultivators, will have a lot of spare time to devote on some other occupations. Our agriculturists wholly depend on the bounties of nature. More than half the year they while away their time and starve. I am tempted to quote a saying current in the land of how our people mange to get on.

നെല്ലും പുല്ലും മൂന്നമാസം
ചക്കയും മാങ്ങയും മൂന്നമാസം
പൊട്ടും പൊടിയും മൂന്നമാസം
അങ്ങനെയിങ്ങനെ മൂന്നമാസം.

If this is a true description of the state of things we will have to find occupation for 6 months for nearly 54 per cent. of our people.

[Mr. N. V. Joseph.]

The question is what cottage industries can be introduced among them and how to work them up. Will our Industrial, Agricultural and Co-operative departments jointly be able to find a solution to this problem?

Sir, we can clearly see that you have laid the foundation for the development of the country in this direction. One of the chief objects of the Travancore University is to give craft education and inject a taste for industry into the agricultural and job-hunting traditional hereditary blood of our middle class people. Your Credit Bank is also meant for that. We all hope, that a resourceful mind like yours will certainly find a solution for these and other problems facing the country.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Trivandrum*): Permit me, Sir, at the outset to congratulate the Financial Secretary for the very able budget that he has placed before this House. In more respects than one he deserves to be congratulated. To begin with, take his photo in the Madras Mail. He looks aggressive, no doubt with a just indignation on account of the amount of money he had to find to meet subversive propaganda and subversive organisations. Or, Sir, take again the resonant cadences which fell on our ears on Monday morning. They give the lie direct to the statement of expert that it is the nasal twang of the Malayalee that is responsible for the bad accoustics of the Hall. Or again, take the matter in hand, the financial statement itself. I have been a student of economics and I for one can say unhesitatingly that showing a surplus budget is certainly not the one criterion of the success of a financial statement. You can show a surplus budget, Sir, by accumulating in the revenue accounts the funds gathered from the sale of Government lands or by giving contract for forest timber or in so many other ways. Then you can always tell this House as well as the outsider that here is a surplus budget. I think, Sir, it will be agreed on all hands at any rate in the present day that that is not a true financial statement of the nature that is expected.

Well, Sir, I am particularly glad that the Financial Secretary has been able to give us a retrospect of the progress of the country for the last decade. It shows no doubt a mounting expenditure. It equally shows a highly prosperous and a necessarily developing administration in the country. That gives us, Sir, a bird's eye view in fact of how the administration of the country is progressing and of how the people are also going step by step forward in the march of progress. Therefore, I say, Sir, that the present Financial Secretary's statment placed before the House is a very worthy document and he deserves our congratulations.

Going into the general aspects of the case, Sir, with the very limited time at my disposal, I wish to place before the House such observations as may not possibly be brought under discussion under particular heads. For instance, Sir, we have been reading from day

to day about the scheme of Federation that is being discussed everywhere. It was only the other day that we read that certain Princes in the eastern part of India had decided to join Federation. Again we read that the time for communicating their decision has been extended to some future date by the Government of India These things, Sir, do certainly make us nervous and it is up to the Government to take us into their confidence and tell us what is happening.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The only thing that Government can say about it is that such information is not always reliable.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :. In any case, Sir, take the statement placed before the House by Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai which really shows that if we enter the Federation, we are going to hand over all the major sources of revenue, at any rate, all the growing sources of revenue. What benefit does that confer on us in return for going into Federation, except that we allow ourselves to be crippled ?

PRESIDENT : Brotherly efforts towards a great ideal. That is the idea.

MR. K G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : Great ideals, Sir, do not make the pots boil unless they are backed up with rice, fuel and such other elementary economic necessities of life, so that for Travancore to exist even as a State—nothing need be said against the great ideal—we must insist on keeping enough to keep up our culture, our traditions, unhampered, Sir, by any other body. I am saying this particularly because we find that recently there is even an attempt to say that we must submit our judiciary to the British Indian Provinces. Sir, these are not small matters Having had some experience personally of how the courts in other parts of India are working, I have not the least hesitation in saying "Sir, give me my court rather than the court elsewhere." Let us be satisfied, if it is evil, with the evil that we know than be pushed on to the evils that we know not of. That is one thing, Sir. Take again the question of paramountcy.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. That is a matter in which I would deprecate discussion.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : I am merely referring to these to bring to the attention of the House that if we go into the Federation, our resources should not be crippled but that we should have sufficient to carry on our own enterprises, to preserve our culture and our traditions and for everything that we want. At this stage I may bring to the notice of this House that if and when we go into the Federation whether it will be possible for us to keep enough money for essential purposes inside this State. Even though the British force which was being maintained in Travancore at the cost of this State has been withdrawn long ago, we are still paying Rs. 8 lakhs annually. It is as large, I suppose, as the budget for the Travancore University. Well, Sir, we should keep as much money as is possible and utilise it for our own purposes. Therefore, Sir, my humble submission is that this House must very seriously consider and must also press on Government the

[Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

serious necessity of considering all these aspects and of enabling us to go our own way unhampered so far as finances are concerned, before we enter into Federation if it ever comes. I hope it is not coming, Sir.

Another point into which I just want to enter is regarding the ports. I understand, Sir, that we have a very good share in the development of the Cochin Port and that we derive also a fair share of the income realised from that. But, Sir, one thing that I want to bring to the notice of this House and the Government is that we have got our own ports They are situated favourably for carrying on our trade. Large amounts of money have been spent for the development of these ports. Is there anything, I ask, preventing us from making use of these ports for our own purposes. From my investigation I have got certain figures. Is it a fact, Sir, I ask, that out of a total tonnage of 19,831, 15,777 represents minerals which have been shipped from Travancore through the Cochin Port. Could this shipping have not been made at Alleppey? What prevented this and the income out of it being taken by the Travancore Government for the benefit of the people of Travancore? These things are certainly serious matters for the consideration of Government and this House. While I say, let the Cochin Port develop as much as possible, I ask what prevents us, the patriotic citizens of this State who are working and earning in this land, from trying to help in the development of our ports and getting an income through them with a view to invest it for the benefit of the people in the State. This is another important matter which cannot be brought into discussion under any particular head and therefore I am submitting it at this stage before the House.

Then, Sir, I wish to touch briefly on one or two other matters. I want to submit that a deficit budget could be justified certainly under two circumstances. One is when the investment enures to the benefit of the posterity. It is no doubt then true and proper to say "Let posterity pay for it." There is another set of circumstances in which a deficit budget would be quite proper. In times of stress like war, famine, epidemics like malaria a deficit budget could be justified. I say, Sir, that the allotment for social services in the budget is inadequate. Take the case of malaria in the Neyyattinkara taluk. Two or three lakhs of rupees spent in regard to that, I submit, would certainly be very proper in a budget even though it may show a deficit, because, Sir, on occasions for the very existence of the people of the State as also for the prosperity of the future citizens of the State, some extraordinary expenditure is justified. I am bringing that to the pointed attention of this House and of Government so that Government may not certainly be unwilling to spend the moneys that are necessary for meeting the epidemic of malaria in South Travancore or even elephantiasis in Shertallai about which with great authority an honourable member from Shertallai gave us details or for providing for supply of water in places where there is scarcity of water. My point therefore is that a greater amount for expenditure on social services, even if it leads to a deficit budget, would be perfectly justifiable.

One word more, Sir, with regard to the development of the resources of the State. Sir, I for one have always welcomed the department of Development now placed under the management of Mr. Kamesam. We are making an experiment and the experiment in 99 cases out a hundred is going to succeed. I say, Sir, that even if we have to incur a lot of expenditure, we must find out whether our forest resources are not more than ample to give us the return for the sums spent on initial investment. That is one of the sources of income that may go on increasing and multiplying and the poor man may be saved additional taxation on his lands. At the same time the State is going to gain in this venture. Therefore, say, Sir, that it is high time that the development of the forest resources are tackled with greater co-ordination, greater sympathy and great exploitation.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 o' clock.

(The House rose for lunch at 1-5 and re-assembled at 2 P. M.)

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, before I proceed to make a few observations on the budget presented to this House, I must and do compliment the Financial Secretary for the Budget he has presented to this House. The facts have been presented clearly and squarely before the Legislature. He has not glossed over hard facts; facts and figures had not been strained to reach any desired conclusion. As was remarked by that Hon. member Mr. Janardhanan Pillai, there is a refreshing candour throughout. To use the language of the lawyer there is neither *suppressio* nor *suggestivo falsi*.

In my view the Budget speech is a gesture on the part of Government to take this House into their confidence and to disclose to the House their plans for the future. In one place I noticed it stated that the decrease in excise revenue is due to less consumption of tobacco. In another place the Financial Secretary has stated that experiments for the prevention of smuggling by the introduction of additional staff has not been very successful. A careful reading of the statements made by him would indicate that he has not attempted to confuse the situation or cloud the various issues that are facing us. Therefore I would appeal to the House to co operate with Government in tapping our capital resources of the country and husbanding them properly. That gesture has been made clearer by the Dewan-President's speech in a still more forcible way. He has pointed out that unless the commercial and industrial activities of the State are properly co-ordinated and regimented, we may not be able to stand the contingencies that may arise in future.

Regarding our entry into Federation, as to the feasibility or necessity or otherwise of Federation, I cannot speak at length. But the fact which one cannot ignore is, that we cannot afford to live in a

[Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar.]

state of splendid isolation, from the rest of India. If not today, at least to-morrow, we will have to co-operate with the adjoining provinces. That will become a necessity in course of time. Therefore, all that we can think of is to federate at least on an equal basis, if not on more advantageous terms with the rest of India. In this connection I must point out that our extreme endeavour should be to see that our prestige is maintained at all costs. A vicious propaganda is going on outside the country to the effect that we are a sort of inferior people. In my view we are not at all suffering from any inferiority complex. We remain silent but that is not an indication of the inferiority complex. At this stage I may particularly refer to the observations made by a great personage regarding our judiciary. Those observations are an insult to our judiciary. The proposition that our judiciaary should be subordinated to the judiciary of the adjoining provinces, the very suggestion is ludicrous. Speaking from experience of the Travancore judiciary for the last 28 years and more, I may assure you Sir, that it is my considered opinions that so far as our judiciary is concerned, we are in no way behind in the rigorous and impartial administration of justice that is meted out to the people. On account of different circumstances obtaining in the country, the duty of the judiciary and the bar in these days has been considerably enhanced. It is not enough if a Judge be honest, be impartial and be just. Something more is required of him. He must be believed to be honest, impartial and just. That is a more important thing to be taken note of. When a vicious propaganda is going on about our judiciary, it is the duty of the judiciary as well as the members of the bar and of all others who are interested in the prestige of Travancore to see, that no adverse impression is created either by error of judgment or by other causes relating to our judiciary.

Regarding laws delays, no doubt, there are some delays. That requires an examination of the causes thereof. I know instances where delay is more due to the parties and lawyers rather than to courts. I know also instances where the judges are too timid to grant unnecessary adjournments even when the conditions urge for that. Merely to say that there is delay in disposal of cases is not proper. Another matter I want to emphasise now is that only efficient hands should be appointed as judges. That is the important factor. 'Efficiency' means doing the right quality of work at the proper time, without the least possible delay. Capacity to run the machine is one thing; efficiency is a different one. It is not enough that the minimum number of cases required of them is disposed of by the judicial officers. That is not the test. I do not however propose to expatiate on that any further.

Regarding the grant of agricultural relief and the affording of credit facilities, I have to make one observation. It is a fact that the credit of the country had been adversely affected. It will be necessary to examine the problem in order to find out suitable remedies. But the fact is there. The passing of an enactment has not done much

to help the peasants. It appears no settlement has been possible due to the mal-adjustment of the relationship between the creditor and the debtor. It is one thing to find that a debtor does not pay and it is another thing to say that the debtor is unable to pay. In dealing with that matter, the interests of the creditor and the debtor must be taken into account and a certain re-adjustment is necessary if you propose to build the credit structure properly. The situation now is such that the claims of the debtor and the creditor in this State cannot be easily adjusted without taking bold measures.

In regard to the elasticity of our revenues, a cursory examination of the Budget will show that in spite of the expectations of the Financial Secretary, we are not going to get an increase under excise and stamps.

No doubt Court Fee Inspectors have been appointed by the Government to see in what way proper stamping of documents could be enforced and where it has not been done, to realise the balance of stamp. In such cases, Government should see how far the money spent on that work gives adequate return to the State It is from that standpoint, that question has to be examined. Money spent on those appointments should bring adequate return to Government.

As regards the work in courts, I have to state that there is not sufficient work to be done by the judges as a whole. In the High Court, the number of special appeals has not even come up to 300. Regarding another set of appeals, though the number has come up to 700, most of them are, what I may name, two rupee appeals. The point I wish to bring home to Government in this connection is the fall in the work of the courts as well as the comparatively light nature of the work in a large number of cases.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ, ബഡ്ജററിന്റെ വിവിധ വശങ്ങളെപ്പററിയും എന്റെ പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും കൂലങ്കഷമായി ഇവിടെ വിമർശിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ സംഗതികളെ ചർവ്വിതചർവ്വണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. രണ്ടു സംഗതികളെപ്പററി മാത്രം പറയണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു. ഇവിടെ പ്രസംഗിച്ചവരിൽ പലരും ഈ ബഡ്ജററു രൂപവൽക്കരണത്തിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. "അച്ഛൻ മരിച്ചു പോയി, കപ്പലിൽ തീ കത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു, അതുകൊണ്ടു നീ ഇവിടെ നിൽക്കരുതു ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൂടെ വരണം" എന്നു കപ്പലിൽ നിന്നും രക്ഷപെട്ടവർ പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ അവരോടൊന്നിച്ചു പോകാതെ "അച്ഛന്റെ ആജ്ഞയില്ലാതെ ആ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും ഇളകുകയില്ല" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു അഗ്നിക്കിരയായ കപ്പലിൽ വച്ചു വെന്തു മരിച്ച കാസാബിയാൻകായെ

[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju.]

പ്പോലെ, നശിച്ചുപോയ സ്റ്റേററ കാൺഗ്രസ്സ് കപ്പലിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും സധൈര്യം നിലകൊള്ളുന്ന മി. നാരായണപ്പെരുമാൾ നാടാർ ബഡ്ജററിനെ അഭിനിന്ദിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. അഭിനന്ദിച്ചവരോടൊ അഭിനിന്ദിച്ചവരോടൊ യോജിക്കുന്നതിനും എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. K. NARAYANA PERUMAL NADAR: Sir, on a point of order. Is it open to the honourable member to cast a reflection on another honourable member of the House. That much I gather from the member's reference to 'Casabianca'. Was that reference in order?

PRESIDENT: What is the objection of the honourable member on that point? What is the objection to anybody standing on the deck provided he gets out of it? What is the reflection? Casabianca was a boy who stood upon a burning deck. I suppose no reflection was meant by the honourable member by that reference.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സാർ. ഞാൻ ഇപ്രകാരം മെമ്പറെ കാസാബിയാൻകായോടുപമിച്ചതു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനൊരഭിമാനമാണെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. കപ്പൽ മുങ്ങാൻ പോയ സമയത്തും അച്ഛൻെറ ആജ്ഞയനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു കരുതി സധൈര്യം കപ്പലിനകത്തു ജീവനെ ബലികഴിച്ച കാസാബിയാൻകായെ പോലുള്ള ഒരാളാണു് മി: നാടാർ എന്നു ഞാൻപറഞ്ഞതു്.

PRESIDENT: What may be called biographical description might lead to very difficult situation in this House. The honourable member will proceed with the budget.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചവരുടേയും അഭിനിന്ദിച്ചവരുടേയും കൂടെ യോജിക്കാതെ മദ്ധ്യഗതമായ ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽക്കൂടി ചരിക്കുന്നതിനാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു. അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നതിനൊ അഭിനിന്ദിക്കുന്നതിനൊ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ബഡ്ജററാണു ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി ഈ സഭയിൽ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മുൻബഡ്ജററുകളെ മുമ്പിൽ നിവർത്തിവച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അഥവാ അതിനെ ഒരു മാതൃകയാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു് ചില സങ്കലന വ്യവകലന ഗുണനഹരണ ക്രിയകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ആർക്കും നിഷ്പ്രയാസം സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. പൊതുജനോപകാരപ്രദങ്ങളും, രാജ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുപയുക്തങ്ങളും, പ്രത്യുല്പാദകങ്ങളും ആയ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ധാരാളം പണം ലോഭം കൂടാതെ വ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുപദ്രവമില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ, ദുർഭരങ്ങളായ നികുതികൾ ചുമത്താതെ, ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ വരവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ആകസ്മികമായി അവിചാരിതമായി, അപ്രതീക്ഷി

തമായി ഭാവിയിൽ വന്നുകൂടാവുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു കരുതൽ ധനം നീക്കി വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും, കാലദേശാവസ്ഥയ്ക്കനുയോജ്യമായ പദ്ധതികൾ രാജ്യത്തു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനും ആണ് നയകോവിദനും, ദീർഘദൃഷ്ടിയും രാജ്യസ്നേഹിയുമായ ഒരു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി പ്രഥമമായും പ്രധാനമായും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഈ തോതു വച്ചു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇത്തവണത്തെ ബഡ്ജററ് ശുദ്ധജലംപോലെ നിറമോ ഗുണമോ ഇല്ലാത്തതാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിൽ നിന്നു ഇത്തവണത്തെ ബഡ്ജററു തിരസ്കൃതവും, പരിവർജ്ജ്യവും, പരിത്യാജ്യവും, ആക്ഷേപാർഹവുമാണെന്നു എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ വിചാരിക്കയില്ലെന്നു് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kulkulam cum Vilavankod*): ബഡ്ജററിലെ ഭാഷ കൊള്ളാമോ?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ബഡ്ജററിലെ ഭാഷയെപ്പററി ഒരഭിപ്രായം പറയത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷാപാണ്ഡിത്യം എനിക്കില്ലെന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പറെ വ്യസനസമേതം ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചു കൊള്ളട്ടെ.

PRESIDENT: Honourable members when answering other honourable members must address the Chair.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ചില വൈതാളികന്മാരുടെ വിതണ്ഡവാതങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും സാഹസകൃത്യങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും സംജാതമായ അസ്വാസ്ഥ്യത നീങ്ങി, എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. തയ്യിൽ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഇന്നലെ ഇവിടെ ഏററവും ശരിയായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ അഖിലലോകപ്രശസ്തനും, സുപ്രസിദ്ധരാജ്യഭരണതന്ത്രജ്ഞനും നയകോവിദനുമായ സർ സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമി അയ്യരുടെ സാമർത്ഥ്യം മൂലം. ... ...

PRESIDENT: While I have no objection to what may be called appreciation from the point of view of the Government's endeavour, any personal appreciation of the Head of the Administration is embarrassing to the occupant of the Chair and will be looked upon as equally embarrassing to the honourable member.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാഷ്ട്രീയ അന്തരീക്ഷം സുപ്രസന്നവും പ്രശാന്തവുമായി തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ജനസമ്മതനും സമർത്ഥനുമായ ഇന്നത്തെ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയിൽ നിന്നും ഇതിനെക്കാൾ മെച്ചമായ ഒരു ബഡ്ജററാണു ഞാൻ പ്ര

[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju]

തീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതെന്നു മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിൽ നിന്നും ഗ്രഹിക്കേണ്ടതുള്ളു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ വരവു വർദ്ധമാനമായിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ചിലവും അതിനനുസരണമായി തന്നെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നു കാണുന്നതു ശോചനീയമാണ്. ഗവമ്മെൻറു കണ്ടമാനം പലവിധ ചിലവുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു. കണ്ടമാനം ചിലവെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഇന്നലെ എൻെറ ബഹുമാന്യ സ്നേഹിതനായ മി. കെ. ആർ. നാരായണൻ ഇവിടെ ശക്തിയുക്തം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ വരവിൽ ഏകദേശം അർദ്ധാംശത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവായിട്ടാണു വിനിയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. താരതമ്യേന നോക്കിയാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെപോലെ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവുചെയ്തു നശിക്കുന്ന മറെറാരു രാജ്യം ഭൂമുഖത്തെങ്ങും തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണവും ശമ്പളവും വളരെ കൂടുതലാണെന്നും അവ തൃപ്തികരമായ വിധത്തിൽ കുറവു ചെയ്തു വ്യയ നിയന്ത്രണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നും തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നിവാസികൾ ദീർഘകാലമായി മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഗവമ്മെൻറു അതുശേഷം വകവയ്ക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല പ്രതിവർഷം അവരുടെ എണ്ണവും ശമ്പളവും കൂട്ടുകയും, ഇതിനും പുറമേ അവരിൽ പലക്കും പേർസനൽ പേ എന്നൊരു വക പേ കൂടി കൊടുത്തു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. സർ, ഈ പേയെല്ലാം കൂടിയാണു് രാജഭണ്ഡാഗാരത്തെ ശോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. പാവപ്പെട്ട കർഷകൻെറ രക്തം വെള്ളമാക്കി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന പണമാണു് ഇപ്രകാരം ദുർവിനിയോഗം ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു അധികൃതന്മാർ സദയം ധരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. വ്യയ നിയന്ത്രണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവമ്മെൻറു പലപ്പോഴും ഉദ്യമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ആ അവസരങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം അവരുടെ വ്യയ നിയന്ത്രണത്തി അസ്ഥാനത്തിലാണു് ചെന്നു കയറിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. യജമാനന്മാരുടെ പടിവാതൽ കാത്തും സ്ഥാനത്തും അസ്ഥാനത്തും അവരുടെ ശകാരം കേട്ടും, എല്ലാവിധത്തിലും അവരെ സേവിച്ചും അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ എടുക്കുകയും ലാളിക്കയും ചെയ്തും, അവരുടെ കൊച്ചമ്മമാരെ സന്തോഷിപ്പിച്ചും, ഫയൽ ചുമന്നും കാലം കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്ന പാവപ്പെട്ട ഡഫേദാരന്മാരുടെയും ശിപായിമാരുടേയും എണ്ണവും ശമ്പളവും കുറവു ചെയ്കയും, പാവപ്പെട്ട ഗ്രാൻറു പള്ളിക്കൂടം വാദ്ധ്യാ

ന്മാരുടെ ഗ്രാൻറിൽ ഒരംശം പിടിച്ചെടുക്കുകയും, പൊതുമരാമത്തു വകുപ്പിലെക്കു നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണം ചിലവാക്കാതെയിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ വ്യയനിയന്ത്രണം. ഏതായാലും ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു പൊതുമരാമത്തു വകുപ്പ് ഇവിടെയുള്ളത് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ആശ്വാസ ജനകം തന്നെയാണ്. മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ കണ്ടമാനം ചിലവു ചെയ്തശേഷം ചില ചെപ്പടിവിദ്യകൾ മൂലം ചിലവു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിക്കു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണു പ്രയോജകീഭവിക്കുന്നത്.

സർ, ഇവിടെ ഒരു കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുണ്ട്. അതിൻെറ നടത്തിപ്പിലേക്കായി ൧,൩൧,000 രൂപാ അടുത്തയാണ്ടു ചിലവുവരുമെന്നാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. അങ്ങ് ഏററവും ശരിയായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുമല്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ സ്ഥാപനം മുതൽ ഇതുവരെയും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു എന്തു പ്രയോജനമാണ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു ഞാൻ ഏററവും ഗൗരവമായി ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തേയ്ക്കോ രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കോ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഇതേവരെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഇതു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടരുടെ അസാമർത്ഥ്യമോ അപ്രാപ്തിയോ അലസതയോ കൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്തുകാരണം കൊണ്ടു തന്നെയായാലും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമില്ലെന്നുള്ളത് ഒരു പച്ചപ്പരമാർത്ഥമാകുന്നു. മററു പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളിലുള്ളതുപോലെ ഇവിടെയും ഒരു കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും വേണമെന്നു ഗവർമെൻറിനു ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഒരു കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടരെയും ഒരു വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടരെയും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ആഡംബരത്തിനായി അവരുടെകീഴിൽ കുറെ ക്ലാക്കന്മാരേയും കൊടുത്തു കൊള്ളുക. ഇവിടെയുള്ള സകല വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരേയും, രാജ്യരക്ഷയേയും, ഗവർമെൻറിൻെറ ലാഭത്തേയും പരിഗണിച്ചു ഉടനെതന്നെ പരിച്ചു വിടണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. ഈ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ ഇവിടെ എന്തു ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു ഇതേവരെ ആരും അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അവക്കു തന്നെ അറിയാമോ എന്നാണു എൻെറ സംശയം. പ്രതിമാസം ൫൩൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ബയോകെമിസ്റ്റ്, ൫൭0 രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള എൻറമോളജിസ്റ്റ, ൫൭0 രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള മൈക്കോളജിസ്റ്റ്, ൫൭0 രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള എക്കണോമിക്ക്ബോ

[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju.]

ട്ടണിസ്റ്റ്, ൧൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള അസിസ്റ്റൻറബയോകെമിസ്റ്റ്, ൧൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ബീ എക്സ്പെർട്ട എന്നിങ്ങനെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ എന്തു ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ അങ്ങയോടു ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നത്. ൪൫൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ളതായ ഒരു പ്ലാൻറ് പതോളജിസ്റ്റ് കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഈആളിൻെറ ജോലിഎന്ത്?, ഈ ആൾ എന്തു ചെയ്യുന്നു?, ഈയാളിനെക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രയോജനമെന്ത്?, എന്നു ഈ രാജ്യവാസികളിൽ ആൎക്കും തന്നെ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. വ്യവസായവകുപ്പിൽ ൧൩൫ രൂപാശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരു ടെക്സ്റ്റൈയിൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറും ൨൫൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ കെമിസ്ററും, ൨൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു ജിയാളജിസ്ററും, ൧൭൫ രൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു കെമിക്കൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറും ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ലാത്ത ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഉടനെ കുറവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലികളെ പ്രകാശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ മെമ്പർ വായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അവർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി പറയപ്പെടുന്ന ജോലികളെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ വായിച്ചതിൽ നിന്നും അവർ വെറും മടിയന്മാരാണെന്നും അവരെക്കൊണ്ട് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനൊ രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കോ യാതൊരുപയോഗവുമില്ലെന്നും മനസ്സിലായതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചത്. ഇവരെയെല്ലാം ഉടൻ പിരിച്ചുവിടുന്നതായാൽ അറബിക്കടൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു ഇരച്ചു കയറുകയില്ല.

അനാവശ്യങ്ങളും ആഡംബരത്തിനുമാത്രം ഉപകരിക്കുന്നവയുമായ പല ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടികളും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുണ്ട്. അതു അങ്ങേക്കാലത്തുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടുള്ളതല്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങയുടെ ആഗമനത്തിനുശേഷം ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ചിലതു കുറവു ചെയ്തു എന്നു കാണുന്നതു ആശ്വാസജനകം തന്നെയാണ്. എങ്കിലും അവയിൽ പലതും ഇപ്പോഴും വച്ചു വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നു എന്നു കാണുന്നതു ശോചനീയവുമാണ്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യൻ പ്രവിശ്യകളിലെ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിൽ ഒരു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എൻജിനീയറാണ് ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതു. എന്നാൽ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിനോടൊപ്പം തന്നെ വലിപ്പമില്ലാത്ത തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വമ്പിച്ച ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒൻ

പത്തു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എൻജനീയർമാർ ഭരണം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവരിൽ അഞ്ചോ ആറോ പേരെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടാൽ അതുമൂലം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു വലിയ ലാഭമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഇപ്പോഴത്തെക്കാൾക്കുറഞ്ഞ റേററിനു കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർക്കു പണി ഏറെറടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉറപ്പു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുമുള്ള പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറന്മാരെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ ഭരണത്തിനു ഹാനികരമല്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ കുറവുചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്. പോലീസ് വകുപ്പിലുള്ള അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരെ പിരിച്ചു വിടണമെന്ന്, ൧൦൯൨-ൽ ആണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു, ഒരുപക്ഷേപം ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടി കൌൺസിലിൽ പാസ്സായി. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നും അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാർ അതേ നിലയിൽ തന്നെയിരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു.

PRESIDENT : The Honourable member will finish his remarks soon.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അനാവശ്യകങ്ങളും ആഡംബരത്തിനു മാത്രം ഉപകരിക്കുന്നവയുമായ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം കുറവുചെയ്തു അങ്ങിനെ ലാഭം വരുന്ന പണം പൊതുജനോപകാരപ്രദങ്ങളും രാജ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുപയുക്തങ്ങളും പ്രത്യുല്പാദകരങ്ങളുമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി വിനിയോഗിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർരാജ്യം നിശ്ചയമായും ഐശ്വര്യസോപാനത്തിൻെറ അത്യുച്ചസ്ഥാനത്തു സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുകയില്ലേ? അത്യാവശ്യകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുപോലും പണമില്ല, പണമില്ല എന്നു പല്ലവി പാടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ അനാവശ്യഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടികളെ കുറവു ചെയ്തു അങ്ങിനെ ലാഭം വരുന്ന പണം പൊതുമരാമത്തു പണികൾക്കായി ചിലവു ചെയ്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർരാജ്യം സപ്തല്ലോകസദൃശം ആയിരിക്കുമായിരുന്നില്ലേ! ഇതിനൊന്നിനും ഗവൺമെൻറിനു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അഥവാ നന്മനസ്സില്ലെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ലാഭം വരുന്ന പണം കൊണ്ടു സാധുക്കൾക്കു ധമ്മക്കഞ്ഞി വീത്തിയാൽ അതു രാജ്യത്തിനും ഗവൺമെൻറിനും ഒരനുഗ്രഹമായിരിക്കുമായിരുന്നു.

പബ്ലിക്സർവ്വീസിലെ ഉയന്ന ഗ്രേഡിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണവും ശമ്പളവും കുറവുചെയ്താൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു പലവിധമായ നന്മകളും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ സധൈര്യം പറഞ്ഞു കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ശമ്പളം കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ വിദേശികളാരും തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പബ്ലിക്സർവ്വീസിലെ ഉദ്യോഗം അന്വേഷിച്ചു ഇങ്ങോട്ടു വരുന്നതല്ല. ഇവ

[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju.]

ടത്തെ ഈ ഉയർന്ന ശമ്പളക്രമമാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പബ്ലിക്സർവ്വീസിലേക്കു വിദേശികളെ ആകർഷിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ ഉയർന്ന ശമ്പളം കുറവു ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ഇവിടെ വർഗ്ഗീയമാത്സര്യം ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെ ആകർഷണീയതയാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ സമുദായങ്ങളെ, ഏകോദരസഹോദരങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ വർത്തിക്കേണ്ട സമുദായങ്ങളെ തമ്മിൽ കടിപിടി കൂട്ടുന്നതിനു കാരണമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ ശമ്പളം കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റ്കാൺഗ്രസ്സ് എന്നും മററുമുള്ള വിപ്ലവസംഘടനകളുടെ ശബ്ദം പോലും ഇവിടെ കേൾക്കാനിടയാകുന്നതല്ല. ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടാതെ നിരാശയിൽ അകപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കൂട്ടരുടെ സമൂഹമാണ് ഈ വിപ്ലവസംഘം അഥവാ സ്റ്റേററ്കാൺഗ്രസ്സ് എന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത സർവ്വവിദിതമാണ്. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നു കാണുന്നതു പരിതാപകരം തന്നെയാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർരാജ്യത്തെ ഐശ്വര്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിയുടെ അത്യുച്ചസ്ഥാനത്തെത്തിക്കണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന വിശ്വവിഖ്യാതനായ ഒരു ഭരണതന്ത്രജ്ഞനാണ് ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ഇവിടെ ഇന്നു ദിവാൻപദം അലങ്കരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. S. GOVINDA PILLAI: (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Sir, almost all the points connected with the budget have already been discussed here and I will, therefore, confine myself with making a few remarks on certain aspects. Sir, I also congratulate the Financial Secretary for the scientific way in which he has prepared the budget and the lucid manner in which he has presented it to the House. But I do not know whether all the forecasts may be taken at their face value. What I mean is that as often happens our receipts fall far short of our expectations and our expenditure increases.

Sir, there is an attempt at industrialisation of the country. We have lost confidence in industrialisation. Our experience with regard to the Rubber Factory and the Sugar Company are such that we doubt very much what will be the future of the new industrial ventures which we are going to launch. All that I could say is, let not the fate of the Ceramic Factory be the same as that of our Rubber and Sugars.

Now, coming to another item of income, *i. e.*, land tax, it will be seen, that the number of auction sales of land for the default of the payment of tax is on the increase. Besides the payment of tax the expenses which the ryots have to incur in connection with the payment for demand notice fees is really too heavy. Number of plots of lands are being sold for the arrears of land tax so much so that at one time or other Government will have to take all these lands that are put in auction as there will be no bidders. It is high time for us to revise the system of land tax prevailing in our country.

Sir, in the course of the Financial Secretary's speech reference was often made to the subversive activities of a certain set of the people in Travancore which caused a fall in revenue and an increase in expenditure. In my humble opinion the root cause of the whole trouble was economic. It will be seen that the majority of the people of the State are unable to meet even the bare necessities of their life. And there is rank unemployment among the educated young men of the country. Sickness leading to death carried away a good proportion of the population of South Travancore. Therefore it is not unreasonable to suppose that these causes might have spread disaffection among a section of our people and they were led astray by short sighted agitators. We are not going to solve this problem and bring back peace and tranquility by conferences or interviews or by increasing the police force. The solution lies only in bettering the economic condition of the people of the country.

We can still reduce the burden of land tax and compensate the reduction in revenue by exploring other sources of income as by exploiting mineral resourses of our land. Sir, it would be much better and conducive to the economic welfare of the State and its subjects if Government would take the monopoly in the exploitation of minerals as they have done in Transport and in the matter of china clay. Government should take up the work of tapping the mineral sources of our land and they should not lease the lands containing minerals on to individuals or companies.

With regard to the Ports I have to say a few words. At Quilon there is a good port which needs improvement. Then again at Trivandrum if the existing port is improved and adequate facilities given for loading and unloading cargo much more trade can be attracted to that port to the advantage of both the Government and the traders. It is high time for the Government to improve the Travancore ports to suit the conditions of enhanced imports and exports.

The Dewan-President has stated in his speech that one important source of income could be realised from the fish industry that is carried on along the coast. He has also stated that due to certain mischievous propaganda the schemes that were started by Government to improve and develop that industry were forced to be kept in abeyance. But I submit that it is for Government to demonstrate to the public, especially the fisher-folk the advantages of the cold storage and scientific methods by proper propaganda.

Next I would also make a reference to our Transport System. I was one of the earliest supporters of the scheme. I am glad to find that my expectations have been fulfilled. But to make the Department a more paying one, my humble opinion is that the scheme should be extended to the whole of the State, the number of buses should be increased and the expenditure of the Department should be curtailed as far as possible. It should also be a souree of employment for the

[Mr. S. Govinda Pillai]

educated young men. Sir, by the expansion of our Transport Department, by the expansion of the Fisheries Department and by the exploitation of our Mineral resources we can considerably enhance the revenue of the State and in course of time Travancore is bound to become one of the most prosperous and happy States in India. With these words I resume my seat.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : Sir, there are two fundamental principles underlying the criticism of the budget. One is the revenue derived from taxation and the other how it is expended. With these two criterions in view I shall proceed. At the very outset I have to make a very uncomplimentary remark on the budget allotment for the expenditure side. The neighbouring state of Cochin with an extent of a fifth of our State has allotted a lakh and 75 thousand rupees, out of a revenue of a little above one crore of rupees, for rual uplift work. But our Government were pleased to allot only Rs. 50,000 on that account. Sir, the Dewan President has stated in his address on the budget that the incidence of taxation was the lowest in Travancore. I admit, Sir, it is true in regard to direct taxation. I am concerned here with taxation direct or indirect as it weighs on the poor ryot. In this connection I have to mention that our staple product which is the cocoanut is excessively over taxed. The coastal regions, I say the lowlands are very thickly populated at the rate of 1,800 to 2,000 per sq. mile. This is the main cocoanut area. In this area the cocoanut grower has to pay a very heavy tax. First the land is assessed according to the varying quality of the soil in the increasing ratio of production. Then, Sir, the cocoanut grower is taxed at the source for the husk, fibre, coir, kernal, copra, oil and punnac. This comes to about Rs. 60—Rs. 80 per acre. This and other taxes combined the incidence of which is Rs 2 to Rs. 3 is a pernicious taxation cutting at the very root of the cocoanut industry of the State. When we consider all these we could see that Travancoreans pay a far higher rate of tax than what the Dewan-President actually meant. Elsewhere, in England there is no land tax and to compensate that they have income tax super tax and death duties. Earlier this system of land tax is abolished and the amount lost thereby realised by enhancing the income tax and super tax, sooner will the burden of taxation be shifted from the shoulders of the poor to the shoulders of the rich.

Now, I shall proceed to show how this tax is returned to the tax payer on the coast. They are, Sir, deprived of the primal necessities of civilised existence. They have no water to drink, no sufficient number of schools to educate their children, no good hospitals or dispensaries to rely on for medical aid, no sufficient means of communications to boast of. Sir, the House will be surprised to here that in Karunagapalli and Karthigapalli combined there are only 50 miles of gravel road. A comparative statement on this subject will elucidate the matter. Thovala density of population 227—the length of the gravel road 96 miles. In Agastheeswaram the density is 1487 and

the number of miles of road is 118. In Kalkulam we have 228 miles of road In Thiruvella the density is 1533. and the number of miles of road is 216. The density of population in Karunagapalli and Karthigappalli combined is 1700 to 1925 and the total length of road is 50 miles, of which 25 miles form part of the Quilon Alleppey road incidentally running along these two taluks. These facts will apparently show the inadequacy.

Now, I may pass on to the question of our agricultural production. Being agriculturists our capital is land. More than ninety-nine per cent of the land on the sea coast is under cultivation. As there is no change of increasing our capital the only means of salvation to us is to increase our production. Can production be ncreased at the present state of affairs ? Sir, nowhere else land is so much fragmented. In our enthusiasm to exert our individuality in every sphere of life we have established statutes to fragment and to encourage fragmentation still further. In this connection I may sugget that if the consolidation system at present practised in Punjab is worked out here too with the active co-operation of the Co-operative Department and the Agricultural Department that will, I trust, raise the economic condition of the peopole here. But how far this can be achieved by those two Departments condemned strongly by the experienced head of administration is yet to be discovered. Sir John Russel, writing about the Indian Peasant, states that the peculiarity about them is that they keep away from the experimental stations. Sir, this is more true in Travancore. Our peasants keep aloof not because they are ignorant but because they are convinced of the futility of our experimental stations. I may suggest that if the Agricultural Department is converted into a non-official research council subsidised and controlled by the Government as is done in England and America and if the loaning Co-operative societies are remoulded into distributive societies with banking unions to assist them they may prove living and beneficial organisations considerably helping to raise the economic condition of the State.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ൧൧൩-ാമാണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററ് ഒരു മിച്ചമുള്ള ബഡ്ജററായി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ എത്രതന്നെ ബഹുമാനിച്ചാലും മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അടുത്തകാലത്തുണ്ടായ രാഷ്ട്രീയ പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിൻെറ ഉലച്ചലിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഘട്ടമായിരുന്നിട്ടും ഇത്രയും മിച്ചമുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജററ് അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ എത്രയും സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ള ഒരു ഭരണാധികാരി ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ സാദ്ധ്യമാകുമോയെന്നു സംശയമായിരുന്നു.

പബ്ളിക്കു സർവ്വീസിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം ഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴും സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു അതു അർഹി

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan]

ക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള ഗുണങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. അത് പബ്ളിക്ക സർവീസ് ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ന്യൂനതകൊണ്ടല്ലാ സംഭവിക്കുന്നത്. നേരെമറിച്ചു ആ ചട്ടപ്രകാരം നിയമനം നടത്തുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗപ്രാതിനിധ്യവിഷയത്തിൽ അവശത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കുകൂടി ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഗുണമുണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു വിചാരം നിയമനാധികാരികൾക്കു ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാകുന്നു. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പ്രവേശനത്തിനായുള്ള ഒരപേക്ഷ ഒരാൾ പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസിൽ കൊടുത്താലുടനെ അതു സ്വീകരിച്ച് ഒരു മെമ്മൊ അയാൾക്ക് കൊടുക്കുക പതിവുണ്ട്. പിന്നീടു എത്ര കൊല്ലംകഴിഞ്ഞാലും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരു വിവരവും അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഇതിനെതുടർന്നു ഇവിടത്തെ ആയുർവേദ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ എന്നല്ലാ, കേരളത്തിൽതന്നെ ആയുർവേദ വൈദ്യന്മാരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളും ഈഴവ സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആയുർവേദ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്ന് ഈഴവരെ എത്രത്തോളം അകററി നിറുത്താമോ അത്രത്തോളം അകററിനിറുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമായിരിക്കും. ഈയിടെ ആയുർവ്വേദ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള അനേകം നിയമനങ്ങൾ ഇതിനുദാഹരണങ്ങളാകുന്നു. ഒരു സമുദായത്തിൻെറ പൊതുസ്വത്തായി ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണു. ഈഴവരിൽ ധാരാളം വൈദ്യന്മാർ ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം ഗവൺമെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കും ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തകാലത്തേക്കു ഒരു ക്ലിപ്ത തുക അതിനു യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഈഴവരിൽ നിന്നും നടത്തണമെന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

സർ, വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു ഇവിടത്തെ എൻജിനീയറിംഗ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു ഉപകാരവുമില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു. ആലുവാ ഡിവിഷനിൽപെട്ട പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ ആലുവാ-പറവൂർറോഡ് എന്ന ഒരു റോഡല്ലാതെ വേറെ ഒരു റോഡുമില്ല. നാഗർകോവിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരം റോഡ് നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനും പൊടിഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതിനുമററുമായി ഏഴു ലക്ഷം രൂപ അടുത്തകൊല്ലം ചെലവാക്കാനായി ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആലുവാ ഡിവിഷനിൽ ആകെ മൂവായിരം രൂപാമാത്രം ചെലവാക്കുവാനാണു ഗവൺമെൻറു തീരുമാന

ച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതു പഴയറോഡുകൾ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണുതാനും. പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ കുളിക്കാനും കുടിക്കാനും വെള്ളം കിട്ടാതെ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന അനവധി സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. അവിടെയെങ്ങും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു സഹായവും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. ൧൧൧൫-ാമാണ്ട് തുരുത്തിപ്പുറം എന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് ഒരു കിണറു കുഴിക്കുവാൻ ൩൦൦ രൂപാ ബഡ്ജററിൽ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെ ഇതിനു മുൻപുതന്നെ ഒരു കിണറു കുഴിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ട് വലിയ ഉപയോഗം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഏതായാലും അവിടത്തെക്കാൾ വെള്ളംകിട്ടാതെ വല്ലരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന മാല്യങ്കര മുതലായ വേറെയും സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ ഉണ്ട്. അവിടെയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി പതിയേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് തുരുത്തിപുറത്ത് കിണറു വേണ്ടെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതിയെ അറിയുന്നതിനും കഴിവുള്ളത്ര അതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ടത്ര ഔൽസുക്യത്തോടുകൂടി ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു കൊണ്ടാണു ഞാൻ ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞത്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം മൂലം വിഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ കൺസലിയേഷൻ ബോർഡുകൾ കൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു ഫലവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ കൺസലിയേഷൻ ബോർഡുകൾ നിറുത്തിമററന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ ഏററവും വടക്കേഅററത്തെ താലൂക്കായ പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ ഈ സങ്കടങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും യാതൊരു ബഹളങ്ങളും കൂട്ടാതെ കൂപമണ്ഡൂകങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ അടങ്ങിക്കിടക്കുന്നത് കരുണാനിധിയായ പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ അവശതകളെല്ലാം പരിഹരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസം ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സർ, അസംബ്ളിയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ബഡ്ജററിനെപ്പററി ആക്ഷേപിക്കുവാനൊ അഭിനന്ദിക്കാനൊ യാതൊന്നും ഞാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പലരും വിമർശിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്കു സ്വല്പം ചിലതു പറയണമെന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു.

മുൻകൊല്ലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ഇക്കൊല്ലം ൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ വില്ലേജുപഞ്ചായത്തിനായി ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് അഭിനന്ദനാർഹമാണ്. ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും ഓരോ പകുതി വീതം തിര

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.]

ഞ്ഞെടുത്തു് പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥം ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തി നോക്കാമെന്നാണു പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നതു. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് ഏഴു താലൂക്കുകളിൽ പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ടൗൺ ഇംപ്രൂവുമെൻറു് കമ്മിററിയെപ്പററി നമുക്കുള്ള അനുഭവം വച്ചുനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ ൩൦ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ നിന്നും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന പകുതികളിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന വില്ലേജ് പഞ്ചായത്തിനെപ്പററി വലുതായ ആശിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്. ഈ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ പ്രസിഡൻറായി അതാതു താലൂക്കുകളിലെ തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ വയ്ക്കുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു ആക്ഷേപം ഒന്നുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഔദ്യോഗിക കാരണങ്ങളിൽ സദാപി വ്യാപൃതനായിരിക്കുന്ന അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ സഹായികളായി ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിനേയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു വൈസ് പ്രസിഡൻറിനേയോ കൂടി വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ആദ്യമായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ വച്ചുതായ സഹായങ്ങളൊന്നുമില്ലാതെ പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വിപുലസൗകര്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും അകന്നു വിഷമത്തിൽ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്ന പകുതികളിൽ വേണം പ്രധാനമായി വില്ലേജ്പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു്. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ പലയിടത്തും എൻജിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ റോഡുകൾ മുതലായവ അവരവർതന്നെ സ്വന്തമായി ചെലവുചെയ്തു തീർത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ആയിരിക്കണം ആദ്യമായി ഈ വില്ലേജു പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു്. കൂടാതെ കന്നുകാലികളെ തീററുന്ന മേച്ചിൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അവ ഈ വില്ലേജു പഞ്ചായത്തിനോടുകൂടി ഘടിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു.

മേച്ചിൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ വേറൊരുകാര്യം എൻെറ ഓർമ്മയിൽ വരുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ൪,൫൯,൧൨൨ ഹണ്ഡർഡ്‌വെയിററു് അരിയും ൭൯,൩൧,൯൩൪ ഹണ്ഡർഡ്‌വെയിററു് നെല്ലും ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇന്നലെ മി: കുഞ്ഞിതൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ, നാം ഇങ്ങനെ അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ നെല്ലും അരിയും ആശ്രയിച്ചു് ജീവിക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നപക്ഷം, ഇനിയൊരു യുദ്ധമുണ്ടായാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ പട്ടിണികിടക്കേണ്ടിവരികയില്ലയൊ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പരിഷ്കരിക്കതന്നെ വേണം. ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനനുസരണമായി തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തിലെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളും

വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണം. അതിലേക്ക വ്യവസ്ഥാപിതവും ശാസ്ത്രീയവുമായ ശ്രമങ്ങൾ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചില ശ്രമങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയതിന്റെ ഫലങ്ങളായി ആലുവായിൽ ഏകദേശം ൧൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്ത് കൂട്ടതലായി കരിമ്പു കൃഷി നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത എനിക്ക് അറിയാം. രാജ്യത്തിനു പററിയ കൃഷി ഏതാണെന്നന്വേഷിച്ചറിഞ്ഞു വേണ്ടവിധം പരീക്ഷിച്ച് കൃഷിക്കാരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചു ആ വിധത്തിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷി വിഭവങ്ങൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തി രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികനില ഉയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു വരുവാൻ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു അശ്രാന്തപരിശ്രമം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനാൽ കഴിയുന്നവിധത്തിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ എല്ലാവിധ കൃഷികളേയും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ച് അന്യ നാട്ടുകാരുടെ യാതൊരു സഹായവുംകൂടാതെ ഇവിടെയുള്ളവർക്കു സ്വന്തനിലയിൽനിന്നുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള നില ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു.

ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടിനെപ്പററി ഏതാനും ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ കൊല്ലത്തുനിന്നും കന്യാകുമാരിവരെ മാത്രമെ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ബസ്സുകൾ ഓടുന്നുള്ളു. അവിടെനിന്നും വടക്കോട്ടുകൂടി ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ലൈൻ നീട്ടേണ്ടതാണ്. വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ളവർ ഈ ലൈൻ നീട്ടലിനായി വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. അതിനാൽ ആലുവാ-പറവൂർ, ആലുവാ-മൂന്നാർ, ആലുവാ-കോട്ടയം ഈ മൂന്നു ലൈനുകളിലെങ്കിലും ഉടനെ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും വലിയ അഴിമതികൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇന്നത്തെ ചോദ്യത്തിന്—അതായതു ൨൯-ാം നമ്പർ ചോദ്യം-നൽകിയ ഉത്തരത്തിൽ അനുബന്ധം ൩-ൽ കാണുന്ന സ്റ്റേററുമെൻറിൽതന്നെ വലിയ അനീതി ഉള്ളതായി കാണാം. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ അനീതിയായി നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നവരെ മാതൃകാപരമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കുകയും മേലാൽ ഈ പരാതികൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധം വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

കൂടാതെ പ്രാദേശികമായി നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്ന കാര്യത്തെപ്പററിയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും തിരു

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan]

വിതാംകൂർകാൎക്ക് യാതൊരു സഹായവും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളത് ഒരു പരമാൎത്ഥമാണ്. മദ്രാസിൽ ഉള്ളവരല്ലാതെ മദ്രാസ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറ് നിയമിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുപോലെതന്നെ മററുള്ള ഗവൎമ്മെൻറുകളും. ഈ നയം ഇവിടത്തെ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറും സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കുന്നത്തുനാട് താലൂക്കിലുള്ളവൎക്കും അതുപോലുള്ള ചില താലൂക്കുകാൎക്കും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു ഗണ്യമായ നില കിട്ടും. ചില സമുദായങ്ങളോട് പക്ഷപാതമുള്ളതുപോലെ ചില താലൂക്കുകളോടും പക്ഷപാതമുള്ളതുപോലെ തോന്നിപ്പോകും. അതിനാൽ ഒന്നുകിൽ ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ചോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വിസ്തീൎണ്ണം അനുസരിച്ചോ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ അൎഹിക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കുകളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വത്തിനു ഹാനിവരാത്ത നയം സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഇന്നുകാണുന്ന വൎഗ്ഗീയ മത്സരങ്ങളെല്ലാം പാടെനശിച്ചു, എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങളും ഏററവും സൗഹാൎദ്ദത്തോടുകൂടി പെരുമാറുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : Sir, barring the prefatory and the concluding remarks (*in the financial statement*) regarding the political unrest and its repurcussions on the finances of the State, I fully appreciate the Financial Secretary's presentation of the budget. It is true that this year's budget is characterised by a different feature from those of the previous years. I agree with my honorable friend Mr. E. Subramonia Iyer that the budget for the coming year is very frank. The Financial Secretary has not attempted to present figures in a false position and to mislead the House as was done on some prior occasions. On the other hand, what we find is transparent sincerity which is the characteristic of the present Financial Secretary ; only, I am afraid he has overdone it in his zeal to present a surplus budget, Evidently he thinks that a surplus budget alone can indicate the prosperity and progress of the country. Sir, I hasten to assure him that the earlier he eradicates that impression from his mind, the better. A proper deficit budget will be equally welcome as a proper surplus budget. I may once again point out to him that his exaggerated references, in his speech, to the recent political disturbances are really jarring.

In the first place, his observations have created a false, an erroneous impression outside the State. As honorable members might be aware, a few days back, a reputed daily newspaper from Madras had written a leader on the finances of the State. Sir, there is a mischievous attempt on the part of some to portray the recent political agitation here in very prominent colours. That leader in that daily which I have referred to states that, even though for the time being the agitation had subsided, it behoves Government to take advantage of the present true

and to bring about permanent peace. That kind of expression appears to me to be the language of hyperbole. It gives undue importance to the recent disturbances in this country. The newspaper has raised it to the level of the peace talks between Chamberlain and Hitler. I really cannot understand how the recent disturbances deserve so much of importance.

PRESIDENT: The honorable member need not spend much time on the lucubrations of any newspaper, however eminent and leading it may be.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: What I want to stress is this. Somehow, an erroneous impression has been created. I stoutly protest against that portion of the statement. According to me, to a large extent, the Financial Secretary is responsible for that erroneous impression. All that happened here was this. As a result of the weakness on the part of the Government, the atmosphere got surcharged with vicious ideas. Even to-day we have had an instance; Government accept the principle of communal representation on population basis, and Mr. Tharakan now wants representation in service according to the taluk-war basis. In the same way, mainly due to the encouragement given by the Government, vicious ideas have caught hold of the people. The idea of communal representation developed into and gave rise to what was called the Samyuktha party. It did not take much time for the legislature to show to the leader of that party his proper place; that was done as a result of his erroneous impression about his position and that of a political convict treated among the people of Travancore. That party lost its head and its leader. They became disappointed. There were numerous disgruntled elements in the country at that time; they all joined together without losing much time. Just then, a huge fraud on the part of a bank was about to be exposed. Parties interested in the bank also joined. Money was therefore freely supplied. Sir, that, putting it briefly, is the history of our recent disturbances. Was there any genuineness on the part of the agitation, for responsible Government as it was called? One cannot believe hundreds of Gandhi caps cropping up all on a sudden. So far as Travancore is concerned this agitation was like the cry of the butcher, who said his heart was bleeding for his country.

My point is this. Our Financial Secretary has given undue importance in his speech to the recent disturbances. I do not think he was justified in attempting to put up a very strong defence for our present financial condition, and how it was sound in spite of the political disturbances. Why should it appear that the present position of our finances stands in need of such stout defence by the Financial Secretary? Whoever doubted our financial stability? Barring his prefatory and concluding remarks relating to the disturbances, as I said, the Financial Secretary deserves congratulation for his presentation of the budget.

Sir, the Dewan President, remarked, in his address to the joint session, that the incidence of direct taxation in Travancore worked out to only 10 annas per head. Sir, that is a very clever way of putting things. I am reminded of how our ex-Land Revenue Commissioner put togethe-

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

the rate of assessment on the various classes of lands including garden or dry lands in South Travancore, struck an average and showed it to me with a view to convince me that the assessment was not very high even in Nanjinad. I should hasten to point out to you, Sir, that the average assessment per acre works out to over Rs. 20 in Nanjinad. I would appeal to you, Sir, to put this figure side by side with your statement that the incidence of land tax in Travancore works out to only 10 annas per head.

It is high time, Sir, that steps are taken to introduce steps for intensive agriculture (as you said in your statement). I should consider that is the elementary duty of Government. As a first step towards that, let the Government first of all disburden the ryot of his heavy tax.

I may just remind you, Sir, of one of your own statements made on a prior occasion that the land revenue system in Travancore needs thorough overhauling; you also stated that different principles of taxation were being followed in different parts of Travancore and that the burden on land tax should be equal in all the taluks of the State. You have also said, Sir, that we are importing rice and paddy from Burma and Siam. Both in Nanjinad and Kuttanad there is ample scope for the increase of paddy production; all that is needed is intensive cultivation. Also, unless the tax is reduced, there cannot be much scope for expansion : And there is no doubt that so far as land revenue is concerned, there is no scope for any expansion. Therefore, Government have to turn their attention to exploit the natural resources of the country. Our income from our forests has really been disappointing in the last few years. It is therefore very gratifying to note that Government have secured the services of a great scientist and research scholar in the person of Mr. Kamesam. To me, Sir, he appears to be a jolly good fellow. (*Laughter*). I am only sorry that his services have been secured only for a brief period of 3 years and not more. After all, 3 years for research on covenanted service, is not very long : and it behoves Government to give him all facilities so that we can get from him the utmost. Mr. Kamesam is a patriotic young research worker, who has established his ability and reputation; and I know that he has also a tradition behind him. Naturally he is keenly alive to his duty and responsibility. True, he is an idealist being a scientist himself. Scientists are first idealists, and we have seen Mr. Kamesam also a realist. I am glad that I heard he was able to secure an order for a lakh of cubic feet of soft wood from a Madras match company for a very very favourable rate which he alone could have done. At any rate he has reversed the position of our Forest Department. We now can dictate to companies who come to purchase. You remarked, Sir, that to the extent he is an idealist his wings may be clipped and to the extent that he is a realist, advantage will be taken of it. Sir, he is both an idealist and realist happily combined. So there is no necessity to clip his wings. On the other hand, all the unstinted support and facilities may be given to him unfettered by any incomplete knowledge of things.

One word in regard to ... ...

PRESIDENT: I am afraid the honorable member will have to bring his remarks to a close.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: With regard to the Transport Department I think there is a misleading statement in the Financial Secretary's speech, with regard to the calculation of the net income of that department for the year 1114, and there is a belief, as Mr. M. L. Janardanan Pillai remarked, that this misleading statement was responsible for a not much known journal to remark that there is only loss and not profit. This is what we find in the Financial Secretary's statement:

"The total receipts estimated for the current year are Rs. 9 lakhs and the total expenditure, excluding depreciation, interest and other charges of 1113, amounts to Rs. 7.95 lakhs, the net receipts of the year being Rs. 1.05 lakhs on an outlay of Rs. 8·20 lakhs. This works out to about 13 per cent per annum."

The word "excluding" depreciation, interest and other charges is misleading. Unless it is stated as including depreciation, interest and other charges' the net income may not work out to 13 per cent. So I would like the Financial Secretary to explain it.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI (*Karunagapally* cum *Kartikapally*): Sir, I congratulate the Financial Secretary on the surplus budget that he has prepared but I am not sure whether there will be any surplus at all at the end of the next year. The history of the past budgets has been a history of successive assurances and repeated disappointments and with the bitter experience of the previous years before us, it is not reasonable to assume that there will be any surplus at all at the end of the next year also. The economic horizon is still gloomy. There is no likelihood of the prices of agricultural products going high and there is no sign of the possibility of the agriculturist escaping the claws of the prevailing depression. Sir, though there are signs, as the Financial Secretary said, which point to the restoration of peace, we are not in a position to say that the spirit of restlessness has completely subsided. There may still be the chance of striking some theatrical stroke. There may still be the possibility of sending some new rockets into the sky. So the tone of optimism in the Financial Secretary's statement in presenting the budget estimates of the next year remains to be justified. The Financial Secretary concludes his speech with the remark that the financial position of the State is of exceptional soundness and strength. This very same remark has been repeated by his predecessor also, but what is the condition of the bulk of the population of the State namely, the agriculturists? The sale of agricultural holdings for arrears of land revenue for very nominal prices is a spectacle in every taluk office to-day. If the ryot had any means under his control to avert the sale, surely he would not have allowed his holdings to be sold for such nominal prices. Proclamations for sale fill an additional volume of our Government Gazette What does it show, Sir? It shows the abject poverty of the ryot in the State. Taxation itself is universally repugnant to mankind. Much more will it be so to the poor tax-payer who finds it very difficult to pay Lewis Leopoled in his book "Prestige" tells of a superstition that prevails in Malaya

[Mr. G. Velu Pillai.]

acording to which the ourang-outang is really human but that it remains speechless simply to avoid the payment of tax. Sir, unless the condition of the ryots in this State is improved, that superstition will find a welcome here also.

The most outstanding and the most relieving feature in the Budget is the provision of Rs. 15,000 for rural welfare work. This is certainly an insignificant sum compared to the importance of the subject but it certainly is encouraging. Hitherto Government have been bestowing attention only on the urban areas. It is now high time that they bestow their attention on rural areas as well. I might venture to suggest that the utter disregard of rural welfare has been the prime cause or the sudden and unexpected spread of the recent political agitation in the State. It has been an established rule that the Heads of Departments never travel in the rural areas to ascertain the real needs of the people. Memorials and petitions from the people have no effect and they fall on deaf ears. Whenever there is an amount sanctioned for any work, that work is not taken up.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

SRIMATHI K. DEVAKI ANTARJANAM (*Nominated*): സർ, ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ൧൧൧൫-ലെ ബഡ്ജററ് പ്രശംസിക്കത്തക്ക ഒന്നാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ സമർത്ഥമായ ഒരു ബഡ്ജററ് രൂപീകരിച്ചതിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. അവിചാരിതമായ സംഭവങ്ങളാൽ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവുവേണ്ടിവന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇക്കൊല്ലം മിച്ചംവയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ കുറവു അടുത്തകൊല്ലം പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. രാജ്യവാസികളുടെ സൗമനസ്യത്തോടുകൂടിയ സഹകരണത്തെയാണ് ദിവാൻജിയവർകൾ ഇതിലേക്കാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങളെ വിശദീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രസംഗം ജനങ്ങളെ ആഹ്ലാദഭരിതരാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വ്യാവസായികമായ ഒരു വലിയ പുരോഗമനത്തെയാണു നമ്മൾ പ്രത്യാശിക്കുന്നതു. വിഭവസമൃദ്ധമായ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം പലവിധ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾക്കും വളരെ പററിയതാണ്. ജനങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറും വേണ്ട വിധത്തിൽ സഹകരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതായാൽ, സാമ്പത്തികമായി വളരെ വേഗത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിനുയരാൻ കഴിയും. ഇതിൻെറ സാദ്ധ്യതകളെപ്പററി സുസമ്മതമായ രീതിയിൽ ദിവാൻജിഅവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ വിഭവസമൃദ്ധിയെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തി രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഐശ്വര്യവും അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്ക് ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറയും ജനങ്ങളുടേയും സഹകരണം എത്രയും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണ്.

യൂനിവേഴ്സിററി, ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട്, ഈ രണ്ടു പുതിയ സ്കീമുകൾ മൂലം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായും സാമ്പത്തികമായും നല്ല ഒരു പുരോഗതി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. സർവകലാശാലയിൽനിന്നും വ്യവസായപരമായും കായികമായുമുള്ള അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കിട്ടാൻ പോകുന്നു. സ്റേററുട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് രാജ്യമാസകലം വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി, റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ററിയുടെ ഗുണം രാജ്യത്തിനുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന റബ്ബറിന്റെ നല്ല ഒരു പങ്കു ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിലേക്ക് റബ്ബർഫാക്ററി സഹായിക്കുന്നതുമാണ്. പള്ളിവാസൽ സ്കീം മുഖാന്തിരവും വനവിഭവങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നല്ല ആദായം രാജ്യത്തിന് ഉണ്ടാകാൻപോകുന്നു. ആകപ്പാടെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലക്ക് കൂടുതൽ നല്ല അടിസ്ഥാനം വീണിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ശോഭനമായ ഒരു ഭാവിയെയാണു കുറിക്കുന്നത്.

സർ, പാരമ്പര്യമായി സംസ്ക്കാരമുള്ള ഒരു സമുദായമാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണസമുദായം. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായും സമ്പത്തികമായും ഇന്നവർ വളരെതാണനിലയിലാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു താൽപര്യം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, പരിതസ്ഥിതികൾ അനുകൂലമല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു നല്ല ശതമാനം അംഗങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെടാതിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. സ്ത്രീകളുടെ നില ഏററവും ദയനീയമാണ്. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം സ്ത്രീകളും പർദാ സമ്പ്രദായക്കാരാണ്. അവർക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തീരെയില്ലെന്നുതന്നെ പറയാം. കേരളത്തിലെ യാഥാസ്ഥിതികത്വം മുഴുവൻ വച്ചുപുലർത്തുന്നത് മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണസ്ത്രീകളാണ്. അവക്ക് കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉണ്ടാകാതെ ഇതിന് നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. അതിനാൽ എനിക്ക് ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനോടപേക്ഷിക്കുവാനുള്ളത് കുറേനാളത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും ഇവർക്കു സൗജന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്. മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർക്കുള്ള സ്പെഷ്യൽസ്കൂൾ ഒരു ഹൈസ്കൂൾ ആക്കുകയും, ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം അനുവദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്താൽ കുറേനാൾകൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇവർ മററുള്ളവരോടൊപ്പം ആകാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിലേക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ കാരുണ്യത്തെയാണു ഞങ്ങളാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നത്.

കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു സാമ്പത്തികനിലയിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർ വളരെ പിന്നിലാണ്. ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരും നാമമാത്രജന്മികളുമാണ് മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരെങ്കിലും, ജീവിതം

[Srimathi K. Devaki Antharjanam]

ക്ലേശഭൂയിഷ്ഠമായിട്ടാണ് കഴിയുന്നത്. ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥതയും ജന്മിത്വവും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പരസ്യമായി പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്ന ചില ജന്മിമാരുമുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ തീരെ അതിശയോക്തിയില്ല. അഭിമാനമായി ജീവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസക്കുറവിനാലും, മനഃസ്ഥിതിയും, ധനസ്ഥിതിയും ഒത്തുവരാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും, പലക്കും കാലോചിതജീവിതം അസാദ്ധ്യമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിലേക്കെല്ലാം ഏകനിദാനം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സമുദായത്തോടുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഒന്നുമാത്രമാണ്. അതുതന്നെയാണ് മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണസമുദായം ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതും.

MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Sir, In rising to congratulate the Financial Secretary on the very satisfactory budget presented to the House, I beg to offer a few remarks based upon personal experience though in rather a limited sphere.

As our very learned President observed on another occasion the trouble in Travancore is entirely economical and not political at all. I very humbly agree with that view. If only we bend all our energies to a study of our own economic problems and how best to solve them, instead of dissipating our energies on useless and meaningless political agitation, the country would make very rapid progress under the guidance of our able and enlightened Dewan. When every contry is trying to be economically nationalistic, why should we allow ourselves to be made a cats-paw of by others.

Sir, look at Ceylon. Thousands of Travancoreans are being sent out of the country in order to give employment to the Singhalese. And at the same time, Ceylon is dumping her cocoanuts and *copra* on the British Indian markets ruining millions of Travancoreans. And when a small import duty is placed on Jaffna tobacco, Ceylonese are making a hue and cry. This is but one instance of our national weakness. That is due to our wandering in the political wilderness.

It goes without saying that commercial credit has suffered considerably owing to several well-known reasons. It was forgotten that every Travancore business-man who carries on business outside is the custodian of his country's honour and credit. But for the business acumen and foresight of our Dewan, this country would not have withstood the shock to our commercial credit.

It is easy for arm-chair critics to speak airly about finance. The trouble arises only when they have to deal with it directly. And not only that, there was plenty of attack from interested quarters on the country's financial position. The speech of the Financial Secretary has demonstrated to the whole world how financially sound our position is.

The most noticeable feature is that there has been no additional direct taxation imposed for getting this national income. The additional burden has been imposed only upon those able to bear it and not upon the poor at all. And there has been remission of land tax

even it was found just and necessary, whereas in other places in British India it still remains a matter of election promise only.

Our nation-building activities are being encouraged very vigorously.

Sir, The atmosphere has become calm and I humbly submit that under the guidance of our enlightened Dewan and the benign rule of His Highness the Maharaja, the country is bound to become more and more prosperous.

Once again I offer my congratulations to the Financial Secretary for the satisfactory budget and his instructive statement of facts and figures.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Sir, in dealing with the Financial Secretary's speech introducing the budget for the coming year, I find an important and outstanding feature.

So far as the preparation of the budget of this country is concerned it shows in unmistakable terms that "Finance has come to depend on Policy" and "not Policy on Finance."

Till very recent years, our Financial Secretaries were following a very conservative policy in regard to the preparation of the budget. They had evidently followed the principle that the policy should depend on the finances. This was one of the primary reasons why our past Governments were not showing any interest or inclination in tapping and developing our vast natural resources. They were content by formulating policies, which their finances would justify from year to year.

This healthy and definite departure in framing the budget *i. e.*, "Finance is to depend on policy" and not "policy on finance" should be welcomed by the country. The direct result of accepting the wholesome policy was for the Government to embark upon vast industrial and commercial schemes, which would bring them sufficient money to finance their various activities for the moral and material uplift and prosperity of the people.

The ample provisions made for the completion of Pallivasal Hydiro-Electric Scheme, for water-supply and drainage schemes, for Town Planning scheme, for Rural up-lift and village reconstruction are instances in point.

When most of the countries are unable to balance their budgets, it is gratifying to find that our Financial Secretary has been able to present a surplus budget, after making ample provisions for various activities.

If the anticipations and estimates of the Financial Secretary are not upset by any unforeseen circumstances, I am fully confident that the budget proposals before us will be a real contribution to the stability and soundness of our financial position. I congratulate the Financial Secretary.

Here we have no separate finance bill as in British India. In the absence of this, I expected the Financial Secretary to give the House

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran]

a detailed account of our internal and external economic relations. I expected him to show to us the effect of the operation of duties on commodities exported from here and on those imported into this country. I further expected from the Financial Secretary a short account of the restrictions placed on our exported goods by the importing countries.

These are very important facts which the Financial Secretary of a maritime country with a growing internal and external trade should not have overlooked. This omission in the statement of the Financial Secretary has been remedied to a certain extent by the Dewan-President in his speech. It is very encouraging and gratifying to note that the Canadian Government have reduced the duty imposed on our coir goods. They imposed this duty about six years ago and we lost a growing trade with that country. I earnestly hope that the present reduction will enable us to get into that market again.

In this connection I have to bring to the notice of the Government that New Zealand has recently completely prohibited the importation of our coir goods; that the Union Government of South Africa have increased the import duty on coir goods from May 1939; that the Government of Egypt has imposed a 100 per cent import duty on our coir goods. I do not say anything about the non-British Empire countries.

My learned friend, Mr. S. Krishna Iyer had suggested yesterday the necessity of abolishing Export duties. I am fully aware of the disadvantage to the producer and exporter by the continuation of these export duties. But this disadvantage is nothing, when one seriously studies this question and realises the fact that this is a privilege, a sovereign right, which very few Provinces and Indian States enjoy at the present day.

In this connection I have to point out that this Government has no definite paineiple in fixing traiff values and the Excise duty is based on these traiff values.

In British India, the traiff value is based on the average market price of a commodity for the 12 months preceding, the principle being that tariff values should as far as possible conform to the market prices.

In fixing the tariff values here, I do not find proper consideration is given to average market price of the commodity and I suggest to the Government to follow closely the British Indian method in fixing tariff values from year to year.

It is a very reassuring declaration when the Dewan-President in his address said, "We propose to maintain and develop our own Port"—meaning the Port of Alleppey. Till that declaration was made on Friday, the impression in the country was that this Government was debarred from developing this Port. This declaration will be received with great joy and gratification by the Industrial and Commercial interests throughout the country.

In this connection, I may be permitted to remind the House the contribution made by the European and the Indian, commercial and

industrial interests to make the Port of Alleppey what it is to-day. I have also to mention here the important part played in this by the Clan Line. During the past 50 years, the Clan Line built up, with the close help and co-operation of the commercial and industrial interests of this country, a very lucrative shipping trade which is growing from year to year. It is up to the public and the Government to see that every thing possible is done to maintain and develop this important trade.

Much has been said regarding the industrial development of the country. There can be no two opinions on this point.

Sir, in addressing a Joint Session of the Legislatures, your predecessor placed before the country a programme for the development of cottage industries. You, Sir, took advantage of the opportunity, when you laid the foundation stone of the Sri Chitra Mills at Alwaye to lay before the country definite proposals for the development of cottage and factory industries. You have also then said how these cottage industries could be brought into very close touch with the factory industries.

I am aware, Sir, that the Government have not been able to do much in this direction. It is my considered opinion that if the Government have had 'normal times' in the country, much progress could have been made.

The various Provincial Governments in India have instituted cottage industries' surveys and much has been said to-day in regard to the localisation of industries.

The solution of the questions relating to rural uplift, village reconstruction, unemployment and higher standards of life are all very intimately connected with the creation of new cottage industries, with the development of existing cottage industries and the revival of past and passing cottage industries.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*) : Sir, the Financial Secretary deserves congratulation in that he has been able to frame a budget for the coming year without resorting to any fresh taxation. It is a matter for sincere gratification for the people that the introduction of agrarian reform has found such forcible and inimitable expression, in your address to the Joint Legislature, the other day.

The salvation of an agricultural country like Travancore, lies in making two blades grow where one grew before, in achieving self-sufficiency in the matter of food stuffs and in discovering, introducing and popularising suitable commercial and money crops which will augment the wealth and increase the purchasing power of the people.

Sir, I will advocate a five-year plan for achieving self-sufficiency in the matter of paddy production in Travancore. Years ago committees were appointed in several taluks for disafforestation of the swampy areas fit for paddy cultivation from the Reserve Forest. Those committees submitted reports recommending disafforestation of such swampy lands and registering them to the agriculturists. But it would

[K. Dominic Joseph]

appear that that policy has been left where it was and it has not been pursued. If such a scheme is adopted it would go a great deal to alleviate the acute problem of unemployment and it will add to the wealth of the country. In these days of international tension it has to be considered whether it would be prudent for a State like Travancore to depend for its food stuffs on foreign countries.

Sir, another matter that I would urge to the attention of the House is the introduction of suitable commercial crops in Travancore. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research had appointed a Special Officer to report on the possibilities of cinchona cultivation in India. That officer has submitted a report and I submit that it should engage the best attention of the Government. In his report it has been stated that Travancore is eminently suited for cinchona cultivation. If a scheme for the development of cinchona industry on a commercial line is started that will really solve the question of unemployment and it would add to the wealth of the country. It is a matter for consideration whether it would not be of very great utility to a State like Travancore stricken with Malaria.

PRESIDENT: Is the member aware that Java produces nine-tenth of the quinine produced in the whole world?

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: I am aware of that. That is why I say that there are very great possibilities for cinchona cultivation in Travancore.

Now I would advert to certain colossal undertakings in Travancore the revision of which will lead Travancore to the high road to prosperity, colossal in the matter of the interests involved and colossal in the matter of detriment caused to Travancore interests. I will only just name them. I mean the Interportal Convention, the Periar lease, the Kannan Devan concession and the agreement with the S. I. R. with regard to the Travancore Railways. I trust that early opportunities will present themselves to a consideration of these questions and that the fullest advantage will be availed of to promote the interests of Travancore.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN (*Tiruvella*): സർ, ൧൧൧൫-ൽ ൮,൧൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മിച്ചം കാണിച്ച ഒരു ബഡ്ജററു ഹാജരാക്കിയതിൽ ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ ഞാൻ അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു. പ്രത്യുൽപ്പാദകരങ്ങളായ പല വൻപിച്ച വേലകൾക്ക വേണ്ട പണം ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു് ക്ഷാമബാധിതരായ കർഷകരുടെ രക്ഷക്കുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ കോശാദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടി പതിഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല.

൧൧൧൩-ൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു ദയാപൂർവ്വം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കരം ഇളവു് ൧൧൧൪-ലും തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു് കർഷകർക്കു് ആശ്വാസം

തന്നെ. എന്നാൽ ഡിമാൻറുനോട്ടീസ് ൧,൧൨-ൽ ൪,൪൯,൯൦൭ ആയിരുന്നതു് ൧൧൩-ൽ ൯,൪൯,൨൪൪ ആയി വർദ്ധിച്ചു. ഈ കണക്കിനു ൧൧൮-ൽ ഇതിൽക്കൂടുതൽകാണുമെന്നുവേണം വിചാരിക്കാൻ. ഓരോ സർവെ നമ്പരിനും ഓരോ തവണകൾക്കും തിരിച്ചുനോട്ടീസെഴുതുന്ന പതിവിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ഓരോ തണ്ടപ്പേരിനും ഒന്നായി എഴുതിയിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ കർഷകർക്കു ഒരു വലിയ ഭാരം കുറയുമായിരുന്നു. ഓരോ നമ്പരിനും എഴുതുന്ന രീതിയെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

വസ്തുക്കൾ കരക്കുടിശിഖക്കായി ലേലത്തിനു വയ്ക്കുന്നതും വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിലയെപ്പററി യാതൊരു അന്വേഷണവും നടത്താതെയാണ്. അന്നുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിലയെ ഗണിക്കാതെ വിലയുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ തുലോം തുച്ഛമായ വിലയ്ക്കു ലേലത്തിൽ പോകുന്നുണ്ടു്. മാർക്കററു റേററിനെക്കാൾ വളരെ നിസ്സാരമായ വിലയ്ക്കാണ് കരക്കുടിശിഖക്കു വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ പൊയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ലേലത്തിൽ വിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ മാക്കററു റേററിൻെറ ൭൫ ശതമാനമെങ്കിലും വില വന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ വസ്തുക്കൾ വിൽക്കരുതു്.

നമ്മുടെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു പറയത്തക്ക യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതി തികച്ചും ആക്ഷേപകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

ഇവിടെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു തുടങ്ങിയതുമുതൽ നാളതുവരെ തെങ്ങുരോഗങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗവും കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. തെങ്ങു കൃഷി ധാരാളമായി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും രോഗവും അതുപോലെതന്നെ വർദ്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ൧൧൩, ൧൧൮ ഈ കൊല്ലങ്ങളിൽ ൨,൩൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ കൃഷിമത്സ്യഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ചിലവുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഈ മാതിരി ചിലവിടുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു കാലങ്ങൾ വളരെ ആയിരിക്കുന്നു. സാധുക്കളായ ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പ്രത്യക്ഷമായും പരോക്ഷമായും ഈടാക്കുന്ന തുകകൾ ഉപ്രകാരം ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

വൻതരം വ്യവസായങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു കൃഷിക്കാരൻെറ സ്ഥിതി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുകയില്ല. കൃഷിക്കാരനു അവസരമുള്ള സമയങ്ങളിൽ ചെറുതരം വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തു ആദായം എടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ നടപ്പാക്കണം. ഇതിലേക്കു വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അതിൻെറ സാദ്ധ്യതകളെപ്പററി

[Mr. Thamarapallil Kochuthommen]

അന്വേഷിക്കുകയും പരസ്പരസഹായ തത്വങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി അവയെ സംഘടിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യണം.

നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ കോഴിവളർത്തൽ പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ചെറുതായും വലുതായും ഉള്ള തോതിൽ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. സാധുക്കൾക്ക് ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗമായി അതിനെ കരുതുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു കയററുമതിത്തീരുവ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻപോകുന്നതായി കേൾക്കുന്നു. ഇതു സാധുക്കൾക്കു ദോഷത്തെ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനായി തീരുവ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് ആവശ്യവുമാണ്.

നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ പലവിധ പഴവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ പഴവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കു വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ അയച്ചു് വില വാങ്ങത്തക്കവണ്ണം യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവും ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇതേവരെചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. പഴങ്ങൾ സാധാരണയായി അഞ്ചും ആറും ദിവസങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഇരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇതിൻെറ സാദ്ധ്യത്തിലേക്കായി കപ്പലിലും തീവണ്ടിയിലും കയററിഅയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കോൾഡ് സ്റ്റോറേജ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി പഴങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിച്ചയച്ചാൽ അവകൾക്കു നല്ല വില കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. ഉദാഹരണമായി ആറ അണക്കും എട്ടണക്കും അതിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ വിലയ്ക്കും കിട്ടുന്നതായ പൈൻ ആപ്പിൾ വിദേശത്തു് അയച്ചു് ഒന്നുമുതൽ മൂന്നു രൂപാവരെ വില വാങ്ങിച്ചുവരുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാർ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽതന്നെ ഉണ്ട്.

ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തു് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിലേക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ നീക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. ഈ തുക മതിയാകയില്ല. താലൂക്കിൽ ഓരോ പകുതിതോറും പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിലേക്ക് ദുർഭരിതരായ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ നികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ കഷ്ടതരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ വരവു് ആണ്ടു തോറും വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ അധികൃതരെ വളരെ അനുമോദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഫാറസ്റ്റ് രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഒരു ഭണ്ഡാരമായി കരുതാം. നമുക്കു ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായി കരുതിയിരുന്ന തടികൾ ഏററവും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായ വിധത്തിൽ ആക്കിത്തീർക്കേണ്ടിയതിലേക്കുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിഞ്ഞതിൽ ആ നയത്തെ പ്രത്യേകം അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. രാജ

കീയ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളായി കരുതിയിരുന്ന തേക്കും ഈട്ടിയും തടികളിൻമേൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുള്ള അവകാശം വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ആണ്ടുതോറും ടി വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ വൎദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതു് അഭിനന്ദനീയം തന്നെ. എന്നാൽ ഫലവത്തായ അനേകം ഭൂമികൾ വനങ്ങളിൽ പാഴായി കിടപ്പുണ്ടു്. നാം നിസ്സാരമായി കരുതിയിരുന്ന തടികൾക്കു വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ നല്ല വില കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം മാൎക്കററു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കണ്ടിക്കു ൩൫ രൂപ വിലക്കു പൊയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ഇലവു്, ചീനി, വെങ്കൊട്ട, പയിൻ, പാല മുതലായ തടികൾക്കു ൧൧൪ ൽ പത്തു രൂപയായിരുന്നു. ൧൧൫-ൽ, ൧൧ രൂപ കിട്ടുമെന്നാശിക്കുന്നു. തേക്കിനെക്കാൾ വളരെ വേഗത്തിൽ വളരുന്ന ഈ മാതിരി തടികളെ വനങ്ങളിലുള്ള പാഴ്ഭൂമികളിൽ വച്ചു പിടിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. വനങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഗതാഗതമാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായ ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിലേക്കു ആണ്ടുതോറും കുറഞ്ഞതു് ഓരോ ലക്ഷം രൂപയെങ്കിലും ചെലവു ചെയ്തു റോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതായാൽ വനങ്ങളിലുള്ള തടികൾ ഇറക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ സൗകൎയ്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും ചിലവു കുറയുന്നതുമാണു്.

MR. D. FRANCIS (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ஸர், அடுத்த 1115-ம் மாண்டுக்கு தயார் செய்திட்டுள்ள பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட்டைப் பார்க்கும்போது நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தின் தனபுஷ்டி எவ்வளவு பலமாயிருக்கிறது என்பதைக் சாட்டுகிறது.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഒന്നും കേൾക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉറക്കെ പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

PRESIDENT: The honorable member Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju can't hear you. Mr. Francis will lift up his voice.

MR. D. FRANCIS: அது, வரவையும் செலவையும் நீக்கி இருப்பையும் காட்டுகிற ஒரு சர்ப்பிளஸ் பட்ஜெட்டாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் கவர்ண்மெண்டுக்கும், பைனான்ஷியல் சிக்கரட்டறிக்கும் என் நன்றியைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட்டை வாசிக்கும்போது கேட்டதில் பொது மராமத்து இலாகா வகக்கு கூடுதல் துகை செலவு காட்டப்பட்டதாயிருக்கிறது. அதாவது ஹைட்ரோ எலக்டிரிக் ஸ்கீம் (Hydro Electric Scheme), வாட்டர் சப்ளை ஸ்கீம் (Water Supply Scheme), (Dustless facing of the M. S. Road) முதலிய பெரிய பெரிய வேலைகள் நடத்தப்படுகின்றன. அதுபோல ஏ. வி. எம் வாய்க்கால் (A V. M. Canal) என்று சொல்லப்படுகிற அனந்த விக்டோறியா மார்த்தாண்டவர்மா கெனல் வேலையையும், அதாவது அதை சீர்ப்படுத்தவேண்டியது அவசியம் இந்த வாய்க்கால் ஆனது திருவனந்தபுரத்திலிருந்து ராஜாக்கமங்கலம் கனிவரை போட்டு ஸர்வீஸ் (Boat Service) முன்காலத்

[Mr. D. Francis]

தில் ஒழுங்காக நடந்ததாகத் தெரிகிறது. அந்தக் காலத்திலிருந்த இஞ்சினீர்மார் அதை கவனிக்காமலும், வருஷந்தோறும் சீர்திருத்துவதற்கு அனுவதிக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தை இந்த கால்வாயுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தாமலுமிருந்ததினால்—அதாவது மெய்ன்டனன்ஸ் வேலை செய்யாது போட்டுவிட்டபடியால், மேற்படி வாய்காலானது நிரந்து, பக்கத்திலுள்ள புரையிடக்காரர்கள் அதை நிரத்தி தென்னம் பிள்ளை நட்டுவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் ஒரே நீளத்தில் திருவனந்தபுரத்திலிருந்து ராஜாக்கமங்கலம்வரை தொடர்சியாய் ஸர்வீஸ் நடத்த முடியாமல் போயிற்று. தற்காலம் விழிஞ்சத்திலிருந்து தேங்காப்பட்டணம்வரை ஒழுங்காக ஸர்வீஸ் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் பிரயாணிகள் போட்டும், பேறு கூலிக்கு பாரம் எற்றிச்செல்லும் போட்டுகளும், கிருஷிகர்களுடைய சொந்த போட்டுகளும் போயிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதனால் இந்த வாய்க்காலை சரியாக்கிக்கொடுத்தால் கிருஷிகர்களுக்கும் வியாபாரிகளுக்கும் பெருத்த உதவியும், லாபத்தையும் உண்டாகும். கிருஷிகர்களுடைய சாமான்கள் ஆகிய தேங்காயும், கதம்பையும், நெல்லும், வைக்கோலும சக்கையும், மாங்காயும், மரச்சீனிக்கிழங்கும், புருத்தி (Pine Apples) சக்கையும், பனங்கிழங்கும் இன்னும் வேறு கிருஷி சாமான்களும், வியாபாரிகளுக்குள்ள சாமான்களாகிய பனைமரப், காட்டுமரங்கள், அறுத்து பணி செய்த சாமான்கள், நாட்டு ஜெவுளி தினுசுகள், பித்தளை செம்புப் பாத்திரங்கள், மற்ற வியாபாரத்திற்குள்ள சாமான்களும் இந்த வாய்க்கால் வழியாக சொற்ப சிலவின் மேல் கொண்டுபோகலாம். இவைகளை ரோட்டுமார்க்கம் கொண்டுபோகவேண்டுமானால் வண்டிவாடகை ஜாஸ்தியாகிவிடுமென்று, கிருஷிசாமான்களையெல்லாம் சாதாரணமாய் எடுக்காமல் வெளியே வீசி எறிந்துவிடுவதுமுண்டு. இதில் வேறு ஒரு பெரிய காரியம் கவனிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதாவது கவர்ண்மெண்டு டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் ஸர்வீஸை (Goverment Transport Service) ஒரு நாளும் நல்ல ஸ்திதியில் வைக்க முடியாது. இப்போது ஸர்க்கார் மோட்டார் ஸர்வீஸுக்கு வந்திருக்கப்பட்ட பராதிகள் ரோடு குற்றமேயொழிய டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு (Transport Department) குற்றமல்ல. அதை சரிப்படுத்துவதற்கு பாரவண்டி சாமான்களை அனுப்புவதற்கு வேறே ஒரு மார்க்கம் இந்த வாய்க்கால் வழியாக உண்டாக்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

(Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai stood up to ask a question.)

PRESIDENT: The Honorable member may, if he likes resume his seat. He has not yielded his place

MR. D. FRANCIS: இரும்புப் பட்டை போட்ட வண்டிகளை ரோட்டில் சதா விட்டுகொண்டிருப்பதால் ரோடுகள் கேவலப்பட்டு ரப்பர் டயர்களை கெடுத்து விடுகிறது என்றும் இதை நிவர்த்திபண்ணுவதற்கு வேறு ஒரு வழி உண்டாக்கினால் அல்லாமல் ரோட்டு நல்ல ஸ்திதியில் இருக்க முடியாது. அப்படி இந்தப் பாதையைத் திறந்தால் கிருஷிக்காரர்கள் கொண்டுபோகக்கூடிய சாமான்களையும், கச்சவடக்காரர்கள் கொண்டுபோகக் கூடிய சாமான்களையும் இப்போது 20000 ரூபாய் சிலவு செய்யப்படுகிற சிமண்டு கங்கிரீட்டு ரோடுவழி கொண்டுவராமல் சீர்ப்

படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிற வாய்க்கால் வழியாக சாமான்களை அனுப்பிவிடலாம். டிரான்ஸ்போர்டு வண்டிகளுக்கும் யாதொரு அற்றகுற்றமும் நேரிடாமலிருக்கும்.

பொது மராமத்து இலாகாவில் உள்பட்ட அநேகம் குளங்கள் சீர்திருத்தப்படுகிறது. புதுநிலங்களாக வெட்டித் திருத்தப் பட்டிருக்கிற ஏகதேசம் 20,000 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு குளங்கள் இதுவரை வெட்டப்படாமல் இருக்கிறதை 1115-ல் வெட்டும்படியாக வேண்டிய தொகை கவர்ண்மெண்டிலிருந்து தயவாய் அனுவதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை மேற்படி டிபார்ட்மெண்டு அதிகாரிகள் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் நடத்தித் தரவேண்டும். இது தவிரவும் ஸர்வே செய்யப்படுகிற பெருஞ்சாணி ஸ்கீம் அணையையும் கூடிய சீக்கிரம் முடித்துத் தருவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

<u>கல்வி இலாகா.</u> இதுவும் வேறே ஒரு பிரதான செலவுள்ள டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டாகத் தெரிகிறது. கல்வி விஷயத்தில் திருவிதாங்கூரைப் போல வேறு ஒரு நாட்டு ராஜ்யமும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருப்பதில்லை. இனிமேல் யுனிவெர்ஸிடி (University) நமக்குக் கிடைத்திருப்பதால், முன்காலத்தைப் போல் நம்முடைய பிள்ளைகள் அன்னிய ராஜ்யங்களுக்குப் போய் படித்து, பட்டம் பெற்றுக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. நம்முடைய சர்வகலசாலையில் தானே எல்லா விஷயமும் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். சிறிது காலத்துக்குள் மத்ராஸ், பர்மா, கல்கத்தா முதலிய இடங்களில் இருக்கப்பட்ட சர்வகலாசாலை யுனிவெர்ஸிடிகளோடு நம்முடைய திருவிதாங்கூர் யுனிவர்ஸிடியை மத்ஸரப்படுத்துவதற்கு நேரிடும்.

வேறே ஒரு பெரிய செலவுள்ள டிபார்ட்மெண்டு ஏதென்று கேட்டால் வைத்தியமும், சுகாதார இலாகாக்களுமே (Medical and Sanitary Departments) ஆகும். நமக்கு அதிக ஆவசியமான சங்கதிகள் ஏதெல்லாம் என்று கேட்டால் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள எல்லா டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் (District) ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலும் ரோகங்களை இலகுவாகக் கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கு ஒரோ எக்ஸ்ரே யந்திரம் (X-Ray) வீதம் வருத்தி வைக்கவேண்டும். (European Nurses) யூரோப்பியன் நர்ஸஸ் காணாது என்பதாக பராதி (Complaint) இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அதற்கு ஆவசியம்போலுள்ள நர்ஸ்மார்களை யூரோப்பிலிருந்தாவது வருத்தி வைக்கவேண்டும். இந்த சிறிய வார்த்தைகளோடு கூடி என் பேச்சை நிறுத்திக் கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Sir, let me congratulate the Financial Secretary for the very lucid exposition of the financial condition of the State by departing from the conservative method followed by his predecessors. The retrospect of the past decade towards the end of his speech, analysing the financial position during the period, has gone a long way towards removing misapprehensions and misconceptions created by certatn interested sections of the people in the State. Since the time at my disposal is very limited I shall just refer to a few topics.

Considering the experience gained during the last two years, when the final account for the year 1113 show a deficit of Rs. 1·72 lakhs and the revised estimates for 1114 show a deficit of Rs ·81 of a lakh

[Mr. P. Sivarama Pillai]

instead of surpluses expected during these years, I do not see my way to rejoice over the prospects of a surplus budget for the next year as anticipated by the Financial Secretary.

In my budget speech at this time last year, I had drawn the pointed attention of the Government to the phenominal rise in expenditure charged to revenue during the last few years. I find that this year also the budgetted expenditure is 261·09 lakhs of rupees which is about 4 lakhs more than the revised figure for 1114. I am constrained to observe that there is a tendency on the part of the Government to add unnecessarily to the number of officers every year. A perusal of the budget for 1115 will bear ample testimony to this tendency. It is a sorry feature of our Public Service that several of the officers cannot carry on the work without the help of a large army of subordinates under several designations like assistants and managers. To mention only a few, we have got the Assistant Biochemist, Assistant Entomologist, Graduate Assistant in addition to the Laboratory Assistant to the Plant Pathologist, Field Assistant to the Agricultural Demonstrator, Field Assistant to the Bee Expert, Textile Assistant, Assistant to the Geological Assistant, Chemical Assistant to the Industrial Chemist, Laboratory Assistant to the Water Analyst and so on. To add to this heavy burden on the poor tax-payer, there are a number of institutions which have outlived their purpose and can be abolished in the best interests of the Government and the public. The Government School of Commerce at Alleppey is one of such institutions. It was started at a time when there were no other institutions imparting commercial education in Travancore. And it served a very useful purpose then. But there are a large number of recognised commercial institutions at present and the number of students in the Alleppey Commercial School have dwindled down very much. An annual expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 for such an institution is a luxury which the poor tax payer cannot afford to meet. I may be permitted to read from the Administration Report for 1113 the results of the school candidates who appeared in the Madras Government Technical Examinations:

Subject.	*No. appeared.*	*Pass.*
Book keeping Higher grade.	1	nil.
Do. Lower grade.	1	nil.
Commercial Practice Higher grade.	1	nil.
Do. Lower grade.	2	nil.
Shorthand Lower grade.	1	nil.
Typewriting Higher grade.	1	nil.
Do. Lower grade.	3	nil.

The figures speak for themselves. I would therefore strongly urge upon the Government the necessity for detecting such institutions and closing them and thus save considerable amounts which can be utilised for better and more useful purposes.

I may be permitted to refer to another aspect of the budget namely the steady dwindling down of the Government account balance during the last few years. The figures for 1112, 1113, 1114 and 1115 are 73 lakhs, 48 lakhs, 28 lakhs and 9 lakhs respectively. Sir, it is true that we were and are appropriating considerable amounts from this item towards financing capital works. But all the same, when the future is so uncertain, can we afford to allow this account to go down to such a low figure as 9 lakhs. At the same time it has to be remembered that we have not been able to appropriate any amounts towards the Revenue Reserve Fund during the last two years. On the other hand we have actually drawn 3·1 lakhs out of this fund for certain items of expenditure. This is a state of affairs which should at once be put a stop to. It was a relief to many of us when the Dewan referred to this aspect of the problem and suggested that in future the Government may boldly enter the money market when necessity arises instead of falling back upon our accumulated surpluses. I would even suggest that all reproductive works should be financed by loans.

I may also refer in passing to the IncomeTax section. Since land revenue is an inelastic source of income we have to depend more upon income tax and such other taxes for increase of revenue. Even though the collections under income tax have considerably increased during the last two years, I believe there is still scope for further increase in this direction. I would even suggest the separation of Income Tax from the Land Revenue Department if more attention could be bestowed in the matter of assessment and cases of evasion reduced thereby.

I shall now turn to the commercial undertakings. Whenever Government launched upon any commercial undertaking it was held out that the concern would prove to be a profitable one. But for some reason or other they have been forced to retrace their steps in almost all cases. The rubber factory was started with great hopes. But owing to mismanagement and lack of business acumen, Government could not work it for long. The factory was therefore entrusted to a private company which also has failed to work it successfully and now, Government are proposing to work it as a Government concern. Let me sound a note of warning in this connection that Government should not begin to work the factory unless the possibilities thereof have been fully explored. I hope Government will take a lesson from their past experience in working this factory.

I shall not say anything about the clay refining factory, but shall only hope that Government will exercise effective control over it so that the expectations raised by the Financial Secretary may be realised at least next year. The Ceramic Expert may have ample factory experience but very little of commercial experience. So it is all the more necessary to have a strict control and supervision over the marketing of the goods manufactured in the factory.

PRESIDENT: On that matter the honourable member may rest assured that the Government very well realise that the present expert has no commercial experience and so the responsibility has been taken entirely by Government.

MR. P SIVARAMA PILLAI: As to the commercial transport, it is encouraging to hear that a profit of 13 per cent on the outlay is expected from this for the year 1114. When the scheme was brought before this House we were told that the idea was to use crude oil engines so that the running cost may be minimised. But it is surprising that recently some petrol buses have been purchased for the Transport Department. I doubt very much whether the comparatively higher management expenses coupled with the high cost of petol will not considerably reduce the rate of profit.

I do welcome the scheme to provide dustless surfacing for the road from Trivandrum to Cape. I have only to add that we in the north are also equally troubled by dust on the roads. Unfortunately we are not dustproof and I would request the Government should not be oblivious to the needs of the people of the north in this respect.

Closely allied to the commercial undertaking is the Department of Industries which I am very sorry to remark is proving a white elephant. It is needless to say that the Department of Industries is considered to be the most vital of all departments in any civilised State. More so in a State like Travancore which is on the way to industrialisation. But I do not know what our department is doing. I have gone through the Administration Report of this department for the last few years and I find that almst the same medley of words repeated year after year. The S. M. T. School, the School of Arts, The Central Technological Institute and the Minor Industries Sections have all been transferred to the University. And what remains now is but a skeleton. There is still the Director of Industries at its head drawing a fat salary with about 65 Technical schools most of them weaving schools, the control of which appears to be his main works. The Director of Industries is said to be inspecting all these weaving schools with what technical qualification I do not know. I do not forget the Geological Section with a Geological Assistant and several other assistants. This section has been in existence for some years now and its work still remains a mystery. Possibly they are still going on boring and boring.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY (*Meenachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Sir, I have to congratulate the Financial Secretary for the way in which he has presented the budget. I am not very much concerned whether the budget is a surplus or deficit one. I am only concerned with the items of expenditure which go to improve the lot of the subjects of the State.—I mean the expenditure allotted for nation building activities, such as rural uplift, industries and education. As has been remarked by the President that the possibilities of improving and extending our cultivation are limited owing to the increasing population and so we will have to resort to intensive cultivation so that every agriculturis

could make a decent living out of the yield he gets from his lands however small in area. And for this purpose it is true that the Agricultural Department has not done anything. But we cannot blame them for they can only suggest to the agriculturists that different methods of cultivation should be applied and particular kinds of manure should be used. But the majority of our agricul urists could not afford to pay for scientific manures or to resort to intensive cultivation. A man who is owning 1 acre of paddy land may not be able to buy sufficient manure for his field or to have necessary agricultural implements. So he borrows money for his cultivation purposes. In 99 cases out of 100, this borrowed money is not returned and finally the land he possesses is alienated to the creditor. So what I would suggest is that agricultural co operative societies should be started with Governmental aid in all the rural parts of the State with a view to advance money to small holders. Unless and until a substantial amount is expended on that side, the condition of our agriculturists will not improve whatever might be the methods of cultivation adopted by them. It is true Sir, that Government are attempting at legislation by appointing a committee to make laws for relieving the agriculturists. As has been remarked by the Dewan-President, every debtor is a creditor and vice versa. Even if a debt amount of Rs. 1,000 is reduced to 500, I do not think the agriculturist bebtor will be able to pay it off. Therefore what we want as an imperative measure is that the praying capacity of the agriculturists should be increased. This can be done by improving the methods of cultivation and also by fetching better prices for the agriculturial products. For this once again the co-operative societies can do much. I may at this juncture congratulate the Government for having undertaken schemes and plans to improve the industries of the land. At this time I woule bring to the notice of Government that it would be far better if the money expended on rubber factory is spent outside the State to find better and suitable markets for our agricultural and industrial products. Fruits like banana, pine apple and mangoes, if exported outside, could fetch better prices. The tapioca grown in plenty in the State can be exported if suitable market for it is found out. The surplus production of tapioca can be utilised in suitable and better ways if adequate and proper research is conducted in that direction.

Now, coming to the question of ornamenting and beautifying the capital I beg to submit that rural places like Todupuzha are left unheeded with regard to many needs of the taluk while considerable sums of money is spent in the capital. The rural parts of North Travancore viz., the taluks of Meenachil, and Todupuzha are not provided with hospitals or dispensaries to serve adequately the medical needs of the people of those parts. So, I submit that a well-equipped hospital with all the modern convenience for medical aid should be established soon. With these words I resume my seat.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to present my views regarding the working of the Co-operative Department especially in consideration of the very forceful remarks which you

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao]

passed in addressing this House. It is only 9 months since I took charge of the Co-operative Department. And during my tours I have inspected over 500 societies. I wish to place before the House certain facts which I inferred from the working of the department. The main defect in the working of the department is this. The people had not been sufficiently educated in the principles of the co-operative movement and when it was introduced in intensive propaganda in the line as required was done. At a time when credit was cheaper, that is before the present stringency set in, the Co-operative Central Bank was started. Naturally every village started co-operative societies with the belief that if a member spends Rs. 5 he could get Rs. 25 as a loan. Several primary societies were opened and loans were freely given to them from the Central Bank. These societies did not plan how the amount borrowed from the Central Bank could be repaid. That was the one reason why the credit side of the movement failed. The Administration Report of 1113 will reveal that there were 1676 societies of which 1560 are credit societies and only 117 non credit societies of which 40 are distributive societies And in addition to this, there is another type of societies called communal societies. I regret to say that there are 493 communal societies in Travancore

Sir, of this 1559 Societies, about 65 per cent are defunct, 25 per cent more have a lingering existence and the rest are still carrying on some little work. The co-operative movement as has been explained by the Dewan-President should concern mostly with the non-credit side. The credit side comes in only incidentally. This has been forgotten. Regarding the policy which Government have to adopt in the matter of these Societies, I may submit that cancellation of all defunct societies is an important matter. There is no use of keeping on the books such societies and losing even the little money which we could get if we liquidate them. In the Administration Report of 1113, the number of societies cancelled is given as 66.

The second policy to be adopted will be healthy propaganda and encouragement of good non-credit societies. It is better to have ten good non-credit societies in a Division than a large number of credit societies scattered over every nook and cornor. I am asking my inspectors and Assistant Registrars to encourage non-credit societies and open new non-credit societies if possible.

There is one point more. I may submit to this House that the co-operative movement depends upon character and honesty. A good managing committee is an essential thing to all co-operative societies. I trust that the members will kindly encourage the good co-operative societies and arrange for a very efficient managing committee to look after the respective societies in their constituencies.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : Sir, it is a matter for some gratification to me that the statement made by you in your Presidential address in regard to the present working and future programme of the Agricultural Department, at the Joint Session of the Sri Mulam Assembly and

the Sri Chitra State Council, has not produced any bitter repercussions in the minds of the honourable members of this House. I have been listening with wrapt attention to the debates on the general discussion of the budget these two days and the concensus of opinion among the members has been that the department should only be mended and not ended. Before saying anything further about the present policy and working of this department, I think it would be useful were I to briefly trace, at this juncture, the history of this department.

The Department of Agriculture in Travancore was first organised by a distinguished predecessor of mine in the year 1908. Since then, its scope and activities have been steadily increasing. In consonance with the policy that was adumbrated by the late Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, the work of the department consists of (1) Research in the Laboratory (2) Experiments in Farms and (3) Propaganda among agriculturists. It was this policy that was followed successfully for several years and that is being followed now also. A number of agricultural farms were opened in different parts of the State from time to time, the chief among them being the Paddy Farm at Nagercoil, the Fruit Farm at Cape Comorin, the Cocoanut Farm at Alleppey, the Pepper Farm at Koni, the Puliyara Farm and the Alwaye Farm with a view to test the efficiency of new methods of cultivation, the uses of improved implements and complete fertilisers and the suitability of exotic varieties of crop plants. It is not possible for me, Sir, within the very short time at my disposal now, to review the achievements of the department. A resume of the activities of the department up to the year 1929 is given in the Administration Report of the department for the year 1104. However, to level the charge of futility against the working of this department, to say the least is hard, severe and uncharitable criticism. In the Research Section of the department we have surveyed and mapped out thoroughly all the important paddy growing tracts in the State viz., Nanjanad, Kuttanad, Onattukara, Vaikom Shertallai and Shencottah. The department has shown that it is profitable to supplement local supplies of manure with chemical munures and other fertilisers with the result that artificial manures to the extent of nearly one lakh of rupees is being imported every year and utilised by the ryots. We have demonstrated the value of composts on an extensive scale. The last census report would show that when the total area under paddy increased only by 2·5 per cent during the decade 1920-21 to 1930-31, the out-turn of paddy increased by over 11·0 per cent which is a clear indication to prove that more intensive cultivation has been resorted to by our agriculturists after the establishment of the Agricultural Department. Sir, while making no pretentions to the effect that the Agricultural Department has converted every ryot into a gentleman farmer, it must be emphasised that we have been able to infuse a spirit of enquiry in the minds of the agriculturists. The stubborn conservation and positive antipathy towards scientific agriculture displayed by our agriculturists 25 years ago have now given place to a desire to learn and a will to put into practice, new methods of cultivation.

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

Sir, the Department of Agriculture in Travancore is now 32 years old. Its policy was decided by a distinguished predecessor. It is only 2½ years now since I took charge of the department. Since then, a distinct reorientation has been given to the policy of working of the department. The method of work in the different farms has been changed. As one honourable member had occasion to remark, the Alwaye Farm wherein all sorts of miscellaneous crops used to be cultivated previously has been converted entirely into a sugarcane station. This farm now compares favourably with any other like institution in the rest of India. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me, Sir, that the local variety of sugarcane which has a very low tonnage and sugar content has been replaced by a variety that has a much higher tonnage and sucrose content, over 3000 acres of the 14,000 acres that we have under cane in the State, during the course of the past 5 or 6 years. That means, Sir, that on account of the introduction of this particular variety alone, the net annual additional gain to the sugar cultivators of Travancore is well over one lakh of rupees. Sir, an experimental station should not be viewed purely from a commercial profit and loss basis. It is to be judged by the extent to which it adds to the national income of the country, to the extent to which it subserves the needs of the ryot population. It is this criterion that is going to be applied to every one of the Departmental Farms in future. Those institutions which do not come up to this standard will not be allowed to continue any more.

Sir, reference has been made in your speech to the Rothemsted Experimental Station. I have visited this station myself and studied its working. This institution was started as early as 1847 by Lawes and Gilbert who gave an entire fortune to it, which they had made from their fertiliser industry. Since then, enormous contributions have been made to this station both by the British Government and the public. Fabulous amounts of money have been spent on it and the institution is now 93 years old. Sir, even such an institution was the target of attack practically during the whole of the 19th century. Only recently has it been able to earn a reputation. That institute is now being presided over by the great and distinguised Agricultural Expert Sir John Russell who had occasion to visit Travancore 2½ years ago. Let me take this opportunity to read out what he has stated regarding the work in one of our Government Farms *viz.*, the Paddy Farm.

> "I visited the Paddy Farm on December 30th 1936, and was pleased with the wey the experiments are conducted. The search for improved varieties is important and should be continued and the experiments on manuring, on treatment of alkali and other subjects are of distinct value to all cultivators. It is essential that good advice based on sound experiments should be available to the cultivators."

This is proof positive to show Sir, that the sweeping condemnation of the department as utterly useless by some of the members is quite unjustifiable.

On the side of propaganda also, the policy has been completely changed. The system of conducting diffused demonstrations at numerous centres in a fragmentary manner is proposed to be discontinued. An ideal holding of about five to ten acres will be selected in each taluk and a regular crop planning scheme in a co-ordinated manner with suitable supplementary occupations at each centre will be followed up. The scheme has been approved by Government recently and will be put into effect immediately with the co-operation of the Village Panchayats, the *Karayogams* and other associations wherever possible. But the chief difficulty, Sir, is that the agriculturists in many cases do not have the wherewithal to carry out the advice given by the department. In this connection the fragmentation of holdings is another great drawback. For carrying on large scale farming, for industrialising agriculture, cheap rural credit has to be made available and that is possible only by co-operative effort. The same co-operative effort is also necessary to carry on collective farming, pooling together of resources and collective sale of produce. The ideal that you have pictured in your address, Sir, will be rigidly borne in mind by my Department and every effort will be made to realise it as expeditiously as possible with the resources available at our disposal. I have full 13 years more before me to retire and I hope that it would be possible for me to show some tangible results in the course of the next few years.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. A. KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, there has been mentioned in the course of the day that much worn-out slogan "Inquilab Zindabad."

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will confine himself to the point at hand.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. A. KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Thank you Sir, I would like to tell the House a conversation which I had recently with one of the front line labour leaders of the State, Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai came to me the other day and discussed the prohibitory order of the Government regarding the recital of that slogan. I asked him whether he understood its significance and whether he was able to pronounce this slogan properly. I promised to give him a prize and held a currency note in my hands. He said "Inkalab Jundabad." Sir, that is how he recited the slogan. I told him that he was wrong and informed him of the historicity and the origin of that slogan. It had its birth in a very inauspicious moment. It was born of the third International and other revolutionary organisations of Leninian movements.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member must be aware that Government have proscribed the recital of the slogan and that Government are quite aware that those who use either this slogan or the red flag do not know what they are doing. They do not know that "Inquilab Zindabad" is a really revolutionary term and that it means "long live revolution." It is hardly necessary to emphasise this excepting it be for the purpose of showing that Government do not advocate the teaching of revolution.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. A. KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, I was telling the gentleman the historicity and the origin of that phrase. As I remarked it was after the bloody revolution in Russia that this slogan was born. From there it went on to San Francisco. And then it came to the Punjab. Sir, when did that slogan originate in Russia? It was after the bloody revolution and it was taken to India while there was peace. I told him that he should confine himself to the labour problem or the trade union problem. When I was able to convince him, he became wiser and I hope that those who follow him will also become wiser.

Sir, I have been accused of having made certain appointments, in the discussions that have taken place during these two days. Sir, I explained that there was no partiality in my mind. I made the appointments with the best of intentions in a most satisfactory manner and by open competition. As a matter of fact, until these interpellations came to my notice, I did not know how many were the communities which applied for the places but now since my eyes have been opened, particularly by Mr. K. R. Narayanan, who pointed out to me that there has been a dearth of his community, if he and others outside will bring proper material before me, I promise that I can do justice in this matter.

My friend Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar had advised to sack off the Reserve and Special Police. He will be glad to note that we have already started the process. In regard to the Madras men we have brought them for a special purpose; when we found that the agitation has subsided and fallen to normal lines to some extent we have already sent them back. If conditions will continue like this and if the peace of the country is assured, surely, we are not going to tax the taxpayer any more. Let Mr. Nadar, while he is advising me, advise the radicals and the Forward block and ask them not to import revolutionary activities into the State. I hope he will do so. I hope he will take advice from me.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY: Sir, I have been asked to abolish the A. S. Ps. It is, I know, a well-meant suggestion. My friend probably does not know that, in British India, between the Inspector and the D. S. P. there are the Deputy S. Ps. and the A. S. Ps.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യായിലെ എല്ലാ പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ പകർത്താവുന്നതാണെന്ന് മെംബർക്ക അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY: I am not a slave of British Indian methods. When I came here, I had full knowledge of the several police systems in the world, including the Scotland Yard.

Coming to my point, in British India, between the Inspector-General and the Inspector there are 4 officers, *viz.*, the D. I. G. D. S. P., the A. S. P. and the Deputy S. P., here we have only the D. S. P. and the A S. P. between the Inspector and the Inspector-General. What we call Inspector or Station House Officer here is called Sub-Inspector in British India, so that, between the Sub-Inspector and the D. S. P. in British India, they have the A. S. P., the Deputy S. P. and the Inspector.

Sir, in the circumstances our A. S. Ps. are absolutely necessary for detection and prevention of crime and supervision and control of a large force.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: എ. എസ്. പി. മാരെ ഇങ്ങനെ വച്ചുപുലത്തേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ളതു മെംബർ സാധിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു എന്നാണൊ ഭാവിക്കുന്നതു്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY: I thank the honourable member.

Mr. Narayana Kurup said that there was police interference in the last bye-elections. I should be very grateful indeed if he would give me specific instances. In fact, I followed him as soon as we rose for lunch, I shadowed him.

PRESIDENT: Detection work is not allowed in these premises. (*Laughter.*)

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY: It was only limited surveilance, Sir. (*Laughter*)

Mr. Kurup told me that he felt certain delicacy in giving me specific cases, I can quite understand that. Sir, let me tell Mr. Adichan and also Mr. Kesava Pillai that I have noted their suggestions, and shall do my best.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, almost all branches of the administration have been covered by the discussions in this House during the last 2 days. It may not be possible for me, within the time at my disposal, to cover all of them. I shall, however, try to deal with the important points raised during the debate.

Communal representation. Much has been said of communal representation. It has been suggested by some members that, in every Department and in every grade of appointments, there should be communal representation on the basis of population. That is not practicable unless promotions are also made, not on the basis of individual fitness but communal representation. Some other members have stated that efficiency alone should be the determining factor and that communal considerations should not prevail. The policy of Government has been stated more than once.

It has been their policy to redress communal inequalities whether such inequalities are due to historical or other reasons. Other things

[Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.]

being equal, greater representation is being given to the less favoured communities so as to bring up, if possible, all communities to the same level.

In the case of initial appointments alone would it be equitable to recognise the principle of communal representation. Persons belonging to certain communities, who have, by seniority and efficiency, come up to a particular place cannot be sent out of that position without violent departure from official propriety and procedure. These communities have come to occupy certain positions by reason of certain historical causes, the redressing of such inequalities as exist being necessarily a long term programme from which however the Government do not shrink. The members of the present service came into service under the rules operating at the time, and gradually worked out his seniority, and to say that he should suffer because a junior who is perhaps not good as he is, has the advantage of belonging to an unrepresented group would be to deal inequitably. The sphere of recruitment is being gradually widened. The Public Service Commissioner works according to certain rules of communal representation. It is now alleged that the rules have not procured the desired result.

The recruitment scheme itself sanctioned by Government is tentative and enures only for a period of three years and the whole position will be reviewed by Government after September 1939 the date on which the period of 3 years expires. Dr. Nokes has returned from leave and has been asked to send up his report on the working of the scheme for the last 3 years. The whole position will be reviewed by the Government, and all I can say is that Government will considar all the suggestions of the members and may probably require the help of this House itself to find out a proper way to deal with the question to the satisfaction of all.

The next point I have to deal with is the provision for the cement-concreting of the M. S. road. There seems to be some misapprehension in certain quarters. Mr. Pereira has spoken on the subject. I therefore propose to make the position clear. The proposal has been sanctioned by Government for 2 reasons (1) economy, (2) interests of the health of the people living in the vicinity of the road. The cost of the whole scheme is estimated to be only Rs. 14 lakhs; and this amount will cover both the capital expenditure and the maintenance charges for the next 7 years. The annual maintenance charges on the road now come to Rs. 78,000; out of this Rs. 60,000 will be saved from 1115. It is estimated that the Transport Department will save, in tyres, about 1 lakh of rupees annually. Thus, during 7 years, the savings on this road will be Rs. 11,02,000.

Another point which was raised by Mr. Pereira was the establishment of cocoanut boards, as in Ceylon. A recommendation having been made by the Economic Development Board for the establishment of Cocoanut Boards on the lines of those in Ceylon, the Chambers of Commerce were consulted and other enquiries made. It was then ascertained

that the scheme was not working successfully in Ceylon, and that it is not suited to Travancore where the holdings are very small. The idea had therefore to be dropped.

Sir, some honourable members suggested the fixing of the minimum pay at Rs. 20, and the maximum pay at Rs. 500. I would invite the attention of the honourable members to the observation made by my predecessor in the course of the budget discussion last year. He has clearly pointed out that the raising of the minimum pay to Rs. 20 will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs, while even if the salaries above Rs. 500 are brought down to that level, the saving will be only Rs. 2½ lakhs.

The specific instance of discourtesy on the part of a bus conductor, pointed out by Mr. Jebamony Nadar, was taken due notice of by the Transport Superintendent, and adequate action was taken immediately after the matter was brought to the notice of Government.

Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai was referrring to Village Panchayats. The scheme as suggested is tentative one to be worked under the Village Panchayats Act. For the present, it is proposed to start the work only in one pakuthi in every taluk as an experimental measure. Section 5 of the Act says that a Panchayat shall consist of odd number of members not exceeding eleven and not less than five. It also provides that the members shall be partly elected and partly nominated and that the number of members elected shall not be less than two-thirds of the total number of members. Thus there will be ample scope for disinterested work for people like the honourable member himself. All that the Tahsildar will have to do is to direct the plan of operations. The details of the scheme have not yet been fixed, Government are anxious to secure the full co-operation of non-officials for the successful working of the scheme, and every suggestion towards that end will be carefully considered.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Are the present provisions of the Act sufficient to work the scheme properly?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: That matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Sir, I am happy to note that my budget has been generally well received. It is therefore not necessary for me to put up any elaborate defence. I shall however touch upon one or two important points, which were adverted to by some honourable members.

I am equally happy to observe that the financial policy of Government in respect of capital works has had the concurrence and approval of the House as a whole, with the exception of my esteemed friend Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar who seemed to deplore the dwindling balance of Government. I have already explained the position; and you, Sir, in your address to the Joint Session, have enunciated the policy which ought to guide us in these matters. In my speech introducing the budget, in the paragraph on "Assets and Liabilities", regarding the estimates for 1115, I have fully explained the position. I

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]
have also stated how, from next year onwards, since our capital works are nearing completion, it will not be necessary at all for us to draw upon our reserves.

Another point adverted to by the honourable members is our increasing expenditure on pensions. That has been a matter of concern with Government also. It has risen from Rs. 5 lakhs in 1109 to Rs. 15 lakhs in 1115. Now, there are only two alternative courses to be adopted to escape from the present position. (1) to raise the age of superannuation, and (2) to substitute the system of pension by a lump sum payment in the shape of an endowment fund at the time of retirement.

If we raise the age of superannuation, it would intensify the problem of educated unemployment which is already difficult of solution. If we decide that new recruits should go without pension, and devise a system of a lumpsum bonus or endowment payable at the time of retirement, there also the problem is not free from difficulty. Already other Governments have begun to feel the pinch on account of the gratuity allowances and have been forced to stop the practice. I may however inform the House that the matter is engaging the serious and anxious consideration of Government.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: adverted to my references, in my speech, to the recent political unrest, and stated that the Government, especially the Financial Secretary, had a kind of obsession in the matter, and seemed to be haunted by that idea. I may assure him that there is absolutely no haunting or obsession. As the leader of one of the parties said, I did not want to hide any fact, or to give any wrong colour; I wanted to place facts as they are. I have done that; that is all. I have not stated that the whole of our deficit was due to the subversive activities; only, under Excise and Transport, the fall was due to the activities of the State Congress; and that is quite true.

Sir, Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai apprehended whether, in our anxiety to show a surplus budget, we might not ignore the requirements of the malaria-stricken area.

I may assure him as well as the House that Government will not stint to contribute to any extent which the requirements of the occasion may demand.

There has been an apprehension expressed by my esteemed friend Mr. Krishna Aiyar whether in the event of a world conflict, our finances will be sufficiently elastic to combat the situation. Travancore has already had the experience of the world war between 1914 and 1918, and under less prosperous times we have been able to deal with the situation successfully without any serious loss or deficit. I may assure the House that when our finances are now in a more stable and prosperous condition, the Travancore State will be able to deal with the crisis should it ever occur. At the same time I may inform the House that the only problem which confronted the Government between 1914

and 1918 and which may confront the Government now in the event of a world conflagration, will be tackled effectively. The question has already engaged the attention of Government and measures have been devised to make adequate safeguards for the provision of ample food-supply should the calamity of a war befall the world in the near future.

THE PRESIDENTS CONCLUDING REMARK'S ON THE GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

PRESIDENT : Fellow-Members of the Legislature, I feel it is necessary to offer a few remarks at the conclusion of what I conceive to have been an extraordinarily well-informed and constructive discussion of the Budget and the financial statement placed before the House by the Financial Secretary. Certain points have, however, been raised which need elucidation ; and I propose, to do so especially as some of those points involve matters of high policy. One of the points which was raised incidentally was the question of Federation and the entry into Federation. It was my duty to rule out discussion which would directly deal with that subject, because at the present moment the discussions that are taking place, the correspondence that has taken place and will take place, are confidential. Whatever may be the practice anywhere else, it has been the object and the resolve of this Government to treat confidential correspondence as confidential. But, as questions have arisen which may bear upon the finances of this State, it is my duty, as representing His Highness' Government, to assure honourable members of this House that nobody is more concerned or can be more concerned than the Government or the inhabitants of Travancore with the possibilities of any diminution of resources. As has been well pointed out in the course of the debate, we have certain minima requirements, requirements which perhaps differ in quality and kind, from the requirements of other places. We have through a long series of years embarked upon an educational policy from which there is no turning back. We have launched upon the provision of certain amenities to the people of the country, the lessening or diminution of which will produce a legitimate discontent. There are requirements of progressive administration which have to be arranged for, unless Government are to give up their responsibilities for the well-being of the people. That means that in all probability, as has been well put up by an honourable member our minimum requirements would be about Rs. 2½ crores. If for any reason this State is not able to raise that Rs. 2½ crores, it would have to lessen its standards. Just as I have pleaded for a programme for increasing the standards of living amongst the people, so it is incumbent on Governments constantly endeavour to raise their standards, not by increasing what may be called wasteful or needless expenditure, but by maintaining and augmenting those resources to be devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the people of the State. Honourable members may rest assured that in any discussion that take place, the fundamental financial factors will be borne in mind.

[President.]

Something was said as to export duties. Export duties may be attacked or may be defended and certainly at the present juncture they have their drawbacks. But it must be remembered that this State is one of the few States in India which alone have the right to levy export duties. In the incidence of these export duties, in the amount to be levied in regard to these export duties, our discretion is not fettered in any manner, excepting to the extent which a discerning Government will seek not to lay heavier burdens on persons than they can bear or should be made to bear. Based on such principles and also on the basis of the export duty, we have programmed our expenditure. If it is sought to be interferred with, a revision of the whole customs organisation would become necessary and that is why I ruled that it was not wholly irrelevant to talk of the Interportal Trade Convention. Let us realise exactly what the Interportal Trade Convention meant. At a particular stage in the history of this country, and of most maritime States, the British Government wanted as a matter of all-India policy of Free Trade that these States which till then had a plenary and unfettered right to levy any kind of import duty to any extent, should level up and level down their duties to the British Indian level. Practically all the States acceded to this arrangement. In other words, we are under a duty and an obligation to make the import duty uniform in this country with the duty leviable in British India. It is not therefore open to us to levy a discriminatory duty or grant a subsidy directly or indirectly as the United States are now doing in regard to cotton. The range of import duty, the jurisdiction in respect of import duty, is strictly limited. Now, in compensation for the loss of our rights to levy import duties according to our discretion and the needs of the country, a sum of Rs. 40,000 is paid to us per year. That Rs. 40,000 was settled at a time when the trade of Travancore was about a tenth or an eighth of the present trade. In other words, we get a compensation X for a trade which we lost Y; and when Y has become 10 Y we still get the compensation X. That is one of the matters which are under discussion and I do not wish to say more than this. It is the complicacy of the situation, the interaction of one policy upon another, that has to be borne in mind when we deal with the question of export duty, the abolition of which is no doubt entirely within the purview, the jurisdiction and the cognisance of this Government. But to do that, to abolish the export duty, without getting certain compensatory advantages in respect of import duties would be a matter which will require the most careful consideration and a consideration of the financial adjustments, possible and practicable. That is why this Government have throughout the last two or three years tried to discourage discussion on this question of export duty. Some persons have said it was funking the matter. It is not. It is a question merely of keeping confidential, discussions which of necessity have to be kept confidential until the policy and the line of action pursued by this Government can be published for the elucidation of the public of this country.

Now, dealing with our financial balances, what are our material assets and what are our liabilities. Mineral sands were mentioned. An honourable member asked "Why should we not make it a Government monopoly?" Assuming to day their exploitation is a Government monopoly, who is going to buy our mineral sands? They fetch a value only after the most scientific and most laborious processes involving the highest chemical equipments, resources, laboratory, refining and transforming apparatus, costing perhaps crores in the way of capital expenditure. After all this process is perfected the resultant substance is sold in America. What is this Government to do? To start factories on that scale, in order to deal with mineral sands, you need, not lakhs but perhaps crores. It means scientific processes involving firstly, a process of cleaning. The sand has to be put into a huge reservoir of acid. It is allowed to stay there for the preliminary process of cleaning which itself is very expensive. Then the quantity becomes, let us say, one-third of the original quantity. In respect of the residue, chemical processes are applied. Laboratory experiments continually take place. If they are successful, and practical applications become feasible, certain commercial results are achieved; but they require for marketing the most elaborate propaganda and demonstration and sale arrangements and also the formation of syndicates for the elimination of wasteful competition and the establishment of a standard product. It is one of the technical chemical industries of the world and to compete with America where perhaps a single millionare has got an income as large as the income of this State is not an easy task. Therefore it is that to talk glibly or easily of taking up of the monopoly of mineral sands is not to deal in a practical way with this question. But there are other possibilities. One possibility is that instead of sending these sands in bulk, at least some of the intermediary processes might be done in this country so that we may gain something at least in the matter of freight. As I have already stated earlier, it will be the object and the policy of Government not to allow such natural monopolies as china clay and mineral sands, not even an ounce, to leave the shores of the country unless Government gets an adequate proportion of the net profit derivable from such profitable undertakings.

Now, I come to commercial undertakings especially the Rubber Factory. I have said and I wish to emphasise that the Rubber Factory failed not because of the low quality of its productions. It is admitted that the quality was good. Some honourable member exclaimed "why not close down the Rubber Factory and start banana cultivation or something of the kind?" Well, that is a possibility, no doubt. But on the other hand, let me point out the other side of the picture. Travancore is the largest producer of rubber in the continent of India. Ceylon and Java of course are much larger producers. Now, why should that rubber not be turned to some use in the country of its origin? Why should a country which uses a lot of rubber not make those rubber goods which it uses? If Mr. Salter of the Transport Department wants inner tubes why should they not be produced locally? If there is an honest and capable

[President]

private enterprise willing to take it up, that would be the best plan. Government have waited and will wait, but if no such enterprise emerges, then it might be the duty, it might be necessary for Government to take it up and utilise the products for governmental and allied purposes until the time arrives when more comprehensive arrangements can be devised.

The Travancore users of bicycles, and they are numerous, may buy their requirements in tyres and tubes; the Transport Department and the other departments of Government may by their requirements of rubber products. It may be that we may not make much profit; but surely it is a matter for earnest consideration whether a country which produces rubber in such large quatities, a large proportion of which is unexportable owing to quota arrangements in regard to the export of rubber, which has got use for rubber goods, should not make some business proposition emerge in regard to manufacture of rubber goods. That is a matter which the public of Travancore will have carefully to consider.

Why should it be the case that immediately the Sugar Factory is turned over to Messrs. Parry and Co., it begins to pay good dividend, while so long as local private enterprise ran it, not only did it not pay any dividend, but on the other hand, it was losing all along the line. In the right solution of this question this House can do a great deal of service to the country. Propaganda, propaganda, propaganda all the time. That is what is needed as well as the spirit of joint stock enterprise.

There was something said about the Transport Scheme and petrol. Now, the position with regard to petrol and diesel oil is very simple. Diesel oil was decided upon for our transport service, because it is cheaper than petrol. Why is petrol so dear here? Nobody knows why? It is sold in Madras at a rupee or an anna or two more per gallon, while we have to pay Re. 1-4-0 or 1-5-0; really it ought to be sold at something like 11 or 12 annas per gallon. If we import petrol, if there is an agency for the purpose utilising coastal lines for importation, the problem would be solved, and there would be very little difference between petrol prices here and else-where. Petrol is controlled by certain Syndicated agencies; they naturally want to keep up prices. That was why we experimented on Diesel.

Fortunately there are ways out of the situation; and there are possibilities. I do not wish to put it higher than mere possibilities. I think it is possible to buy petrol much cheaper than we have been buying it in the immediate past.

If so, the petrol-driven vehicle is more advantageous in some respects. It is incidental to diesel fuel that the vehicle will make a certain amount of noise; in the nature of things that is inevitable. In the combustion of diesel oil, some jerkiness is also inevitable. There is no doubt that vehicles driven by petrol are less noisy and run more smoothly. We

have therefore decided to have petrol as a kind of side experiment. But its success depends almost entirely on the success of our attempt to get petrol cheap within the State.

Although there were complaints regarding inadequacy of accommodation in our transport buses and also regarding the paucity of vehicles actually on the line, it was a matter for gratification to realise that the scheme as a whole was more or less admitted to be a success; and I was glad to hear the requests coming from many quarters for the extension of the State Transport Service. It may be of use to remind the House of what was mentioned on the floor of this House, on this matter, about a couple of years ago when the Scheme found few friends

Paucity of buses. Now, what was the numerousness of vehicles in the recent past due to? It was due to insensate competition by various rival firms which, for the purpose of getting exiguous and chance profits were running buses at most uneconomical rates, and increased the number of vehicles on the road without absolutely any possibility of any ultimate profit. Judged by the income tax returns—if they can be believed—these firms do not appear to have made any profit; most of them has reported loss. As a matter of fact, the most careful calculations show that, with intervals of 5 to 7 minutes, 20 or 25 buses can deal with the whole southern traffic. There is no doubt that the department did not till now have the full number required; but, recently we have supplemented the number of our vehicles by certain purchases. I trust complaints of want of accommodation and paucity of vehicles will cease hereafter. But I must say that to judge of the usefulness of the system by the number of vehicles actually on the road previously, is to judge wrongly. The common tendency here seems to be this; that if a man makes some profit by running a bus service from say, Kaudiyar to the Fort. his neighbour does not think of running a bus from the Fort to some other locality, but will run his buses only between Kaudiyar and the Fort. And the result is what may be called multiplicity of competition in the same limited locality. That is the trouble, and that was the trouble with the bus concerns which were serving the public in the lines which are now being served by the State Transport service.

I am sure the Transport Department will bear in mind what has fallen from the members in this honourable House and see to it that it gets that popular co-operation and that steady support from a discerning, and perhaps critical but ultimately sympathetic public, without which the success of the department will be limited.

The Agricultural Department was referred to by me, and from certain remarks that have fallen on the floor of this House it is evident that those remarks of mine have not been appreciated in the manner in which I expected and hoped they would be appreciated. I may repeat that it was not my desire to level any reproaches upon the personnel of any department here or elsewhere. But I stated and still repeat that where an Agricultural Department acts by itself without the co-operation of the Co-operative Department, the Land Revenue Department, the Finance Department and the Irrigation Department, there

[President.]

it does not fulfil or satisfy its purpose. If it does not act in closest co-operation with the peasant, if it does not produce research results, crop results new crops and new methods which appeal to the Indian peasant and which are brought home to him it does not fulfil its purpose. It should be the aim of every Agricultural Department to induce, to attract the educated, unemployed young man to go back to the land and to make a living out of it, and to cease from wandering in the corridors of public offices with infructuous applications for jobs.

Now, the problem of educated unemployment, the problem of "going back to the land" has been solved elsewhere; it can be solved here also. A well-known practical agriculturist who runs a model farm not far from Allahabad has said that if a young man would start a farm with a thousand of rupees or at the most Rs. 1,500 by way of investment he could easily earn Rs. 25 a month; in fact, he has been helping several young men that way. I hope and wish it will be possible for persons like him to pay a visit to Travancore to demonstrate what can be done in that direction.

I know that the present Director of Agriculture is full of enthusiasm, especially in the matter of research and propaganda. But the policy of the department, in so far as it is segregated from the farmer of today and the potential farmer of tomorrow, in so far as the department preaches *at* them instead of working *with* them, will have to be modified. The Agricultural Department, in conjunction with the Co-operative and other departments; will have to base its activities on propaganda work.

Thanks to our social laws, our lands have become fragmented to such an extent that their scientific and profitable cultivation has become almost an impossibility. Unless by a process of co-operative endeavour, or by suitable legislative changes, there is brought about an agglutination of these fragmented holdings, there cannot be any possibility of large scale agricultural enterprise, no question of improvement, no question of intensive cultivation. What are they doing in Russia? They are using tractors. Now, tractors cannot be used unless you have hundred-acre units. Such an idea would be utopian here. What else can we do? We can experiment on new crops and adopt the most advanced methods of increasing yields.

One of the most important things Travancore will have to deal with is let us say, the cultivation of alternative and hardy and nutritious crops like the soya bean. It has made, in China and Japan, all the difference between prosperity and a bare sustenance. The soya bean has meant not only very valuable food but textile foundations and plastics like bakelite. It has meant phenominal industrial and agricultural advantage to the people of those countries. There are other crops like tobacco and sugarcane that can also be mentioned as also the careful terraced cultivation of rice.

But let me point out that intensive cultivation, for instance, of soya bean means tremendous amount of work, experimental work

research work, propaganda work. Our peasantry are conservative, and so need intensive and effective propaganda. But, nevertheless, once they are convinced of the benefits of a particular crop or method they will adopt new ways, as has been proved by the popularity of Cambodia cotton evolved in Coimbatore. I trust honourable members of the House will make fruitful contributions in tackling such questions like the fragmentation of holdings, fragmentation to an extent almost suicidal in its effect. How is it possible to cultivate one-eighth or one sixteenth of an acre, profitably? How can there be any agricultural or industrial advancement with such holdings? Unless these are consolidated, the whole programme of national advance will be lopsided. All development certainly means the joining together of all forces of labour and capital and land. How is this going to be achieved if every person insists on keeping apart his 1/32 of an acre or his 25 or 50 rupees of capital and refuses to combine with his neighbour? These are aspects which the honourable House will have to consider.

Now, I am glad to be able to make an announcement. The House will be glad to learn that between the first day we met and today, the Director of Development has been able to sell a lakh of cubic feet of certain unused varieties of timber at a profit of 8 annas per cubic foot, with the result that we get about Rs. 50 thousand. I am mentioning this for the purpose of showing that, with proper care and proper utilisation of our resources and propaganda we *can* do a great deal. But, as I said, all this requires the co-operation of the people, and the conjoint action on the part of the people and the Government, to deflect the educational and psychological activities, into a region of practical usefulness rather than of theoretical disputation. I trust that, viewed in that light, the labours of this House will redound to the credit and prosperity of Travancore and to the glory of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal.

The House adjourned at 5-15 P. M. to meet again at 11 A. M., the next day.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION.

Wednesday, the 26th July 1939/10th Karkatakam 1114.

The Assembly met again in the Legislative Chamber, Eleven of the Clock, with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.I.E., in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi took the oath and signed the Rolls:—

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Statement, by caste, of Proverthicars.

45. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devi colam*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Proverthicars now in service?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The *statement required is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ൪൦ നു പാർവത്യകാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ എട്ടേമുക്കാൽ ലക്ഷത്തോളമുള്ള സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ഒരൊററ ആളെമാത്രമെ നിയമിച്ചുകാണുന്നുള്ളു. അവരെ നിയമിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണ് ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തിട്ടാണ് പാർവത്യകാരന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാറുള്ളത്. ഇപ്പോൾ വേറെവിധത്തിലും നിയമിക്കാമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ ക്രമേണ സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും പാർവത്യകാരന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: റവന്യൂദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ കുറെക്കാലം ആയി എങ്കിലും എട്ടേമുക്കാൽലക്ഷത്തോ

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* *Vide* Appendix I page 231.

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]

ളുമുള്ള സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നും ഒരാളെമാത്രം പാർവത്യകാരായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് അവർക്കു എഫിഷ്യൻസി ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണൊ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: അതുകൊണ്ടല്ല. സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കർ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ആദ്യകാലത്തു് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. അക്കാലത്തു് അവരുടെയിടയിൽ അതിനു് ആളില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: കത്തോലിക്കർക്കു് അതിനു് ഇഷ്ടമില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: അതിനുള്ള ആപ്പർറ്റ്യൂണിററി അവർക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നേയുള്ളു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ആപ്പർറ്റ്യൂണിററി എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ എന്താണു് അർത്ഥം ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കണമെന്നു് അവർക്കുതോന്നി അതിനു വന്നിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു് ആപ്പർറ്റ്യൂണിററി കിട്ടി എന്നു പറയാം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU. അന്നു് കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ആരും ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണൊ അവരെ നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു് ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: എന്നു് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: രണ്ടു മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അവരെ നിയമിച്ചതു് ഡയറക്റ്റ് റിക്രൂട്ടുമെൻറ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പാണൊ അതല്ല പിന്നീടാണൊ ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: പിന്നീടുള്ള നിയമനമാണു.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: പിന്നീടു് എത്രപേരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു് ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ പത്തുപേരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether there were applicants from the Nadars?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I submit to the House that applications were received by the Public Service Commissioner.

Appointments of Proverthicars.

46. * MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether a scheme has been prepared by them for proper communal representation among Proverthicars and whether the directions contained in the scheme have been followed in the appointments of Proverthicars made recently?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Yes.

Recruitment of Proverthicars to the Revenue Department.

47. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Land Revenue Commissioner has forwarded to Government, during the last two years, any recommendations, suggestions or reports in regard to the direct recruitment of Proverthicars to the Revenue Department and the examination qualifications to be possessed by persons thus recruited;

(*b*) if so, will they be pleased to lay a copy of the same on the table;

(*c*) whether they have passed any proceedings thereon with or without any alterations; if so, will they be pleased to lay a copy of the same on the table ·

(*d*) i. whether the Public Service Commissioner had, in accordance with that, published any notification in the Gazette inviting candidates for Proverthicar posts;

ii. if he has so notified in the Gazette, whether appointments have been made in accordance with it if so, the number of appointments made; and

iii. will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of persons appointed in the above manner; and

(*e*) i. whether, after publishing the notification in the Gazette inviting candidates as aforesaid, any changes in the matter of examination qualifications were made and a second notification inviting candidates was published;

ii. if so, whether appointments were made accordingly and the number of persons so appointed;

iii. will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of persons thus appointed; and

iv. if any changes have been made as regards the examination qualification of candidates, the nature in detail of the changes made?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes. Copy of *G. O. R. Dis. No. 380/38/Rev., dated 24-2-38 on the matter is laid on the table.

(*d*) i. Yes.

ii. No recruitment was made since the candidates who applied did not possess the required qualifications.

iii. This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*d*) ii.

(*e*) i. Yes.

ii. Yes. Ten candidates were recruited by the Public Service Commissioner and posted as probationary Proverthicars.

iii. The †statement required is laid on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix II (a). page 232

† *Vide* Appendix II (b). page 232

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.]

iv. The minimum qualifications fixed originally were as follows:—

1. E. S. L. C. with endorsement for College admission.

2. Certificate of having passed the examinations in Chain and Theodolite Survey.

3. Village Officer's Test.

The changes made relate only to the training in Chain and Theodolite Survey which was ordered to be imparted while on probation.

A foot-bridge near the Alwaye Railway Station.

48. * MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any petition has been sent to authorities by the public of Alwaye for the construction of a foot-bridge across the railway line to the south of the Alwaye Railway Station;

(*b*) whether any correspondence has been carried on by the P. W. D. with the Railway Company regarding the necessity of such a bridge;

(*c*) if so, its result;

(*d*) whether there was any correspondence by the P. W. D. with the Travancore Government regarding the construction of such a foot-bridge, if so, the stage at which it now stands;

(*e*) whether the school children residing on the western and eastern sides of the railway line have now to cross the line in order to reach the English High School and V. M. School on the opposite sides;

(*f*) whether those who travelled by that way during the close of Edavom 1113 (those who crossed the railway line) were arrested by the Railway Police and a considerable amount has been realised from them as fine by the Railway Company;

(*g*) whether they are aware of the number of those who were arrested and the total amount recovered from them; and

(*h*) if so, whether they will state the number of persons arrested and the amount realised in the shape of fine?

MR. S SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Railway Company does not accede to the proposal of an overbridge at their cost as two overbridges already exist at either side of the Station.

(*d*) Yes. The advisability of a foot bridge or a deviation road as an alternative is under consideration.

(*e*) The school children need not cross the Railway line. They can use the two existing over bridges at either end of the Railway Station.

(*f*) to (*h*) Government have no information on the points raised by the member.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ആലുവാ റെയിൽവേലയിനിൽക്കൂടി നടന്ന അനേകം ആളുകളെ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്തു എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി യാതൊരറിവുമില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജററു സമ്മേളനക്കാലത്തു് ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : അതിനെപ്പററി അറിയാൻ പാടില്ല.

Kottarakara Railway over-bridge.

49. * MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has been brought to the notice of the P. W. D. authorities that on account of the narrowness of the Kottarakara Railway over-bridge on the M. C. road and the curve of the road on either side of the bridge, the parapet of that bridge is generally being damaged by coming into contact with buses, lorries and other vehicles?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Yes.

Statement by caste of District Registrars and Registrars.

50. * MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the District Registrars and Registrars of the Registration Department, who are now in service?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : *The statement is laid on the table.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : വ്യ. രജിസ്ത്രാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നും മൂന്നു പേരെ മാത്രമെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ. ഇവർക്കും പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തുനിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണൊ ഇത്രകുറവായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: മൂന്നു പേരല്ല. നാലുപേർ ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അവയുടെ സംഖ്യ ഇത്രകുറഞ്ഞതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതിനു കാരണം പറയാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് കാരണം പറയാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലെന്നു് പറയുന്നു എന്നുപറയാമൊ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR . സാധാരണയായി കീഴിലുള്ള ക്ലാർക്കന്മാർക്കു് പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്താണു് നിയമിക്കാറുള്ളതു്.

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* *Vide* Appendix III page 235

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ക്ലാക്കന്മാരെ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിക്കാത്തതിന കത്തോലിക്കരാണൊ ഗവണ്മെൻറാണൊ കുററക്കാർ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇതു് ഇന്നും ഇന്നലയും നടന്നസംഗതികളല്ല. വളരെമുമ്പു് നടന്നതാണു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇപ്പോഠം മാത്രമെ കത്തോലിക്കരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മനസ്ഥിതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളു. എന്നാണോ ഇതിൽ നിന്നും ഞാൻ മനസിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്?

Statement by caste, of Sub-Registrars and District Registrars

51. * MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of Sub-Registrars and District Registrars?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The *statement is laid on the table.

Staff in each of the Sub-Registry Offices.

52. * MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the Sub-Registry Offices of Trivandrum, Attingal, Kottarakara, Chenganaur, Aranmula, Thiruvalla, Kottayam, Quilon and Vaikom?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The † statement is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : തിരുവനന്തപുരം, ആററിങ്ങൽ, കൊട്ടാരക്കര, ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ, ആറൻമുള, തിരുവല്ല, കോട്ടയം, കൊല്ലം, വയ്ക്കം എന്നീ സബ് രജിസ്റ്റർ കച്ചേരികളിലുള്ള സ്റ്റാഫിൻെറ ഒരു പട്ടികയാണ് ഇവിടെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പുലയ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഒരാളെയും അവിടെ എങ്ങും നിയമിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്തെന്നു് പറയാമൊ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ബാലരാമപുരം രജിസ്റ്റർ കച്ചേരിയിൽ ഒരു പുലയനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Railway between Kottarakara and Alwaye.

53. * MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to open a Railway line between Kottarakara and Alwaye?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

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* Vide Appendix IV page 236

† *Vide* Appendix V page 237

Registry of Thodiyoor Vattakayal.

54. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Thiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the year in which the Thodiyoor Vattakayal (തൊടിയൂർ വട്ടക്കായൽ) in Thazhava pakuthi, Karunagapalli taluk was registered in the names of highest bidders in public auction;

(*b*) the total area thus registered and the Sirkar tax due thereon,

(*c*) the facilities afforded by Government for cultivating the area;

(*d*) whether the shutter constructed by Government for preventing the inflow of water into the area was rendered useless on account of wrong location and flimsy construction;

(*e*) the distance between the Anayadi *thodu* (ആനയടിത്തോട്) and the Thodiyoor Vattakayal and the present condition of the new *thodu* connecting both;

(*f*) the total length of Anayadi *thodu*;

(*g*) whether Anayadi *thodu* touches Adoor town on the east and Karunagapalli town (കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി) on the west;

(*h*) whether there are encroachments on the Anayadi *Thodu poramboke* by the holders of the neighbouring lands and, if so, the steps hitherto taken for its restoration by the authorities concerned;

(*i*) whether the P. W. D. or the Irrigation Department has taken any steps for improving the Anayadi *thodu* and the new *thodu* connecting it with the Thodiyoor Vattakayal; and

(*j*) whether the Anayadi *thodu* is being used both for navigation and irrigation purposes?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) 1085 M. E.

(*b*) 173 acres and Rs. 456-15-4 respectively.

(*c*) At the time of registry, an extent of 10 acres and 80 cents of *Kayal* poramboke and another extent of 10 acres were reserved by Government for a drainage channel and tank for the use of men and cattle. A new *thodu* has since been constructed connecting Anayadi *Thodu* with the Thodiyoor Vattakayal.

(*d*) The shutter is now useless.

(*e*) Half a mile; the new *thodu* is reported to be shallow and hence the water from the *kayal* cannot be easily forced into the Anayadi *thodu* for irrigation purposes.

(*f*) Twenty four miles.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) The one encroachment on the *thodu* in the Kunnathur taluk was removed. The Tahsildar, Karunagapalli, has directed the L. R. M. staff of his taluk to verify whether there are any encroachments on the *thodu* in his taluk.

(*i*) Yes.

(*j*) Yes.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the Government when this shutter was constructed?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: About three years ago.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the Government when this shutter has become useless?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Within one year after construction of the shutter owing to extraordinary floods.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the steps subsequently taken by Government to make it beneficial to the ryots?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Estimates are being prepared for works to remedy the defects.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: How long as it since the Tahsildar, Karunagapalli was asked to report on the matter?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO; He was asked to report about the encroachments.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether any action has been taken by the Tahsildar concerned with regard to this matter?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: The report has been forwarded to the Chief Engineer.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the Government whether the Chief Engineer has inspected this place and made any report to Government with regard to the improvement of this thodu?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: A report has been made by the Chief Engineer.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the action taken by Government on that report?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Government have ordered that further steps should be taken and estimates prepared.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the Government whether the Division Peishkar, Quilon has made a report to the Government with regard to the improvement of this thodu?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: He has submitted a report.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the Division Peishkar, Quilon has personally inspected this thodu and become convinced of the importance of this thodu?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: He has said that he has inspected the place.

District Court at Mavelikara.

55. * **MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representations from the people of Mavelikara for the establishment of a District Court at that place; and

(*b*) if so, what action was taken on it?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The question is under consideration.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether Government have felt the necessity for a District Court at Mavelikara-

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Government are considering the question.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the Laws Delays Commissioner has recommended for the District Court at Mavelikara?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the High Court is of that opinion?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: They are against it.

PRESIDENT: I am rather surprised at the Legal Remembrancer's answering questions in this way. Communications between the heads of Departments and the Government are confidential.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know how long will it take to come to a decision in the matter?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The matter is under consideration and in view of the impending bill about the Debt Conciliation Scheme the final decision of the question has been postponed for the present.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the recommendation of the Laws Delays Commissioner was once accepted by the Government?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: It has not yet been accepted.

Supply of water for Kanni Crop.

56. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Colachel channel, Cheramangalam Major Channel and Cheramangalam Minor Channel were supplied with any water for raising the cultivation for the Kanni Crop of 1114;

(*b*) whether the lands fed by these channels remained fallow during the said season;

(*c*) whether the owners of these lands applied for remission of tax of water for that season;

(*d*) whether these applications have been disposed of and

(*e*) if so, how?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Water was given intermittently.

(*b*) Some of these lands were cultivated and others left fallow for want of water.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Remission was sanctioned for the lands affected by *Karivu*. No remission was sanctioned for lands left *Tharisu* as *Tharisu* remission is not allowable under the Remission Rules to the Kalkulam taluk?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : May I know whether Government has power to grant remission apart from the rules laid thereunder?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Government may, in certain cases, make exceptions.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR ; May I know whether there were representations from the people to this effect?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : The Answer is given under part (c)

Sanskrit Colleges and Schools.

57 ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of Government Sanskrit Colleges and Government Sanskrit Schools in the State on 15-10-1114 ;

(*b*) the number and names of the recognised Sanskrit schools and colleges conducted by private agencies in the State on 15-10-1114 ;

(*c*) the number and name of such recognised Sanskrit colleges and schools for which grant-in-aid is given by Government and the amount of grant-in-aid given to each of such Sanskrit schools and colleges ; and

(*d*) the total amount of grant-in-aid given by Government to the recognised Sanskrit schools and colleges conducted by private agencies during the school year 1113-1114 ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*) :

(*a*) Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

(*b*) There are no private colleges. The names of private Sanskrit Schools are noted below :—

1.	Pullayil S. K. V. Sanskrit School	Chirayinkil taluk.
2.	Ezhukone Vivekodayam	Kottarakara
3.	Kuzhikal Edavaga Jnanamrithavarshini	Do.
4.	Kayila Sanskrit School	Do.
5.	Thrikannamankal	Do.
6.	Avaneeswaram	Pathanapuram
7.	Quilon S. N. V.	Quilon.
8.	Njarakal S. N. V.	Do.
9.	Chathanoor S. N. V.	Do.
10.	Adoor N. S. S.	Kunnathoor.
11.	Guhanandapurom	Karunagapally.
12.	Changankulangara S. R. V.	Do.
13.	Mannarasala	Karthigapally.
14.	Koipallikaranma	Mavelikara.
15.	Chennithala South	Do.
16.	Vallikunnom	Do.
17.	Thazhakara	Do.
18.	Parampuzha S. G. V. Sanskrit School	Quilon.

19.	Punnakulom S. N. T. V.	Karunagapally.
20.	Muthukulom K. V.	Karthigapally.
21.	Chathurthiakari	Ambalapuzha.
22.	Anaprambal	Do.
23.	Kannampallibhagom	Karthigapally taluk.
24.	Munro Island V. S.	Quilon.
25.	Pourastyakalalayam, Pullad	Thiruvalla
26.	S. N. V. Sanskrit School, Thirumulapuram	Do.
27.	N. S. S. Sanskrit School, Konni	Pathanamthitta.
28.	Prabodhachandrodayam Sanskrit School, Ranni	Do.
29.	St. Thomas Sanskrit School, Perunad	Do.
30.	Hariharavilasom Sanskrit School, Kodukulanji, Karode	Thiruvalla.
31.	Kuttamperoor S. V. S. V.	Do.
32.	Aryabharathi Vidya Mandir, Omalloor	Pathanamthitta.
33.	Adwaitasramom Sanskrit School, Alwaye	Kunnathunad.
34.	Brahmanandodayam Sanskrit School, Kalady.	Do.

		Rs.	Ch.	C.	
(c) 1.	Ezhukone Vivekodayam Sanskrit School ...	60	0	0	per mensem.
2.	Kuzhikal Edavaga Jnanamritha Varshini ...	60	0	0	Do.
3.	Guhanandapurom ...	67	24	0	Do.
4.	Njarakal S. N. V. ...	82	14	0	Do.
5.	Chathanoor S. N. V. ..	35	0	0	Do.
6.	Adoor N. S. S. ...	60	0	0	Do.
7.	Changankulangara S. R. V. ...	67	14	0	Do.
8.	Mannarasala ...	80	0	0	Do.
9.	Avaneeswaram ...	35	0	0	Do.
10.	Chennithala South ...	30	0	0	Do.
11.	Koilpallikaranma ...	75	0	0	Do.
12.	Vallikunnom ...	30	0	0	Do.
13.	Quilon S. N. V. ...	55	0	0	Do.
14.	Kuttamperoor S. V. S. V. ...	30	0	0	Do.
15.	Aryabharathividya Mandir ...	35	0	0	Do.
16.	Adwaitasramom ...	80	0	0	Do.
17.	Brahmanandodayam School, Kalady ...	37	14	0	Do.

(d) Rs. 920 per mensem.

Mulakkulam bridge.

58 *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : Will the Government be pleased to state how long it is since the Mulakkulam bridge in the Vaikom taluk was dismantled; and whether they are aware of the urgent necessity of constructing it ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : 6 years—No.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഈ പാലം അവിടെ പണികഴിപ്പിച്ചിട്ട് എത്ര കൊല്ലമായിരിക്കുമെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : ഉദ്ദേശം മുപ്പതു വർഷം ആയിരിക്കുമെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : മുപ്പതുകൊല്ലത്തിനു മുമ്പ് ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഈ പാലം ഒരിക്കൽ കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു തോന്നാനുണ്ടായ കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : ആ റോഡ് ഒരു വില്ലേജ് റോഡ് മാത്രമാണ്. മുമ്പ് അവിടെ ഒരു ഫുട്ബ്രിഡ്ജ് മാത്രമെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഈ പാലത്തിന്റെ പണിക്കായി ൧൧൧൩-ൽ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരുന്നോ എന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, പായിൻറ് ആഫ് ആർഡർ ഒരു മെമ്പറോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നകാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല എന്ന് പറയുന്നതു ശരിയാണൊ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : ൧൧൧൩-ലെ ബഡ്ജററ് നോക്കാതെ അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞതു്

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI : May I know whether any estimate has been prepared for reconstructing the bridge ?

MR. S SESHA AIYAR : An estimate has been prepared for the reconstruction of the bridge costing about Rs. 10,200.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI : May I know whether the Government are aware that people are put to very great inconvenience ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : To some extent. There is a ferry service at the place.

Assignment of puduval lands to Varnavas.

59 *MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any applications in the name of the Varnava community for assignment of puduval lands to Varnavas who have no lands for habitation?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: വണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും സൗജന്യമായി ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വല്ല മെമ്മോറിയലുകളും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: അതിലേക്കു അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് തയാറാണോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് വിരോധമില്ല.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് അതു് കിട്ടുമെന്നു ആശിക്കാൻ വകയുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: അപേക്ഷ അയക്കാൻ പറയണം.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 45.

Statement by caste of Proverthicars now in service in the Land Revenue Department

A.	*Hindu*	
	1. Brahmin	21
	2. Nair	300
	3. Other caste Hindu	48
	4. Kammala	1
	5. Nadar	1
	6. Ezhava	6
	7. Cheramar	...
	8. Other Hindu	4
B.	*Muslim*	2
C.	*Christians*	
	1. Jacobite	14
	2. Marthomite	3
	3. Syriac Catholic	1
	4. Latin Catholic	...
	5. South India United Church	1
	6. Other Christians	1

Appendix II(*a*).

Vide **Answer to Question No. 47.**

Copy of G. O. R. Dis No. 380/83/Rev., dated 24th February 1938.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

Letter No. G. C. 82/38, dated 24-1-38 from the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner forwarding a scheme for the recruitment of Proverthicars.

ORDER R. DIS. No. 380/38/ REVENUE.
DATED TRIVANDRUM, 24TH FEBRUARY 1938.

The question of fixing a certain proportion of Proverthicars' vacancies for direct recruitment has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. Of late, a large number of cases of misappropriation of Sirkar money by Proverthicars were reported to Government and it was thought necessary to find out ways and means as to how chances of such misappropriations could be minimised. Government however expected some improvement in the existing state of affairs by the recruitment of a better class of men as Proverthicars when the Public Service Commissioner selected candidates for recruitment. In the Public Service Recruitment Rules, the post of Proverthicars is included in Schedule I B among appointments which may be made either by direct recruitment or by promotion. But so far, no direct recruitment to the cadre of Proverthicars has been made as no definite principles have been laid down in the matter.

There was a cut motion at the last Budget Session of the Assembly to discuss the question of recruitment of Proverthicars. In the course of his reply to the cut motion, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner gave an assurance to the House on behalf of Government, that a scheme providing for direct recruitment of a certain percentage of Proverthicars would be prepared and submitted to Government for their consideration. With his letter read above, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner has now forwarded to Government the scheme promised by him. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner suggests in the scheme that 50 per cent. of the vacancies arising in the cadre of Proverthicars may thereafter be filled by direct recruitment and 50 per cent. by promotion of Accountants. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner has also suggested that the appointment of Accountants, now placed in the Intermediate Division under the Public Service Recruitment Rules, may be brought down to the Lower Division in consideration of the low status and pay attached to the post.

Government have carefully considered the scheme submitted by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner and they are convinced that it is necessary to effect a radical change in the present system of recruitment to the cadre of Proverthicars so that it may be

possible to have in that cadre, in course of time, a set of men of efficiency and character. In view to secure that end Government are pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the matter of recruitment of Proverthicars :—

(1) The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner has recommended that 50 per cent. of Proverthicars' vacancies may be filled by direct recruitment and 50 per cent. by promotion of Accountants Government however consider it is unfair to deny half of the vacancies on a sudden to those who are in service as Accountants. Government accordingly direct that 1/3 of the Proverthicars' vacancies arising hereafter may be filled by direct recruitment and the remaining 2/3 by promotion of deserving Accountants.

(2) The number of Proverthicars to be directly recruited for the next five years will be fixed at 10 per year. (1 for the Devicolam Division and 3 for each of the other three Divisions).

(3) The selection will be made by the Public Service Commissioner under the Rules for recruitment to the Intermediate Division of Public Service.

(4) The minimum qualification for recruitment will be English School Leaving Certificate Examination with eligibility for college admission and Certificates of having passed examinations in Chain and Theodolite Survey and Village Officer's Test.

(5) The selected candidates will be appointed as probationers and paid Rs. 18 per mensem for a period of six months.

(6) The probationers will be given training as follows :—

(*a*) for three months in a Pakuthi Cutcherry assisting the Proverthicar in his regular and normal work, besides writing up all the accounts in the Pakuthi during the period.

(*b*) for three months in a taluk office doing intensive work in the D. C. B. Section and studying the methods of preparing D. C. B. returns, dealing with papers relating to the sale of movable and immovable properties under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, etc.

( ) After training, the Probationers will be appointed to permanent vacancies of Proverthicars. In case there are no permanent vacancies, they will be posted to long-term, temporary or acting vacancies replacing officiating hands. During the probationary period, the vacancies in the cadre of Proverthicars reserved for direct recruitment will be filled only by officiating promotion of Accountants.

(8) On confirmation, the selected candidates will be paid the minimum pay of the post, viz., Rs. 18 per mensem. In regard to the question of promoting to the clerical line deserving Proverthicars Government do not consider it necessary to lay down any hard and fast rules. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner and the Division Peishkars may promote efficient and deserving Proverthicars to the clerical line provided they are fit to be so promoted.

(9) The above scheme will be tried tentatively for a period of five years.

The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner's suggestion that the post of Accountants may be included in the Lower Division of Public Service does not commend itself to Government. This question was considered very carefully at the time of the issue of the G. O. on Public Service Recruitment and it was then decided that on account of the important character of the work and responsibilities devolving on Proverthicars and Accountants they should not be included in the Lower Division along with peons, attenders, copyists and others, whose duties do not involve any special skill, but should be brought into the Intermediate Division along with other skilled workers of the Public Service. Government do not consider it necessary to make any alteration in the existing arrangement and they order accordingly.

By Order,
N. KUNJAN PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.
The Financial Secretary to Government.
The Account Officer through the Financial Secretary to Government.
The Public Service Commissioner.
The General Section.

Appendix II. (*b*)

Vide Answer to Question No. 47.

Statement, by caste, of the Candidates recruited for the posts of Proverthicars.

Brahmin	...
Nayar	5
Other Caste Hindu	...
Kammalas	...
Nadars	...
Ezhavas	1
Pulayas (Cheramar)	...
Other Hindu	...
Muslims	...
Jacobite	...
Marthomite	1
Syriac Catholic	...
Latin Catholic	...
S. I. U. Church	1
Other Christians	2
Total	10

Appendix III.

Vide **Answer to question No. 50.**

Statement, by caste, of District Registrars and Sub-Registrars as it stood on the 1st Mithunam 1114.

	District Registrars	Sub-Registrars	
		Permanent.	Acting.
A. Hindu			
1. Brahmin ...	...	10	...
2. Nayar ...	1	24	5
3. Other caste Hindu ...	1	7	...
4. Kammala ...	...	...	...
5. Nadar ...	...	...	1
6. Ezhava ...	...	4	1
7. Cheramar (Pulaya) ...	...	...	...
8. Other Hindu ...	...	3	...
B. Muslim ...	...	3	1
C. Christian			
1. Jacobite ...	...	18	
2. Marthoma ...	1	6	...
3 Syriac Catholic ...	...	3	1
4. Latin Catholic ...	...	2	...
5. S. I. U. C. ...	...	2	...
6. Other Christian ...	...	2	...
	3	79	9

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 51.

Statement, by caste, of District Registrars and Sub-Registrars, as it stood on the 1st Mithunam 1114.

	District Registrars.	*Sub-Registrars.* *Permanent*	*Acting.*
A. Hindu			
1. Brahmin	...	10	...
2. Nayar	1	24	5
3. Other Caste Hindu	1	7	...
4. Kammala	...	...	...
5. Nadar	...	...	1
6. Ezhava	...	4	1
7. Cheramer (Pulaya)	...	...	...
8. Other Hindu	...	3	...
B. Muslim.	...	3	1
C. Christian.			
1. Jacobite	...	13	...
2. Marthoma	1	6	...
3. Syriac Catholic	...	3	1
4. Latin Catholic	...	2	...
5. S. I. U. C.	...	2	...
6. Other Christian		2	...
	3	79	9

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 52

Statement, by caste, of the staff in the Sub-Registry Offices mentioned below.

Community.	Trivandrum Prl.	Trivandrum Addl.	Attingal	Kottarakara.	Chengannur.	Aranmula.	Tiruvella Prl.	Tiruvella Addl.	Kottayam Prl.	Kottayam Addl.	Quilon Prl.	Quilon Addl.	Vaikom.
A Hindu													
Brahmin	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Nair	10	8	5	7	4	3	3	2	2	3	6	6	7
Kammala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Nadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ezhava	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other Hindu	..	1	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
B Muslim													
C Christian													
Jacobite	...	..	...	1	4	...	2	2	4	3	..	...	...
Marthomite	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Syriac													
Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

PRESIDENT: I have received notice from—for the adjournment of the business of the house for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, *viz.*, the alarm and unrest, created among the public, due to the alleged ill-treatment meted out to the prisoners in the Central Jail causing the sudden death of one of them just after the alleged quarrel between them and the jail authorities on Monday, the 8th Karkadagom 1114.

Mr. Chief Secretary, how does the position stand now?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, I have already explained to the House yesterday what actually happened. The Medical Certificate and the Postmortem Certificate are expected today. The matter is sub-judice.

PRESIDENT: Has any case been registered?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes, a case has been registerd by the Police and the matter is under investigation.

PRESIDENT: As the matter is under investigation and the Police have registered a case, the matter is sub-judice and it is hoped that the investigation will bring all the facts to light. The matter being sub-judice, I rule the adjournment motion out of order.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

Demand I—Land Revenue and Taxes on Income.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 10,51,949 under Demand I—Land Revenue and Taxes on Income.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1. The object of my motion is, as is stated, "To discuss the desirability of relieving the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner of his duties as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies so as to make mistravelling more beneficial to the tax-payers in the State," Sir, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Department, is no doubt, one of the most important branches of the administration of the State and also the biggest Department. It is seen from the Administration Report for the year 1113 that even a full time Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner was able to be in camp only for 90 days during the year. It is the supreme duty of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by virtue of his travelling to be convinced of the actual needs and sufferings of the ryots in the State. Sir, he has, during his travel as at present circumstanced to perform duties in three different capacities, that is to say, one in the capacity of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner and another in the capacity of the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies. I am given to understand that he has been asked to discharge the duties of an arbitrator also in a very serious dispute involving the interests of Government to a very great extent. Therefore my submission, Sir, is that his travelling has not resulted in any substantial benefit to the tax-peayers in the State. Personally speaking, I have no reason to doubt the honesty or correctness of the present Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner. But, Sir, I am in possession of certain documents which will tend to show that very serious scandals are rampant about his appointment as the arbitrator in that dispute.

PRESIDENT: In what manner?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: That is to say that his appointment may not be quite conducive to the safeguarding of the interests involved in the matter of Government. I do not wish to express in detail all what I heard because I do not personally believe them and because it may not be fair on my part to definitely base my arugument solely on hearsay informations.

PRESIDENT: The honourable Member should realise that when a charge of this kind is levelled against any officer either the honourable member is to take the responsibility of the charge or not to do so. The honourable member cannot say that he bases his charge on certain rumours or certain statement disown the responsibility for those statements because it would obviously place the officer concerned on the Government in a difficult position. Assuming for a moment that those charges are subs'antial then Government have done wrong in entrusting that responsible work to an officer of that kind. But if those charges are wrong they must be repelled. To level such charges against an officer on rumours would be most embarassing to the officer concerned and to the Government. An experienced member like Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai surely should know that.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I too, am in a position to relaise all what you have started, Sir,

PRESIDENT: One thing more I may say in this connection. If His Highness's Government is to take cognizance of such rumours about an officer or to take action on memorials or petitions received against such officer without ascertaining facts I do not know where it will land us.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I believe that the present Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner has not sufficient legal qualification to tackle the most intricate questions of law and fact involved in the dispute. So I wanted to avail myself of this opportunity to bring this fact to the pointed attention of Government.

MR M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know the nature of the dispute and the parties concerned?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I am glad to answer that question. The nature of the dispute is with regard to the title and ownership of an extensive area of very valuable land belonging to Government to which the other party is attempting to lay some claims. The dispute is between Government on one side and Mr. Palamatom Thomas of Kottayam on the other.

PRESIDENT: It was a case in which both the Government and Dr. Thomas consented to have Mr. Ramachandra Rao as arbitrator.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: That is the information. So my request to Government is to see that scandals are avoided if possible under any circumstance.

PRESIDENT: How does it arise under T. A. to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, during his travels as Registrar of Co-operative Societies the present Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner who is appointed as the arbitrator of the

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

said dispute stays with Mr. Thomas instead of travelling in those parts of the State for inspecting the working of the Co-operative Societies and make Societies feel their duties and responsibilities and the effect of his circuit.

To make my position more clear, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner while on circuit may go to Kottayam and he may be rather inclined to stay with Dr. Thomas in his bungalow without going out for effective inspection works.

PRESIDENT: Why should he stay?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: That is the information Sir, and it is for the Land Revenue Commissioner to enlighten us with regard to the purpose for which he stays at the Doctor's.

PRESIDENT: Have you verified that information?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: That is what the information which I was able to gather.

PRESIDENT: Is the honourable member responsible for his statement?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, for my moral satisfaction I verified the information and I hold myself responsible for my statement?

PRESIDENT: Very well.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: So my submission is that it would be better to appoint one of the High Court Judges as arbitrator in the dispute.

PRESIDENT: Order, Order. I can well understand the argument to the effect that the labours of some officer in connection with an arbitration are so engrossing that it may leave him little time to look to other works. But to suggest that some other officer should be appointed comes under a separate discussion on the desirability of relieving the Income Tax Commissioner of the duties of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I will stop there:

PRESIDENT: The honourable member should have stopped much earlier.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, another point which I want to mention in this connection is that if he is retained as a full time Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner it would have been certainly possible for him to go on circuit at least once to Thiruvella which is my constituency and find out the real necessity for the creation of a Separate Chengannur taluk. Because he has to work in three different capacities he has not yet been able to devote so much attention in matters like this. Sir, it is a very long time since representations have been submitted to Government for the creation of separate Chengannur taluk. At least a separate sub-treasury should be established at Chengannur. Thiruvella is the biggest taluk in the State in point of the number of pakuthies. The present Thiruvalla taluk consist of 27 pakuthies.

PRESIDENT : I find on a perusal of the paper before me that this matter has been dealt with separately. I also find another cut motion regarding Chengannur. I would advise the honourable member to confine himself to the question of overwork for the Land Revenue Commissioner.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In principle also Sir, the investing of the duties of two departmental heads with one and the same officer especially with the head of a very big Department is detrimental to the interests of the ryots and to the interests of the Government as well. So, it is high time for the Government to relieve the the present Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner of his duties as Registrar of Co-operative Societies. As regards the qualification of the present Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies also I do not wish to mention anything now as I may get an opportunity for doing it when we come to that Department. With these words I move my motion for the unanimous acceptance of the House.

MR. KESAVA PANICKER: Is the Land Revenue Commissioner to hear revenue cases?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I am not going to answer that question.

MR. S. GOVINDA PILLAI: Sir, I would support the motion before the House. I would like to point out in this connection that the Co-operative Department is an important one, and as such the head of that department should be one who is specially qualified to fill that post. If I am correct, I think the present Financial Secretary was deputed to study the working of the Co-operative movement in other parts of British India before he took charge as Registrar of that department. At this time when the Co-operative Department is passing through a crisis it is better to appoint a person who has got a thorough working knowledge of the movement. Instead of doing that to entrust the head of major department of the State with the work is not conducive to the progress of the movement, or to the efficient working of his own department.

If the Land Revenue Commissioner is sufficiently vigilant he would have to go to all the pakuthies to be in touch with the taxpayers to know definitely what their real needs are and how the tax is collected from them. For this he will get no time so long as he is entrusted with the two fold duties. Sir, the manner in which tax is collected is most deplorable. The proverthicars remain in their offices and expect that the taxpayers should go to them and pay their dues. It is for the proverthicar to go and collect the taxes from house to house. If the Land Revenue Commissioner had sufficient time he could have gone to all the pakuthies and see for himself how the taxes are paid and whether the ryots are really capable of paying all that. With these few words I support the motion before the House.

MR. P. S. MUHAMOD : സർ, മി. വേലായുധൻപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതു് റവന്യു വകുപ്പിലെ അധിപനു അതിലെ നിയമങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വേണ്ട പരിജ്ഞാനമില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിചാരംകൊണ്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു താൽപ്പര്യങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ അദ്ദേഹം അലസത കാണിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള വിചാരം കൊണ്ടോ അല്ല. ഈ രണ്ടു സംഗതികളിലും അദ്ദേഹം മററുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപ്പോലെ തന്നെ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവനും ഗവണ്മെൻറു താൽപ്പര്യങ്ങളെ പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഉൽസാഹമുള്ളവനുമാണെന്നുള്ള വിചാരക്കാരനാണു ഞാൻ. ഇതിനു പുറമെ പരസ്പരസഹായ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള പരിജ്ഞാനമൊ, അവയെപ്പററി മനസിലാക്കാനുള്ള കെൽപ്പോ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള വിചാരംകൊണ്ടുമല്ല ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറല്ല ഇതിനെക്കാൾ വലിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൂടി ഭരിക്കത്തക്ക കരുത്തും ശേഷിയും സംഗതികൾ ഗ്രഹിക്കാനുള്ള സാമർത്ഥ്യവുമുണ്ട്. ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറ് കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജററു സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്നുംമനസിലായതു പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിൻെറ നില വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായ വിധത്തിലാണെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒന്നുകിൽ അവയെ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണം, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പൂർവാധികം ഭംഗിയാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു സൂചനയായിരുന്നു എന്നാണു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് അധഃപതിക്കുവാനുള്ള കാരണം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെ അപ്രാപ്തിയാണൊ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMOD : അതു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുവരുമ്പോൾ മനസിലാകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ പരിഷ്കരിപ്പിച്ചു് മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുവരണമെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻതന്നെ അതിലേക്കു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അതിൻെറ എല്ലാ വിവരങ്ങളേയും നല്ലവണ്ണം പഠിച്ചു് മേലാലെങ്കിലും നല്ല നിലയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ വേണ്ട ശ്രമം ചെയ്യത്തക്ക സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ജോസഫ്കുഞ്ഞു് ഇതിനു മുൻപുണ്ടായിരുന്ന അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറയൊ അലസതകൊണ്ടല്ലേ ഈ രീതിയിൽ എത്തി

യതു് എന്നു ചോദിച്ചു. ഇതിനുമുൻപിരുന്ന അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരേയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനേയും തമ്മിൽ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരും ഇതിനു കുററക്കാരല്ല എന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നവനാണു് ഞാൻ. പിന്നെ മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിനു വന്ന അപജയം ഇവിടെയും വന്നു എന്നേയുള്ളു. ഈ അപജയത്തിന്റെ കാരണം മനസിലാക്കുകയും അതു പരിഹരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്കയെന്നുള്ളതാണു് ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യം.

ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുതന്നെ ഏററവും വലുതായ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കായി പലതും പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ട പല സംഗതികളും റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ എന്ന നിലയിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനിരിക്കേ പരസ്പരസഹായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൂടി അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ചുമലിൽവച്ചാൽ അതു് കാര്യക്ഷമമായി ഭരിക്കാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വന്നേക്കാം. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെയും കോവാപ്പറേററിവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെയും വിജയകരമായ പുരോഗതിക്കുവേണ്ടി ഇവ രണ്ടിനും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയാണു നല്ലതെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസം എനിക്കുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the motion. In opposing it I have two main reasons to mention. Of course I do not for one moment dispute the fact that the Co-operative Department is a big department, and I do not minimise its importance. Yet, this Department at its present stage can be safely entrusted to the charge of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. I understand from the speeches of various honourable members who supported the motion that the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner lacks that knowledge in co-operation which is essential to an officer who is to control and guide that department. Sir, I may, in this connection state that the principle and the object of the Co-operative Movement is not new or very difficult to understand. The important principles of the movement can easily be understood by any painstaking officer in one or two months and they can be gathered from any text book on the subject. That does not require any particular technical skill or scientific knowledge. At best what is essentially wanted is that real frame mind for co-operation, and an heart to heart sympathy with the people. If that is guaranteed co-operative principles can be understood and worked up successfully. And we heard yesterday from the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner that except for a couple of hundred societies all the rest numbering about 1,400 deserve to be liquidated at once. That is what he gathered from the working of the societies. Only about a couple of hundred societies which are mostly noncredit societies

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

deserve to exist and all the others are to be liquidated and wound up without delay. In South Travancore also there are societies that deserve to be liquidated. As Land Revenue Commissioner in his tour in South Travancore he has had occasion to visit almost all the societies in the South and I found that it was very easy for him to understand how the Co-operative societies in our rural parts are working, and he was able to distinguish between good and bad societies. Therefore he is in every way fit to be in charge of this Department. Further it saves money for his tour expenses and travelling allowances as it would otherwise cost allowances for two officers, one for the Registrar and the other for the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. I hope Hon. members will bear this aspect of the question that tax payers money should not be frittered away in unnecessary expenditure.

Here is a very desirable policy of retrenchment. If there is any possibility of a Registrar being appointed at this stage, I will on those grounds oppose it. I am well experienced in co-operative movement. I know that all that is necessary is the creation of co-operative spirit in the minds of the public and not (scientific or technical knowledge) in the officer. Ofcourse the officer has got to be patriotic and sympathetic. If the idea is to safeguard the interests of the public fund, I do not think that this House will support this motion, as it is a matter of avoidable expenditure.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Sir, I wish to make a few observations and it is in the light of the statement made by the Dewan President in the joint session of the Assembly and Council. It was stated by the Dewan President that the idea is to see that the Agricultural Department and the Co-perative Department are worked in such a way as to uplift the agricultural and rural population and if the agricultural and Co-operative sections do not serve these purposes, it is high time that these two sections are removed from the list. I may observe here that if the idea of the mover of this motion is that by taking away the Co-operative Department from the control of the present Land Revenue Commissioner, it is to see that the Co-perative Department is to work in conjenction with the Agricultural Department so that the nationbuilding programme of the Government as envisaged by the Dewan-President is to be brought into effect immediately I am one with the mover. If that is not the view, I may suggest that there is no necessity for taking away this Department from the hands of the Land Revenue Commissioner at present. We know as a matter of fact, Sir, that the problem of the rural population is most vital to the nation, that agriculture has fallen far below expectations and that intensive cultivation is to be resorted to and that cultivation on co-operative basis has to be adopted on account of the piecemeal division of the land in the country and that credit on co-operative basis has to be extended to the peasants so that cultivation may be done on more profitable lines. These are the useful and high schemes that the Government have in view when it has been observed by the Dewan-President, that the Government

mean by improving the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments to rebuild the countryside and relieve the agricultural classes of their present deplorable condition. If that is the view of the mover of this motion, I may very gladly support him. If that is not the idea, if we are going simply to take away the Co-operative Department from the hands of the present Land Revenue Commissioner and entrust it to some other individual and give him a high pay and then do nothing else then certainly it will amount to a waste of the State's money.

Sir, with regard to the present Commissioner, I have not a word against him. He is quite capable of discharging the duties that are now entrusted to him. But still, considering the needs of the country, if you have the good of the people at heart, it is necessary that the Co-operative Department is separated from the Land Revenue Department so that the Co-operative Department along with the Agricultural Department are worked in such a way as to produce the effect that has been envisaged by the Dewan-President in his speech.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ നിർവ്യാജം വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. പരസ്പരസഹായ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ പരിതാപകരം തന്നെയാണു്. അതിനെ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശമായിരിക്കണം ഉപക്ഷേപകർത്താവിനുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഉദ്ദേശം സഫലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഈ വകുപ്പു് റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിനോടു് സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചു് ഒരദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ വയ്ക്കുന്നതാണു് ഉത്തമമായ മാർഗ്ഗം. ഓരോ കോവാപ്പറേറിവു് സംഘങ്ങളും പണം കൊടുക്കൽ വാങ്ങൽ ചെന്നവയാണു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കുജനങ്ങൾക്കു തൊഴിൽപരമായ പുരോഗതി ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഈ സംഘങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പണം വാങ്ങിച്ചു് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ചില സംഘങ്ങളിൽ ചില അസ്വസ്ഥതയും ഭിന്നിപ്പും ഇന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ പരിതസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ജനങ്ങളെ യോജിപ്പിച്ചു് അസ്വസ്ഥതയെ പരിഹരിച്ചു് നല്ല വഴിയിൽ തൊഴിൽപരമായ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽകൂടി പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘങ്ങളെ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പററിയ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനോടും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടും ചേർന്നാണു് ഇന്നു ഈ വകുപ്പിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെചെയ്തതു വളരെ ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വമായ ഒരേർപ്പാടാണു്. നേരേമറിച്ചു് ഇതിലേക്കു് പ്രത്യേകം ഒരദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെവെച്ചു ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വമായ ഒരു നയമല്ല. പരസ്പരസഹായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ കീഴിൽ ഉപാദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടു

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen]
മെൻറിലും ആഫീസ് ജോലി നിവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു മാനേജരുണ്ട്. ഇതിനുപുറമെ പേഷ്കാർമാർ, തഹശീൽദാർമാർ, ഇവർ അവരവരുടെ അതിർത്തിക്കകത്തുള്ള റവന്യൂ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകയും ചെയ്യും. മുൻപു റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ എന്നൊരു ഉദ്യോഗം തന്നെയില്ലായിരുന്നു. അന്നു ദേവസ്വം കാര്യങ്ങൾ അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ട ഭാരവും റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നാകട്ടെ ദേവസ്വം ജോലി റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, അസിസ്റ്റൻറു പേഷ്കാർ എന്ന് ഒരുദ്യോഗം റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതിനുപുറമെ മുൻപ് പേഷ്ക്കാരന്മാരായിരുന്ന റവന്യൂമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ. ഇന്ന് ഒരു റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ കൂടിയുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ജോലി പണ്ടത്തെക്കാൾ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്; ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൂടിയിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഇതിനു പുറമെ ഇന്നു പണ്ടത്തെക്കാൾ സഞ്ചാരസൗകര്യം വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കാരണങ്ങളെല്ലാംകൊണ്ട് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർക്കു കോവാപ്പറേററിവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ നയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നുകാണാം. ഇന്നത്തെ റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർക്കു അതിനുള്ള വാസനയും വൈഭവവുമുണ്ട്. ഈ കഷികരാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പരിത സ്ഥിതിക്കു കോവാപ്പറേററിവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ നയിക്കാൻ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനാണു പററിയ ആൾ......... അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ ഇതു നന്നായില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ വകുപ്പിനെ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് നല്ലതു്. അല്ലാതെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെ വച്ചു പണ്ടത്തേപ്പോലെ അസ്വസ്ഥത വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട എന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനത്തിനുശേഷം അസിസ്റ്റൻറു പേഷ്കാരന്മാരുടെ നിയമനംകൊണ്ട് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ ഉദ്യോഗം ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണൊ മെംബരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : അങ്ങനെയല്ലാ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഇന്നു റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ജോലി വളരെ കുറവുണ്ട്. പണ്ട് പേഷ്ക്കാരന്മാർ റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിലെ കേന്ദ്രമായി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്തിരുന്നു. അന്നു ഐക്യമായ നയം തുടരാൻ നിവത്തിയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന് ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തിമായ നയം സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ഇപ്പോൾ കമ്മീഷണർക്കു ജോലിക്കുറവുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ കോവാപ്പറേററിവ് വകുപ്പുകൂടി ഭരിക്കാം എന്നേ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുള്ളു.

MR. MAKKAR PILLAI: സർ, പരസ്പരം നന്നാകുന്നതു നല്ലതാണ് പരിശ്രമശീലമുള്ള ആർക്കും നന്നാകാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതിലേക്കുള്ള പരിതസ്ഥിതി ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. ഈ പരിതസ്ഥിതിയനുസരിച്ച് നന്നാകാൻ തയ്യാറില്ലാത്തവർ എത്ര ശ്രമിച്ചാലും നന്നാവുകയില്ല. എനിക്കു പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു കുറച്ച് അനുഭവം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഇതു പറയുന്നത്. ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ പ്രധാന പ്രവർത്തകന്മാർ പ്രസിഡൻറും സെക്രട്ടറിയുമാണ്. ഒരു സംഘം നന്നാകണമെങ്കിൽ പ്രസിഡൻറിനും സെക്രട്ടറിക്കും ഈ സംഘം കൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു കാര്യവും നേടാനില്ലാതിരിക്കണം. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രസിഡൻറും സെക്രട്ടറിയും ഉണ്ടാകണം. സെക്രട്ടറിക്കും പ്രസിഡൻറിനും പണത്തിനു ആവശ്യമാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ വിചാരിച്ചാൽ ആ സംഘത്തെ നന്നാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇന്നു മിക്ക സംഘങ്ങളും ലിക്വിഡേഷൻ പതനത്തിലെത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്.

ഇനി പ്രസിഡൻറും സെക്രട്ടറിയും സംഘങ്ങളെ നന്നാക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ തന്നെ ചില വിഷമങ്ങളുണ്ട്. നല്ല നിലയിൽ നടത്തുന്ന സംഘമാണെങ്കിലും അവരു പ്രയത്നഫലത്തിൽ നല്ലൊരുഭാഗം സെൻട്രൽ ബാങ്കിലൊ താലൂക്ക് ബാങ്കിലോ അടക്കണം. അതു് മടക്കി കിട്ടുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് നന്നാകണമെന്നുദ്ദേശമുള്ള സംഘങ്ങൾക്കുപോലും ഇപ്പോൾ നിരാശയാണ്.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I wish to make a few observations. I do not complain against the capacity, good intentions or otherwise of the Land Revenue Commissioner, who has inspected about 500 societies within a period of nine months. It is the record inspection made by any officer in any department. Sir, I believe that the institution was started with the good intention of teaching the people, the idea of Co-operation and also the system of Self Government. Hence we see the society is a non official body. Our Government also have spent much for it. Devadas Committee was instituted and a Regulation was also enacted on the strength of that report. A full time officer was put in charge of the office, yet the hon. members complain, the institution has not prospered. If in spite of all these remedial measures, the result is bad, I do not understand how, a better result can be attained by handing over the charge of the Department to an officer like the Land Revenue Commissioner who is overworked. Therefore Sir, if the intention of the Government is to better the Department, it must be separated from the Land Revenue Commissioner.

Sir, I do not agree with my learned friend Mr. Sivathanu Pillai who suggested that we can gain much by the blending of the two offices and that the expenses will de minimised. If it is so, Sir, the Land Revenue Commissioner can be asked to take charge of the

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

Agricultural Department as well. Thus we can stop both the Co-operative and Agricultural Department, and dispense with the Services of all Subordinates. This will still lessen the cost of administration. The Parvathicars, Thasildars and Peishkars can be entrusted with the works in appropriate places. I wonder how my friend Mr. Sivathanu Pillai who has been advocating for the result of an enterprise, disregarding the cost of it, has erred in this particular matter.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I am sorry my friend has totally misunderstood me in this position.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I have understood him correctly, Sir.

PRESIDENT: Apparently there is a difference of opinion.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: As the Co-operative movement was started to teach the system of Self Government and to teach the benefit of Co-peration, the non-official nature shall never be changed by strict rules and Regulation.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI Sir, am I then to understand the Hon. Member that the people of Travancore have not understood the spirit of Co-operative movement.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I don't question his capacity of understanding. If the separation is taking place or not, the recommendation of the Devadar Committee to appoint an advisory Board may be enforced. The recent rigid rules, empowering the Registrar, to cancel the resolutions of the general body, to remove the Committee elected by the general body and to appoint his own nominee for managing the affairs of the society, completely change the non-official character of the societies.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, a point of order.

PRESIDENT: Order order. Two honourable members are standing. It is a matter of well-recognised procedure that the moment a point of order is raised everybody excepting the honourable member who raises the point of order resumes his seat. Mr. Sivathanu Pillai will proceed.

MR. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, may I know whether in the Course of his speech a member can take suggestions from other members who are seated near him and then proceed to lengthen his speech.

PRESIDENT: A point of order has very well defined limitations. It arises if any remark made on the floor of the House is irrelevant or inappropriate or is to be ruled out of discussion. The expediency of an honourable gentleman lengthening his speech taking advantage of another member's suggestion needs hardly to be resolved because the answer is obvious. I trust that point of orders will be raised only when there are point of orders to be raised.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I therefore suggest that a separation of the offices should be made and the rigid rules mentioned above shall be cancelled giving the Department its original status and character.

PRESIDENT: Suggestions for the improvement of the Co-operative societies and Legislation are not in order in regard to this motion.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, if the intention of the Government is to improve the Co-operative Department, the above mentioned rigid rules may be cancelled, giving the societies the character of a non-official body. With these remarks I support the motion.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, in supporting the motion, I have to place a few facts for the consideration of the House. The Land Revenue Department is one of our biggest departments wherein the attention of the Land Revenue Commissioner will have to be concentrated to an increasing extent. He is more or less the personification of all the pattadars of the State and at the same time has sovereign rights in respect of the department. It is also seen from the Dewan-President's speech that the Income Tax Department too has to be supervised by him. He is the appellate authority for deciding assessment in respect of income-tax.

The present Land Revenue Commissioner, even if he is appointed as Chief Engineer, since he is one of our honest officers, will supervise the department very well. But I am sure the present Land Revenue Commissioner cannot tackle both the Land Revenue Department and the Co-operative department successfully. There are thousands of revenue sales being notified every week. The unfortunate pattadars in the different taluks are deprived of their lands. The Tahsildars of the different localities recommend for the sale of the pattadars' lands on account of default in payment of tax. In all revenue matters the Land Revenue Commissioner is almost the final authority. In such a big department as the present one, persons who have conscience should be appointed as the Head of the Department, because he has to approve of the actions of the Tahsildars in respect of sale of lands. There are very big questions to be settled such as the fixing of the boundary limits and other allied matters. Let me ask Government whether any responsible officer has inspected the S ate boundaries between Tinnevelly and Travancore or between the adjoining Provinces.

PRESIDENT: That is going on for all the time.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I myself am the President of a Co-operative Society. It was doing very good work. It has not done any harm to any one. On the recommendation of the Tahsildar, the Land Revenue Commissioner has cancelled the continuance of the Society. I personally represented the matter to the Commissioner and he replied that that order was as a result of a report from one of his subordinates. Since he was an honest officer he agreed with the opinion of his subordinate. It was a matter affecting the Co-operative Hospital in that locality. Without knowing the details and without making local inspection the Commissioner cancelled the society. This is the State of affairs in respect of the Co-operative Department under the guidance of the present Commissioner. If such a big officer as the present Land Revenue Commissioner cannot do well, I would suggest that the supervision of the department may be taken away from him.

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.]

The Dewan President suggested in his address that some of the minor departments such as the Agricultural, the Industrial, the Forest and Co-operative Departments may be put under a Development Commissioner. I am in entire agreement with that suggestion. The allowance that is being given to the Commissioner for looking into the duties of the Co-operative Department may not be paid any longer if a separate officer is appointed for the Co-operative Department. With these remarks I strongly support the motion.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപ്പററി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ സംസാരിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. എൻെറ ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകടനങ്ങൾ എന്നെ ഈ പ്രസംഗത്തിനു നിർബന്ധിതനാക്കിയതാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പരിതാപകരമായ പരാജയം, ഇതിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ അപ്രാപ്തിയും അലസതയും കൊണ്ടുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നും മററെല്ലാ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലുമെന്നപോലെ ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം ഇവിടേയും പരാജയപ്പെട്ടു പോയിയെന്നു മാത്രമേയുള്ളുവെന്നും മി. പി. എസ. മഹമ്മദ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ മററു പല രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം — പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘപ്രവർത്തനം — വളരെ വിജയകരമായി നടന്നു വരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം ഇവിടെ ഇത്രമേൽ പരാജയമടഞ്ഞതു് ഈ വകുപ്പിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ അപ്രാപ്തിയും അയോഗ്യതയും മൂലമാണെന്നാകുന്നു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ വകുപ്പിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിരിക്കുന്നതിന് പ്രത്യേക പരിശീലനമൊന്നും ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നും ഇന്നത്തെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവി പല സംഘങ്ങളും പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതു് അദ്ദേഹം കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും പരിശോധന വളരെ കേമമായിരുന്നുവെന്നും എൻെറ ബഹുമാന്യ സ്നേഹിതനായ മി. ശിവതാണുപിള്ള അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. ഇങ്ങിനെ മി. ശിവതാണുപിള്ള ഒരഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘപ്രവർത്തനത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള പരിപൂർണ്ണമായ അജ്ഞതകൊണ്ടല്ലേ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘവകുപ്പു മേധാവിക്ക് പ്രത്യേക പരിശീലനമൊന്നും ആവശ്യമില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയായിരിക്കുന്ന ആളിനെ മുൻപ് ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പരിശീലനത്തിനായി ഗവൺമെൻറ് അയച്ചതു് അബദ്ധമായിപ്പോയില്ലേ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്,

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: What I said was, it does not require any technical knowledge.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, ഇത് ഒരു സാങ്കേതികവകുപ്പാണ്. ഇതിന്റെ മേധാവിക്ക് ഈ വകുപ്പിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള സാങ്കേതികപരിജ്ഞാനമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘപ്രവർത്തനത്തെപ്പററി യാതൊരുവക ജ്ഞാനവുമില്ലാത്തയാൾ ആ വകുപ്പിന്റെ മേധാവിയായിരുന്നാൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങൾ പരാജയത്തിൽ കലാശിക്കമെന്നുള്ളത് സർവ്വവിദിതമാണ. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഭരണം പരാജയത്തിൽ കലാശിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഇതിന്റെ മേധാവി അപ്രാപ്തനും അയോഗ്യനുമാണെന്നു തെളിയുന്നു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJI THOMMEN : അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ കുറെ നാളത്തേക്കുകൂടി അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഒരവസരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടേ?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : എന്തിന്? സംഗതികൾ കുറെക്കൂടി വഷളാക്കുന്നതിനൊ? സർ, ഇദ്ദേഹത്തെ പലവിധത്തിലും പലസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലും ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു അക്കൗണ്ടാഫീസരായി ഞാൻ ആദ്യം കണ്ടു പിന്നീടു ഇദ്ദേഹം ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് അഥവാ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു പേഷ്കാരായി; പിന്നീട് ദേവികുളം കമ്മീഷണരും അതിനുശേഷം പോർട്ടാഫീസരും ആയി. അതിനുശേഷം ഇദ്ദേഹത്തെ അക്കൗണ്ടാഫീസരായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. പിന്നീടു അദ്ദേഹം ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയായി. അതിനുശേഷം പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണരായി. പിന്നീടു ഭൂനികുതിയും ആദായനികുതിയും വകുപ്പ് മേധാവിയായി. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതാ അദ്ദേഹം പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാർ കൂടിയായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുകിൽ ഇദ്ദേഹം വളരെ പ്രാപ്തനും സമർത്ഥനും സർവ്വകാര്യങ്ങളിലും പരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ളയാളും സർവ്വകലാവല്ലഭനും സർവ്വജ്ഞനുമായതുകൊണ്ട് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസിലെ എല്ലാ വകുപ്പുകൾക്കും ഇദ്ദേഹത്തെക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രയോജനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഇദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഇങ്ങിനെ മാറി മാറി പ്രതിഷ്ഠിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കാം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഇദ്ദേഹത്തെ നിയമിച്ചശേഷം അവിടെ ഇദ്ദേഹം ശോഭിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു കാണുമ്പോൾ മറെറാരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു തള്ളി എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഇദ്ദേഹം വിജയിക്കുമോയെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറു പരീക്ഷിക്കുകയുമാവാം. ഈ രണ്ടു വിധത്തിൽ എങ്ങിനെയായാലും ഈ രണ്ടു ജോലികൾ കൂടി ഒന്നിച്ചു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

[Mr Padiyara Joseph Kunju.]

അദ്ദേഹം വളരെ പ്രാപ്തനാണെങ്കിൽ സ്വതന്ത്രമായ ആദായം ഗവൺമെന്റിനു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ഇപ്പോൾ അലങ്കോലപ്പെട്ടു കിടക്കുന്നതുമായ ഭൂനികുതിയും ആദായനികുതിയും വകുപ്പ് ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സർവശ്രദ്ധയും പതിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ മററു ജോലികളിൽനിന്നും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വിമുക്തനാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതല്ലാ അദ്ദേഹം കേവലം അപ്രാപ്തനാണെന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷസ്ഥാനം ഒന്നിച്ചു വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അനുവദിച്ചു കൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലുള്ള പലരും സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം അവിടെ പരാജയത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെംബർ അറിയാമോ?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെപ്പോലെ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അപ്രാപ്തന്മാരായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവികളുള്ള ചില രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം പരാജയപ്പെട്ടതായി കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN : കോവാപ്പറേറീവു രജിസ്ട്രാരായി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ആഫീസർ വേണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു ഞാനും യോജിക്കുന്നു. സാധുജനസംരക്ഷണത്തിനായുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റാണ് കൊവാപ്പറേറീവു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു്. അനേകം സാധുക്കൾക്കു ഉപയോഗമുള്ള ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ ധാരാളമായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിലേക്ക് പ്രത്യേകം ഒരാളിനെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം അതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം കൂടുതൽ കാര്യമായി നടക്കും. ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ എത്ര പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ള ആളായിരുന്നാലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു എടുക്കാവുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അതു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാദ്ധ്യമാകയില്ല. സൊസൈററികളിലുള്ള പ്രസിഡൻറന്മാരും സെക്രട്ടറിമാരും ചെയ്യുന്ന അഴിമതികളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാൻ പ്രത്യേകം ചില ആളുകൾതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇവിടെ വല്ലതും പരാജയപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെ അശ്രദ്ധകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയായിരിക്കും. കോവാപ്പറേറീവു പ്രസ്ഥാനം ഇതുവരെ പരാജയപ്പെട്ടതു് സൊസൈററി പ്രസിഡൻറന്മാരും സെക്രട്ടറിമാരും മററും കാണിക്കുന്ന അഴിമതികൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുകയോ, അവയെ വേണ്ടതരത്തിൽ പരിശോധിക്കയോ ചെ

യ്യാത്ത കുററംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ കൂടുതൽ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരെ ഈ ചുമതലയിൽനിന്നും വിടുർത്തേണ്ടതു വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാകുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം എതിർക്കുന്നു. സഹകരണസംഘപ്രസ്ഥാനം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു പരീക്ഷണഘട്ടത്തിലല്ല, ഒരു പരാജയഘട്ടത്തിൽതന്നെ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയാം. ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം ഇനിയും ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ കീഴിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായി വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു മരണക്കിടക്കയിൽ കിടന്നു അന്ത്യശ്വാസം വലിക്കുന്നവനു വിവാഹനിശ്ചയം ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെയാണ്. ദേവധാർകമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ടിൻപ്രകാരം ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം നമ്മെ ഏകദേശം ഫ൦. കോടിരൂപായുടെ കടക്കാരാക്കിത്തീർത്തു എവിടെനിന്നെങ്കിലും വ. ജാമ്യക്കാരെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു കിട്ടുന്നിടത്തോളം പണം കടം വാങ്ങിക്കുവാൻ മാത്രം ഉപകരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു എത്രയും വേഗം നിറുത്തുവാൻ കഴിയുമൊ അത്രയും വേഗം നിറുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. നാരായണക്കുറുപ്പു പറഞ്ഞു, പരസ്പരസഹായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം പ്രജായത്തഭരണസംബന്ധമായ ചില പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾകൂടി നടത്താനാണെന്ന്. അതാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശമെങ്കിൽ ഏററവും ലജ്ജാകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ പ്രജായത്തഭരണപരിശീലനം ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം അധഃപതിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇനി ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഒരൊററക്കാര്യം മാത്രമാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. പൂർണ്ണമായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നിറുത്തുന്നതുവരെ ഇതിന് ഒരു ഭരണം വേണം. ലാൻറുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ അവർകൾക്ക് രണ്ടു ഭരണവുംകൂടി ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ കഴിയുമൊ എന്നുള്ള കാര്യം ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒൻപതു മാസക്കാലംകൊണ്ടു ൫ 0 0-ൽ പരം സംഘങ്ങൾ മറെറാരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തമാതിരിയിൽ പരിശോധിച്ച അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ അദ്ധ്വാനശീലത്തേയും പരസ്പരസഹായപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെപ്പററി വേണ്ട ജ്ഞാനം ലഭിക്കുവാനുള്ള ആകാംക്ഷയേയും നാം അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണത്തിനു അത്ര വലിയ സാങ്കേതിക പരിജ്ഞാനമൊന്നും ആവശ്യമുള്ളതായി എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. വേണമെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കീഴിൽത്തന്നെ സാങ്കേതികപരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ച അനവധി ആളുകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലിയിലുണ്ട്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: ഇപ്രകാരം സാങ്കേതികപരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾ ആരെല്ലാമാണ്?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : മി. ജി. ആർ. പിള്ള മുതൽപേർ.

എന്നാൽ, ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ കുറച്ചു പ്രായമായ ആളായതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ രണ്ടു ചുമതലയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ തലയിൽ കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കാതെ ഇരുന്നാൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള ചിലരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ചിന്തിച്ചു. ചുമട്ടുകാരൻ ചുമടു ചുമക്കുവാൻ ജാഗ്രതയായി, സന്തോഷമായി തയാറായിരിക്കുന്ന നിലയ്ക്കു ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി നാം അത്ര വലിയ ദയാ ചിന്ത കാണിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത അനവധി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുമുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ആളുകളേയും ആളുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെയും സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടും ഇവിടെ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സഹകരണസംഘംവകുപ്പ് ജനസംരക്ഷണവകുപ്പല്ല. ജനസംഹരണവകുപ്പാണ്. കുറച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കുവേണ്ടി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്, പുണ്യവാളന്മാരെ അടക്കം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതെങ്കിലും താറുമാറായി കിടക്കുന്ന ശവകുടീരംപോലെ അങ്ങ് നിലകൊള്ളുകയാണ്. അതിനാൽ എത്രയും വേഗം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് അവസാനിപ്പിക്കാമൊ അത്രയും വേഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം എതിക്കുന്നു.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ മിടുക്കനാണെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ എത്രയും വേഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്. ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരുടെ കീഴിലുള്ള ഭരണം അതിനായിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. ആ പ്രശ്നം ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇൗ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്റെ കീഴിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിരുന്നാലാണ് ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ ഉദ്ധരിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നത് എന്നാണൊ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത് ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ എങ്ങനെയെങ്കിലും അവസാനിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാകയാൽ വേറെ ഒരുമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെ നിയമിച്ചു ചെലവുകൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു അനാവശ്യവും അനാശാസ്യവും എന്നാകുന്നു.

MR. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. പരസ്പരസഹായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്ന അഴിമതികളും കൊള്ളകളും നീക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു മുഴുവൻ സമയവും ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ഇതിനു പോരാത്ത ആളാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം ൬൦൦-ൽ ചിലപാനം സംഘങ്ങൾ ഇതിനകം പരിശോധിച്ചു എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം ചെയ്ത ശ്രമം എത്രമാത്രമാണെന്നു ഏവക്കും ഊഹിക്കാം. അദ്ദേഹം വളരെ പ്രാപ്തിയും കാൎയ്യശേഷിയുമുള്ള ഒരാളായിരിക്കാം. എങ്കിലും ഈ രണ്ടുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും ഒരേ രീതിയിൽ സംരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാധിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഒന്നുകിൽ റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരായിട്ടോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാരായിട്ടോ, ഏതിലെങ്കിലും ഒന്നിൽ, അല്ലാതെ ശോഭിക്കുമെന്നും തോന്നുന്നില്ല. റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽതന്നെ അനേകം ജോലികൾ ചെയ്തുതീർക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുണ്ട്. കുടിശിഖജോലികൾ ഏററവും വിപുലമായ തോതിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും അവിടെ അവശേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K R. NARAYANAN : ൧൧൧-ലേയും ൧൧൨-ലേയും, അതായതു ഈ രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും രണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഭരിച്ചിരുന്ന കാലത്തു് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന കുടിശിഖകളെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി ഇപ്പോൾ കുടിശിക ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ള വിവരം മെമ്പറിനറിയാമൊ?

MR. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. ഞാൻ അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു ശരിയായി പഠിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരെ ഞാൻ ഒരിക്കലും കുററംപറയുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ തുല്യശ്രദ്ധയോടെ ഭരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണെന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാം. അതുപോലെ പരസ്പരസഹായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും അദ്ദേഹം പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുമെന്നും ഞാൻ ആശിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുപക്ഷെ ഈ രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളും അദ്ദേഹം ഭംഗിയാംവണ്ണം ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് എല്ലാവക്കും നല്ലതാണ്. എന്നാൽ, പ്രായോഗികമായി അത്ര നടപ്പുള്ള ഒരു കാൎയ്യമാണ് അതു് എന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഞാൻ ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞതാണ്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ ഭരണകാൎയ്യത്തിൽ എനി

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

ക്കു എതിരഭിപ്രായമില്ല. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയായതു് ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ പുരോഗതിയെ കാംക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നുള്ള അവതാരകന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുകയാകുന്നു.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDAN PILLAI : ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഞാൻ ഒന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചില്ല.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനു സർവഥാ ആദരണീയവും അനുകരണീയവുമാണു്. അൻപതിനായിരം രൂപാ സദയം അനുവദിച്ചു് സകല താലൂക്കുകളിലും പകുതികളിലും ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണജോലി ആരംഭിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റു് തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതി ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ അനുസ്മരണീയമാകുന്നു. ജനക്ഷേമത്തെ മുൻനിർത്തി പൊതുവെ നമ്മുടെ പരസ്പരസഹായപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു് അതീവ താൽപര്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രോത്സാഹജനകമായ ശ്രദ്ധയും സഹായവും ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ശോഭനമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭരണം ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ഇപ്പോൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കയാണല്ലോ. അദ്ദേഹം കാര്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. ചുരുങ്ങിയ കാലത്തെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മേൽനോട്ടം പ്രയോജനപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുമുണ്ടു്. എങ്കിലും ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സംഗതിയാകുമെങ്കിൽ നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ൻ മാസക്കാലത്തിനിടയിൽ കമ്മീഷണർ ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ നടത്തിപ്പിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു അതിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ സമയം വിനിയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നതു സന്തോഷാവഹംതന്നെയാണു്. സഹകരണസംബന്ധമായ കൂടുതൽ പരിജ്ഞാനം സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിനു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ഏതുപ്രകാരത്തിലും ഏറെ നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണെന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവി എത്ര സമർത്ഥനായിരുന്നാലും ഒരേസമയം രണ്ടു ഭരണം നടത്താനിടയായാൽ അതു അത്ര ശോഭിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ കമ്മീഷണർ ഈ വകുപ്പുംകൂടി ഭരിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ നല്ലതു ഒരാളിന്റെ ചുമതലയിൽ ആക്കുന്നതു് നിശ്ചയമായും കൂടുതൽ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. D. FRANCIS: ஸர், நான் இந்த cut motion ஐ எதிர்க்கிறேன். இந்த பரஸ்பர சகாயம் (Co-operative Department), இதைப் போல பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு உபகாரப்படக்கூடிய டிபார்ட்மெண்டு வேறுயில்லை என்று சொல்லலாம். ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டினால் அநேகம் அனுகூலங்கள் கிடைத்திருக்கின்றன. பணம் சேகரிக்கிறதுக்குள்ள வழிகள் இதில் உண்டு. இவ்வளவு உபகாரப் படக்கூடிய டிபார்ட்மெண்டை நடத்திக்கொண்டுபோக ஒரு பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தன் தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். இதன் உபயோகத்தை அறிந்து, இங்கே திவானாயிருந்தவர் ஒருவரை அங்கே—மதராஸில்—இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு ரிஜிஸ்தாராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டார். அங்கே ரெஜிஸ்தாராக இருந்தவர் ஒருவரை இந்த சமஸ்தானத்துக்கு திவானாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டார். பின்னேக்கம் அடைந்துபோன ஜனங்களை மற்ற சமுதாயங்களைப் போலவே முன்னணியில் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு ஏற்றதாயிருக்கிறது. அதனால் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறவர்களையோ, தாழ்ந்ததரம் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களையோ இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டின் மேலதிகாரியாக நியமிக்கப்படுகிறதில்லை. தற்போது இந்த கோப்பரேட்டிவ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு மேலதிகாரியாயிருப்பவர்—Land Revenue Commissioner லாண்டு ரெவினியூ கம்மிஷணர் ரொம்ப நல்லவர், தயவுள்ளவர். அவரை எனக்கு ரொம்ப நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவர் அநேகம் வேலைகளிலிருந்து பெயர்வாங்கினவர். இவரையே பிரத்தியேகமாகவோ, அல்லது இப்போது இருக்கிறதுபோல கூடி நடத்தவோ ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் பாத்திரம் தாழ்ந்தவர்களை முன்னேற்றத்திற்குள்ள வேலைகளை செய்ய தகுதியுடையவர்களாயிருப்பார்கள். அதனால் தற்போதுள்ள லாண்டு ரெவினியூ கம்மிஷணரையே வைத்து இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டை நடத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இந்தப் பிரமேயத்தை எதிர்க்கிறேன்.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI: സർ, ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർക്കു കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവ് രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗംകൂടി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നും അങ്ങിനെ അതു മാററുന്നപക്ഷം കരംപിരിവു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ജോലികൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നും വിവരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പുരസ്കരിച്ച് ഇവിടെ പലരും പ്രസംഗിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചതു് കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപകാരപ്രദമായി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്താനും മററും കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് വിചാരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ഉത്തമമായ ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമാണെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല അതു പ്രായോഗികമായി ശരിയാണെന്നുമാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. നേരെ മറിച്ച് ഇവരണ്ടും രണ്ടാക്കി രണ്ടു പേരുടെ കീഴിൽ വച്ചാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ പണച്ചിലവും കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിന് ഇടയുണ്ട്. ഇന്ന് സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനമാണ്.

[Mr. N. Velu Achari.]

ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ മുതലിൽ നാലിലൊന്നോ മൂന്നിലൊന്നോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനായി ചെലവാക്കുന്നു എന്നു മുറവിളികൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇനിയും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനു പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ ധനവ്യയം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഇതിന്റെ അധികാരം അദ്ദേഹത്തിൽത്തന്നെ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഏററവും ഉചിതമായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതൃക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നത്തെ കമ്മീഷണർ അവർകൾ സമർത്ഥനും പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലും ഇരുന്നു് നല്ല പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളും ആയതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സിൽബന്ധികൾ ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഭംഗിയായി നടത്തുമെന്നു് നമുക്കു വിശ്വസിക്കാമെന്നുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ബലമായി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I oppose the motion because I am not convinced of the reasonableness of the same. The intention of the mover as made clear from the statement in the motion sheet is "to discuss the desirability of relieving the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner of his duties as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies so as to make his travelling more beneficial to the tax-payers in the State." From that, does it mean that if the officer is relieved of his duties as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies he would do more travelling? Is it the meaning of the statement that we want to relieve him of his travel? I do not see any point in that. He has got the powers of the Land Revenue Commissioner, the Income Tax Commissioner and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and when he comes to a place, he cannot say "I have come to the place only as the Land Revenue Commissioner" nor could he say "I have come to the place only as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies." When he goes to a particular place, he could attend to all his three functions. But if, some other officer is appointed as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies it would mean that travelling allowance batta and all those will have to be paid to that officer separately. Suppose the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner goes to a particular place on a particular day and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies also goes to the same place on that day that means so much more batta and travelling allowance.

Secondly, I do not know how far the head of a department is a travelling officer. There are ever so many subordinates under him who do the travelling. I think that the functions of the head of the department consist in laying down the policy of that department and in controlling the various activities of that department.

I should also think that in a debate like this personal considerations do not arise. If any principle is sought to be made out by this token cut, it makes no difference who the present incumbent is. We have to consider the question apart from person of the present officer.

So, for these reasons and in view of the statement made by the Dewan-President of the present defunct nature of the Co-operative Department, I oppose the motion.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ആദ്യകാലംമുതൽതന്നെ ഇവിടത്തെ പരസ്പരസഹായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. അതിനു ശേഷം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഇങ്ങിനെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ലെന്നുകണ്ടിട്ടാണ് മി. ഗോവിന്ദപ്പിള്ളയെ സ്പെഷ്യലായി ട്രെയിനിംഗ് ചെയ്യിച്ചു വരുത്തി ഇതിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനാക്കിയതു്. എന്നിട്ടും നിഷ്ഫലമാണെന്നാണ് കണ്ടതു്. എങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയസ്ഥിതിക്കു് അതിനെ പെട്ടെന്നു കളയണ്ടാ. അവസാനത്തിൽ കളഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നു. അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ടി നിയമിച്ചിരുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ കളയേണ്ടകാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരുന്നു. പല സൊസൈററികളിലെ പ്രസിഡണ്ടന്മാരും സിക്രട്ടറിമാരും സാധുക്കളായ കൃഷിക്കാരെ ചൂഷണം ചെയ്താണ് ജീവിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. മുമ്പു് പ്രത്യേകം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ വരുത്തി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു് ലയിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ ആ ഭാഗം ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പരസ്യമായി സമ്മതിക്കുകയില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇതിലേക്കു് പ്രത്യേക ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ആവശ്യമില്ല. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനോ ജായിൻറുസ്റ്റാക്കു് രജിസ്ട്രാക്കോ ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേലധികാരം വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ തരക്കേടില്ല. ഇതിലേക്കു് പ്രത്യേകമായി ആരും വേണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് മി. ഗോവിന്ദപ്പിള്ളയുടെ ഭരണത്തിനു ശേഷം വെളിപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: Sir, on the reasons adduced for the separation of the Co-operative Department one would have naturally to accept the motion, but when my friend, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai questioned the mover as to the cause, the mover said, there was a dispute between the Government and one Mr. X.

PRESIDENT: No, No. The Honourable Member who moved the cut motion said that in addition to his duties, as the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, certain other duties have been handed over to the Land Revenue Commissioner and he deprecated the multiplication of functions to one individual.

MR. J. E, A. PEREIRA: I distinctly remember the mover saying there is a dispute between the Government and one Mr. X and the matter has been referred to arbitration by the Land Revenue Commissioner and the inference I got, Sir, is the present incumbent may not be able to do it.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: On a word of personal explanation. That was not my object.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: It has been said that the present incumbent of the Co-operative Department does not possess knowledge of law. I don't think this argument is sustainable because questions of law arise in every Department and the Head of the Department may make a reference to the Crown lawyers, when occasion demands.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: When a case is argued before Land Revenue Commissioner, does the Member suggest that he must immediately refer the matter to the Advocate-General?

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: I was only referring to him as the Director of Co-operative Department. Therefore, that does not arise. By a seemingly innocuous cut motion, I honestly feel, Sir, that an unwarranted and unjustifiable attack has been made on the capacity on one of the noblest straightforward and very able officer. In my opinion, he will not only fit, but also be an ornament to any cabinet or ministry.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I was appointed as Land Revenue Commissioner about ten months back. It was a few days after I took charge as Land Revenue Commissioner that I was directed by Government to take charge of the Co-operative Department also. I did not feel quite sanguine about it then; but I had to obey the orders of Government. I have been working as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for about nine months. After having worked for nine months I have come to certain conclusions which I shall place before the House. The co-operative movement is a mass movement and Government have not got to do much except by way of propaganda, guidance and supervision. Any growth and improvement has to come only from the people; Government can only help them.

Secondly, the status of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be not that of an officer on Rs. 300. it should be of that of a first grade officer. If you compare the status of the Registrars in other States or in the Provinces of India, you will see that only first grade officers are put in charge of the Co-operative Department. The main reason is that it is only then that that public co-operation, which is very necessary for the success of the movement, will be forthcoming.

Thirdly, the Co-operative Department does not need the help and co-operation of any other department as much as it needs the co-operation of the Land Revenue Department; in fact, there is no department which does not need the help of the Land Revenue Department. For every matter, references have to go to the Peishkar, to the Tahsildar and down to the Proverthicar. At any rate, in the case of the Co-operative Department, it can be asserted more or less that it cannot get on without the help of the Land Revenue Department.

Fourthly, Sir, in Travancore, the Co-operative Department had come to a stage when the Government had to pause in order to see how far the department had progressed. Naturally, the Land Revenue Commissioner being the officer who has most to deal with the public at large, and who has to visit every taluk and every pakuthi in the State to meet the people and to ascertain their wants in all matters connected with their welfare, was given the charge of the Co-operative Department also. I should think these were the reasons which weighed with the Government in making the present arrangement. That is my inference.

I may perhaps repeat that, if our Co-operative movement has failed, it is mainly due to the fact that our Registrars have been officers of the Rs. 300-400 grade. There is no wonder that officers of that status were not able to attract people to them and to get from them the willing co-operation which is the foundation of the Co-operative movement.

I do not know what exactly the policy of Government was when they appointed me as the Co-operative Registrar; but having been in the department for nearly an year, I think I am right in the inferences I have drawn about the reasons which should have weighed with the Government in giving the charge of the Co-operative Department to the Land Revenue Commissioner.

Having been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies, I took up the task. Such of the Hon'ble members as have known me and have had occasion to watch my work, would bear me out when I say that I have gone to several pakuthies in the State and have visited many Co-operative Societies during the time I have been in charge of the department. I have already given a succinct account of how the movement stands in the State at present.

As regards the arbitration case, I repudiate the statements made by the member. The arbit. case is a sacred trust handed to me by Government and I will discharge it to the best of my ability (hear, hear). The tricky way in which the member brought the matter of arbitration case into this motion concerning the Co-operative Department and the Land Revenue Commissioner shows what he is I have nothing more to say, Sir.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I ask whether Land Revenue work has suffered in any way by the Hon'ble member's work as head of the Co-operative Department?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I have already stated that neither the work of the Land Revenue Department, nor the work of the Co-operative Department has suffered.

The moment I feel I am too weak to handle both the departments, I shall be the first man to tell the Government about it.

MR. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I ask whether there is any definite scheme before Government for co-ordinating the activities of the Agricultural Department and the Co-operative Department, with a view to the regeneration of rural parts?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I am not at all satisfied with the explanation given by the Land Revenue Commissioner, nor with the tone of his reply. I therefore press my motion.

PRESIDENT: Before putting the matter to vote, I have two points to clear. It is necessary to remember that Government have not vested the Co-operative Department and its administration with the Land Revenue Commissioner, by mere chance or due to lack of a definite policy in the matter. I shall now enunciate our policy in this respect.

(*a*) To get rid of unnecessary heads of departments, heads which are costing the Government needless money;

(*b*) To administer such departments with the aid of local talent as far as possible—a scrutiny of Government benches will disclose the results of that policy;

(*c*) To appoint non-Travancorean experts only where the absolute necessities of the situation demand such appointment.

Now, I for one feel that, in the past, there has been considerable laxity in this matter. For a State of this size and this income, it is unnecessary to have so many heads of departments as we are having,—(*Hear, here.*) Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Protector of Backward Communities, Superintendent of Stationary and Printing, and so on and so forth. The object of the Government is that only those of heads of departments survive and are maintained, who have got a day's work and a definite and important policy to pursue.

Moreover, in view of what fell from certain Honorable members, I find that there is some talk about technical efficiency, as it is called, for certain departments. Mention has been made of the necessity of scientific knowledge of co-operation. The Co-operative Department needs nothing more than knowledge of human nature, and sympathy with the common peasant; perhaps, there are a few elementary text books to be read.

One of the most successful Co-operative Registrars that have shed lustre on that office has been my distinguished predecessor here, the late Sir P. Rajagopalachariar; it was perhaps his work as Registrar of Co-operative Societies that was the finest work he did in his life. How did he succeed? He went about from village to village, and, by sitting Dharna at the door of each headman of the village made every other villager come near him. That was how he tried and started co-operative societies. And then, he used to repeat his visits to every one of these villages and to see to it that the dues are properly paid by the villagers. He would sit by the side of the leaders in the village and bring round all the villagers, preach to them the advantages of co-operation and create in them a sincere interest in the work. That was how the work of that department became, in Madras, the success it was, which I would now emphatically say, it is not today. In fact, after Sir P. Rajagopalachari left the department, it deteriorated and degenerated, and is now as bad as in Travancore.

Now, feeling like that, all talk of scientific knowledge of co-operation and all the rest of it, does not appeal to me at all. There is absolutely no science about it. What is needed as I said, is knowledge of human nature and sympathy; and along with that sympathy, you require conjoint action on the part of officials and non-officials. What is mainly wanted is complete co-operation from the Land Revenue Department; because without the help of the Tahsildars and the Proverthicars, the work of the Co-oporative Department will not be adequately implemented.

A separative Co-operative Registrar for Travancore is a costly and needless luxury. Secondly it was considered that the Land Revenue Department was the fittest instrument for doing co-operative work at the present stage of the movement. When the department was started the position was different. High hopes were raised. It was considered that co-operation was a recondite science, and by the wave of a magic wand as it were all the indebtedness of the people would disappear. It was thought that useful marketing societies, useful credit societies would come into existence in large numbers in every village in the country. It has since been realised that so far as our people are concerned, the movement has not been the great success that we hope it would be. All our hopes of joint action on the part of the people have been shattered. In fact, in Travancore the habit of joint work has to be patiently inculcated, village by village, with the co-operation of Village Panchayats. What is mainly needed is the foundation of Village Panchayats, and Village and Taluk Societies. These are the foundations of the Co-operative movement. I would repeat, there is absolutely no science about it.

Now, whether a particular occupant of the office does his work or not, it is for the House and for the public to Judge. But to say that we must have a separative Co-operative Registrar for dealing with absolutely defunct institutions, and for sending out monetary letters asking people to pay up their dues, is something which I cannot subscribe to. I leave it for the House to decide. Judging from my experience of the department in this State, I have been driven to the following conclusion.

(a) The first duty of the Co-operative Registrar would be to put out of the way, as soon as possible, all the societies that are a real menace to the country.

(b) Secondly, it should be his duty to encourage and actively to encourage and support those societies which have a future, which are backed by real securities, which are worked by sincere and enthusiastic men of character and integrity. What is much more important for the co-operative department than money—that is nothing for real co-operative work—, what is needed more than even credit, is character; that is the foundation of the co-operative movement.

Any head of the department who will bear these in mind, will succeed; any one who does not, will not succeed. The material is there, I am sure, in this country. What was happened is that certain divining people have taken advantage of village factions and have util

[President.]
lised these societies as money lending organisations. That idea must throughly disappear. It is for that that you require propaganda, intensive propaganda by men of character; any amount of money will not serve that purpose.

How far a particular officer has been able to do that will be judged and as per such judgment verdict will be passed upon his work.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In view of the convincing elucidation of facts by the Dewan-President, I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

The motions was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 5

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re 1"

My object is to impress upon the Government the indispensable necessity of opening a sub-treasury at Chengannur. The matter has been brought to the attention of Government many a time, by means of cut motions and interpellations. The first question that the Government should consider is whether it would be desirable to constitute a separate taluk, of Chengannur, consisting of the pakuthies of the old Chengannur taluk. But, as I could gather from the answers given to my interpellation, that the Ex-Land Revenue Commissioner was not for establishing a separate Chengannur Taluk at present. Sir, I was told the other day, in answer to an interpellation, that, in regard to the question of opening a sub-treasury there the Land Revenue Commissioner had submitted a favourable report to Government. It is a long time since I got that answer.

Sir, Chengannur has very many Government institutions; there is a Munsiff's Court, an English High School, the Division Assistant's Office, and two Magistrates' Courts. All these institutions have frequently to remit money into the treasury; and money has also to be withdrawn from the treasury for the payment of the salaries of the establishment of these institutions and of the officers also. As is well-known large amounts of money are being taken to the treasury and from there to the respective offices only by low-paid peons attached to the various Government institutions situated in distant places, especially very late in the evening. There is the likelyhood of risk and danger to the life and money in addition to the difficulties that the public are put to in ever, so many ways.

All these facts, I understand, have been reported to Government more than once. After all the opening of the Sub-Treasury cannot involve any very heavy additional expenditure, because, you may require only a clerk and one or two peons since the charge and other responsibilities of the sub-treasury can very well be entrusted to one of the two magistrates and their Head Clerks as deemed fit and

convenient for the purpose. I would therefore request the Government to take early steps for the opening of a sub-treasury at Chengannur, and to redress this legitimate and long-felt grievance of the people of Chengannur.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: The matter of opening a sub-treasury at Chengannur is engaging the attention of Government.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 6.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

Sir, as a result of representations, made in this House as well as in the old Legislative Council, Government were pleased to pass orders abolishing market tolls on hand loads not exceedings 20 pounds in weight. I have dwelt on this matter at length in my speech during the general discussion of the budget.

Sir, according to the administration report of 1113 the total number of public markets in the State is 219, and that of the private markets at the end of the year 360. The total amount estimated for the next year, under market, is Rs. 1,05,000. It has been declared by Government more than once that their object in introducing the system of market tolls is to collect adequate funds for the improvement and proper maintenance of markets: and more than once they have assured this House that the whole of the collections from markets would be utilised in the improvement of the markets.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1. 3 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: We were at cut motion No. 6. As I have been explaining, the real object of the introduction of the market toll in the State was to see that the whole amount realised by Government annually in the shape of market toll is utilised for the improvement of the public markets in the State. But from the Government records it is seen that not more than 8 per-cent of the total collection of the market toll is utilised for the purpose ear-marked by Government. As a result of the recent Government orders, I have no hesitation to say that the present arrangement will not, in any way, benefit the poor agriculturists who carry the fruits of their labours to the markets.

PRESIDENT: Is the honourable member's complaint only with regard to the fixation of the 20 lbs. or is it wider?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: My complaint is that it is not practical or possible for any market contractor or market-going individual to ascertain beforehand whether the weight of all hand loads taken to the market exceed 20 lbs or not,

PRESIDENT: I quite understand your point. Your complaint is that the fixation of the 20 lbs limit is unworkable?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: It is unworkable.

PRESIDENT: Is the honorable member's complaint with regard to the headload or is it possible for him to go step by step and abolish the 20 lbs limit?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I will leave it to the decision of the Government. But anyhow the fixation of 20 lbs should be cancelled immediately and all hand loads irrespective of any weight should be absolutely exempted from the payment of market toll.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, considering what the member has said, I do not think there is any objection to reduce the toll on all hand loads.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Irrespective of the weight?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Yes.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: For the present I am satisfied and I do not press my motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 7.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500/- for travelling allowance by Re. 1".

Motion No. 8.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for Travelling Allowance be reduced by Re. 1. My object in moving this motion is to impress upon the Government the desirability of untilising the amounts collected by way of market tolls for improving the public markets and also for opening new markets. As I have already stated in connection with cut motion No. 6, the object of the levy of the market toll was obviously with the idea of utilising the whole amount collected by way of market toll for the improvement of all the public markets in the State. But, Sir, I am constrained to submit that the actual expenditure for the improvement of the markets has not exceeded more than 8 per-cent of the total collection of the market tolls as can very well be seen from the Administration Report of the year 1113.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I hasten to correct the member. The expenditure in 1114 was Rs. 20,000 and the expenditure in 1115 is expected to be nearly Rs. 20,000.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know what was the actual expenditure for the improvement and maintenance of markets in 1113.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Rs. 8,542.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: My submission therefore is that the expenditure for the improvement of the markets has not come to more than 8 per cent of the total collection in 1113. For a long time past, we have been making representations and urging upon the attention of the Government the indispensible necessity for making some improvements to the Kulanada market situated in the Thiruvella taluk, on the side of the M. C. Road near the Pandalam campshed. Government had promised to look into the matter very favourably and do the needful with regard to that matter. We have been waiting so long to see whether any useful result would arise out of that solemn promise. But sorry, to say Sir that nothing further was done in the matter. The real difficulty is this. After collecting the market toll the amount is now utilised by Government not for the purposes for which that system was introduced into the State but for altogether different purposes. The condition of many of the public markets in the State is very miserable and many of them are altogether neglected. So my submission is that if the policy underlying my cut motion is accepted by Government there will not be any difficulty in the matter and that policy may be worked out in future for the best advantage of the market-going people. So I move my cut motion for the acceptance of this House.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: As regards the figures supplied by the member, I beg to submit that in the year 1114 against a receipt of Rs. 1,05,000 about Rs. 20,000 was spent on markets and for the year 1115 it is expected that the same amount of Rs. 20,000 will be spent. I do not think Government have accepted the principle that all the receipts from the market will be spent for market improvement. Incidentally, for the proper maintenance of markets there are other items of expenditure like the police, the maintenance of roads and thodus leading to markets. These expenses are not taken into account in the maintenance of markets. It has been said by my predecessor that if there is some surplus there could be no objection to Government using it for other purposes than for mere market maintenance. I have also told the House that about Rs. 20,000 was spent in 1114 and the same amount is expected to be spent in 1115 also.

As regards the particular market which the honourable member has mentioned, I shall see, during the course of the year, whether I will be able to devote some money for that market.

With this assurance, I hope the honourable member will withdraw his motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg permission of the House to withdraw my motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 9.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1".

[Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathy]

My object in moving this motion is to discuss the necessity for giving adequate representation to the Catholic community in the Land Revenue Department. I intend by this motion that all the unrepresented communities should get their due share of appointments in the Land Revenue Department. It is gratifying to note that the Government have accepted the principle and with that end in view the Public Service Commissioner has been appointed. But though the principle is accepted, in practice we do not see any appreciable improvement in the state of affairs. I am not going at this juncture to place before the House all the figures which are rather vexing. I know it is a legitimate grievance and I hope that you will redress the grievance of all the unrepresented communities. With these words I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : I beg to move an amendment.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, I rise to a point of order. An amendment to the motion cannot be moved. The motion is to reduce Re. 1 from the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance. The motion must be to reduce Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 and not an amendment to this motion.

PRESIDENT : Let us see what the amendment is.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Instead of the words "the Catholic community" insert the words "all inadequately represented communities".

PRESIDENT : The motion is designed to bring to the prominent attention of Government the inadequate representation of the Catholic community. It is quite open to the honourable member to say that other communities are inadequately represented by way of argument. But to add the words suggested by the member would be against, what may be called, the fundamental idea of the mover. I believe there are some other motions of a wider scope. But I take it that the object of this particular motion is to bring to the notice of Government the grievances of the Catholic community.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, I rise to a point of order. The reduction of the proposed travelling allowance relates only to the travelling of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. But the scope of the motion is not that. Under the Rulings of the Chair reported on page 122 the motion is not strictly admissible and hence cannot be moved now.

> The purpose of a token motion and the debate on a token motion must be strictly relevant to the purpose for which the amount sought to be reduced is demanded. If the motion relate to the total grant for a department, the debate is allowed to range over the whole policy of the department. If the total sought to be reduced is a sub total, then the debate is allowed to range over only so much of the policy of the department as may, by a rule of relevancy, be apportioned to that sub-total. If, for instance, the amount sought to be reduced is only the single item of Travelling Allowance, the debate must be strictly confined to the travelling of the officer for

whose travelling the amount is demanded. If the amount sought to be reduced is the amount of salaries for clerks, the debate must be confined to the work of the clerks."

PRESIDENT : I think the honourable member is right. The motion is ruled out of order. I find on the motion for reduction of total grants the question of communal representation has been raised. So the honourable member might discuss the whole matter under that item.

Motion No. 10.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I beg to move that Rs ·,·00 for travelling allowance be reduced by Re. 1.

My object is moving this motion is to bring to the notice of Government that a good deal of hardship is experienced by the ordinary tax payers in paying their tax because many of them live at a distance of 13 or 14 miles from the Pakuthy Cutcherry to which the tax is to be paid. If a man has to pay tax of Re. 1 he will have to spend 5 or 6 chuckrams for motor fare to go to the Pakuthy Cutcherry to pay his tax I want also to bring to the attention of Government that the number of Pakuthy Cutcherries in my taluk is only 5. This is a great handicap both to the tax payers and to the tax collecting people of the Revenue Department. So I want the Government to realise the necessity of increasing the number of Pakuthy Cutcherries in my taluk. With these observations I move my motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, this motion is also similar to the one already moved.

PRESIDENT : I have been noticing that ruling. We have been allowing the discussion in regard to T. A. to range somewhat more freely than might be technically admissible. Let us take for instance the question of corruption of an officer coming under his T. A. during the discussion. It might be said because the person did not travel more strenuously or intensively and so he was corrupt. But I did not want to be too meticulous in restricting the scope of discussion. So I am not going to be too strict about that.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: In Thodupuzha the Pakuthy Cutcherries are distributed far between and they may need splitting up as the honourable member has suggested. The pakuthy of Karicode is too extensive. But there is this unfortunate difficulty. The question of splitting up of pakuthies cannot be taken up between one settlement and another. There will be complications in the matter of accountss and, so, that question can be considered during the next settlement. While it may be possible to consider the amalgamation of two pakuthies before the next settlement, it is very difficult to consider the question of breaking up of a pakuthy. So, I request the honourable member will withdraw the motion.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: In view of the explanation given by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, I withdraw the motion.

Motion No. 11.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : Sir, I beg to move that Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance be reduced by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : How do you bring this motion under this heading?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, my object is that if the Revenue Commissioner is to travel he will be in a position to understand the real difficulties experienced by Puduval Land Registry holders in paying the tharavila and other dues to Government.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member will realise that the hardships experienced in paying the tharavila is a matter of general principle and cannot come under the T. A. of the Land Revenue Commissioner. The motion is not in order.

Motion No 12.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : Sir, I beg to move that Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance be reduced by Re. 1.

My object in moving this motion is not to dilate too much upon the corruption prevailing among the subordinate officers in the department. It is only to bring to the attention of the Land Revenue Commissioner and of the Government that there is corruption prevalent among the officers connected with the Pakuthy Cutcherries. In this connection I may bring to the notice of this House that when once the present Land Revenue Commissioner was circuiting in the rural parts of the Thodupuzha taluk I was pleased to hear from the ryots that the Land Revenue Commissioner was enquiring about the needs of them and was assuring them that any complaint would be soon attended to thereafter. This was overheard by an Accountant and he reported to one of his friends that it would be very dangerous for them if the Commissioner came to understand about their corrupt practices. So by circuit and inspection an officer can come into contact with the ryots of the land and by sympathetic enquiry and assurances he could infuse faith in them. The present Land Revenue Commissioner is a good example to be followed by other heads of departments. With this object in view I move the motion for the kind acceptance of the House.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH : സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർ മി. മത്തായി ചെമ്പരത്തി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഞാൻ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഭൂമി പതിവു വിഷയത്തിൽ അവശസമുദായക്കാർ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ കീഴ്ജീവനക്കാരിൽനിന്നു അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്ന വിഷമങ്ങളെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെയും ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ അവർകളുടെയും ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഒന്നാമതായി ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും അനേകം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പല താലൂക്കുകളിലായി അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ പേരിൽ സൗജന്യമായി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചു

കൊടുന്നില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല പ്രവേശനംപോലും അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും കൂടി വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതേ സമയംതന്നെ ഉയന്നസമുദായക്കാർക്കു തിരിച്ചിട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിന്ന് അനുവാദം നൽകുകയും അങ്ങനെ ഈ വശസമുദായങ്ങളെ ദ്രോഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. തിരിച്ചിട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശനാനുവാദത്തിന്ന ചെല്ലുന്ന അവശസമുദായാംഗങ്ങളെ ഭയപ്പെടുത്തുകയും നിങ്ങൾ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ അടുത്തു ചെന്നു ഒരു ഉത്തരവ് കയ്യിൽ വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് അവരെ മടക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതു് സ്വാധീനബലമുള്ള സമുദായക്കാരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും അവരിൽനിന്നും ആദായം പറവുന്നതിനും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു തന്ത്രമാണെന്നു ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അപേക്ഷകക്ഷികൾ അവശസമുദായക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണെങ്കിൽ, ഈ ദിവാൻജി വന്നതിന്റെ ശേഷം നിങ്ങളുടെ സകല അവകാശങ്ങളും എടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് അവരെ വിരട്ടി ഓട്ടിക്കയുമാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പതിവ്. പല താലൂക്കുകളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ചു് അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ പേരിൽ ഭൂമിപതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്ന സഹായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണു ഞാൻ. ദിവാൻജി ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു കഠിനഹൃദയനല്ലെന്നും അവരോടു വളരെ ദയവുള്ള ആളാണെന്നും അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ഇതിനുമുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ദിവാൻജിമാർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ കൂടുതൽ സൗജന്യങ്ങൾ ഈ ദിവാൻജി നൽകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും ഞാൻ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പ്രസംഗിച്ചു് ഈ തെററിദ്ധാരണനീക്കിവരികയാണ്. അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ ഭൂമിപതിവു സൗജന്യം പിൻവലിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് ഒരു സർക്കുലർ ഗവമ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി മന്നാൻകണ്ടത്തിൽ അവശർക്കു തിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളസ്ഥലം എടുക്കാം. അവിടെ ഇതേവരെ അവശരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. പ്രവേശാനുവാദത്തിനു അപേക്ഷയും കൊണ്ടു് താലൂക്ക് അധികൃതന്മാരെ സമീപിച്ച അവശസമുദായാംഗങ്ങളോടു് ദിവാൻജിയുടെ ഉത്തരവു കൊണ്ടു ചെല്ലാൻ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കയാണ്. ഇതേസമയം തന്നെ ഉയന്ന സമുദായക്കാരെ, മന്നാൻകണ്ടത്തിൽ തിരിച്ചിട്ട സ്ഥലത്തു്, താലൂക്കധികൃതന്മാർ പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലേയും സ്ഥിതി ഇതുതന്നെയാണു്. അതിനാൽ തിരിച്ചിട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ച ഉയന്നസമുദായക്കാരെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നിറക്കി അവശർക്കു പ്രവേശനം നൽകി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്ന ഗവമ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഉത്തരവുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

രണ്ടാമതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ള സംഗതി ഇതിനേക്കാൾ കഷ്ടതരമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. പത്തും പതിനഞ്ചും കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പേ

[Mr. John Joseph]

പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കപ്പെടാവുന്ന പുതുവൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസത്തിന്മേൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു ദേഹണ്ഡങ്ങളും ഉറപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അവശരെ സ്ഥലം പുറമ്പോക്കാണെന്നും പറഞ്ഞ് കേസെടുത്തു ശിക്ഷിച്ചു പുറത്താക്കി വരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതരസമുദായക്കാരോടു കൈമടക്കു വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ട് അങ്ങനെയുള്ളവരുടെ പേരിൽ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടാണ് ഇവർ ഈ കടുംകൈ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിനു പുറമേ അവശർക്കു ഗവൺമെന്റു കോളനികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാൽ പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും വ്യാഖ്യാനിച്ചും പറഞ്ഞുംകൊണ്ടുംകൂടെയാണ് അവരെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും അടിച്ചിറക്കുന്നത്. ഭൂസ്വത്തുണ്ടെങ്കിൽത്തന്നെ പൗരന്മാരായി ജീവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. എങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ അവർക്കു വോട്ടവകാശവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. അവർക്കു വോട്ടവകാശമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ അതു ഗവൺമെന്റിനു എക്കാലത്തും സഹായകരമായിരിക്കും. പട്ടിണിക്കാരായിമാത്രം കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്ന അവരുടെ പരവശാവസ്ഥയിൽനിന്ന് അവരെ വിമുക്തരാക്കുന്നതിനും ഇതു പര്യാപ്തമാണ്. അതിനാൽ അവശർ പത്തും പതിനഞ്ചും വർഷങ്ങളായി താമസിച്ച് ദേഹണ്ഡങ്ങൾ ഉറപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് അവരെ ഇറക്കിവിടുന്നതിന് ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും അനുവദിക്കാതെ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കൈവശക്കാരായ അവശരുടെ പേരിൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കാറാകണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the charge is that there is corruption prevailing among the subordinate staff. I have been on circuit for ten months since I assumed charge and have inspected all the Pakuthy Cutcherries in twelve taluks. Wherever I have heard complaints I have given the necessary warning to the Tahsildars and their subordinates that if any complaint is received, drastic action will be taken on it. I would request the honourable members to bring instances of corruption to my notice and I may assure them that I will be very strict in dealing with such cases.

Having regard to the registry of lands for the members of the backward communities Mr. John Joseph said that preference is not given to their applications. But there is one thing of which I should warn Mr. Joseph. Encroachments should not be made on tank-beds or cattle grazing grounds and it is a well-known fact that Travancore is badly in need of grazing lands.

If there is any other land available for registry and if the depressed classes of people would come and ask for registry of that land, I should be the first man to encourage their application and I assure the House that I will do all that I can.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH : അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി തിരിച്ചിട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇതരസമുദായക്കാർ പ്രവേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായും ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അവക്കുവീണ്ടും തിരിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു തയ്യാറാകുമോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : എവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ, ആരാണ് പ്രവേശിച്ചത് എന്നു എടുത്തുപറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ മറുപടി പറയാം.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : Sir, in the light of the explanation given by the Land Revenue Commissioner I withdraw the cut motion.

The motion, by leave of the House, was withdrawn,

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : Sir, I do not wish to move the next motion standing to my name.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs 10 to discuss about the undesirability of closing the old market at Nadayara.

PRESIDENT : Your point is that the travel has been only one-sided and that the market would not have been closed if the Revenue Commissioner had travelled in those areas also.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ഈ ഉപാക്ഷേപത്തിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം നടയറയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന പഴയ മാർക്കററിന് ലൈസൻസ് കൊടുക്കാതെ അതു ക്ലോസ്സുചെയ്യുവാൻ ആജ്ഞാപിച്ചതു് അനൌചിത്യമായിപ്പോയി എന്ന് ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരിക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഒരു പ്രത്യേക മാർക്കററിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പറഞ്ഞു് ഈ സഭയുടെ സമയം കളയുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു മോഷൻ ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതുതന്നെ വളരെ വിഷമിച്ചാണെന്ന് പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. പ്രത്യേക സംഗതികളെക്കൊണ്ടു, പൊതുവേയുള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പ്രതിപാദിക്കേണ്ട സന്ദർഭങ്ങളെ അനാവശ്യമായി ചെലവാക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഒരു സംഗതി ഒരു മനുഷ്യൻെറ ആയുസ്സ് മുഴുവൻ സമ്പാദിച്ചാൽപ്പോലും കിട്ടാത്ത ൫൦—൬൦൦൦൦ രൂപ മുടക്കിയ ഒരു സ്ഥാപനം ഇനി ഒരാദായവും കിട്ടാത്ത രീതിയിൽ ആക്കിത്തീർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു. നടയറ ചന്ത എല്ലാവരുടേയും ശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ്. അവിടെ ഏകദേശം ൩൦൦൦൦ രൂപ ചെലവാക്കി കെട്ടടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ കെട്ടടങ്ങളുടെ ചെല്ലാം കീവൻ ഈ മാർക്കററിലാണു് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതിനടുത്തു് മറെറാരു മാർക്കററിന് ലൈസൻസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതുതന്നെ നിയമവിരുദ്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed]

അഥവാ അതു കൊടുത്താൽ ഇതുംകൂടി നടത്തുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കാതെ ക്ലോസ്സുചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു വളരെ സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാകുന്നു. രണ്ടാമതു ലൈസൻസു കൊടുത്ത മാക്കെററു് ക്ലോസ്സുചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഒന്നുകിൽ, രണ്ടുസ്ഥലത്തും, കുറെദിവസം അവിടേയും കുറെദിവസം ഇവിടേയും നടത്തുന്നതിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരേസമയത്തു അവിടേയും ഇവിടേയും നടത്തുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യുക. രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരുടേയും പണം, പണം ആണെന്നും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യവും മററു സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ഉള്ള നടയറ ചന്തയാണു് കൂടുതൽ അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമെന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറു് മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. രണ്ടാമത്തേതുംകൂടി നടക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടുകൂട്ടർക്കും അതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ, രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരേയും രക്ഷിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപമാണു് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. M. RAMA CHANDRA RAO : Sir, the question relates to a market at Varkala, At Nadayara there was a private market which was being conducted by a Mahomedan contractor. The Government policy now is to stop all private markets and to convert them all into public markets. The private market owner was approached with a view to declare the market as a public one without asking for compensation and he has refused. Government have, thereupon, opened another market in about a mile from the first market. The file regarding this came before me as soon as I took charge of this office; Government had directed me to inspect the two places. I went and inspected the two sites personally and found that the latter place. was a more convenient one. There was no market in the second site and it was acquired by Government. Government decided that there should be only one market and that was fixed in the second site.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : രണ്ടാമതു തുടങ്ങിയ മാക്കെററു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് മാക്കെററാണെന്നാണോ മെംബർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : അതെ.

As regards the proposal of Mr. Mahomed to permit the new market to work as well as the old, I must say, that unfortunately if the old market is given license the new one will suffer badly.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്ന മാക്കെററു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു മാക്കെററാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ആദ്യത്തെ മാക്കെററു ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുമോ എന്നു അറിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പ്രസ്സ്ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. M. RAMA CHANDRA RAO : I am sure of it and I can assure the house of it.

MR. P. S. MUHOMED : I withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave of the House, was withdrawn.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : Sir, I do not wish to move the cut motion (15) standing to my name.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2, 500 for travelling allowance by Rs 5 to discuss about local needs.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : സർ, ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലും പകുതികളിലും ആവശ്യമുള്ള സംഗതികൾ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ വരുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു കാണിക്കാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരു പകുതിയിൽ രണ്ടു പകുതിക്കച്ചേരികൾ നടത്തുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. ഓരോ പകുതികളുടേയും മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥലത്തുവേണം പകുതിക്കച്ചേരി സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ. കിഴക്കമ്പലത്തു (കുന്നത്തുനാട്ട് താലൂക്കിൽ) രണ്ടു പകുതിക്കച്ചേരികൾ (കിഴക്കമ്പലം—കുന്നത്തുനാട്ട്) ഒരു പകുതിക്കച്ചേരി നടത്തുന്നതിനു തന്നെ സൌകര്യമൊ സ്ഥലമൊ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു കെട്ടിടത്തിലാണു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു് അഭിലഷണീയമല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് കേട്ടുവന്ന പല പകുതിക്കച്ചേരി കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും ലേലംചെയ്തു വിററിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പകരം കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ പണിയിക്കയാണെങ്കിലും വാടകയ്ക്കു എടുക്കയാണെങ്കിലും അവകൾ ടി പകുതികളുടെ മദ്ധ്യത്തിലായിരിക്കണം എന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഓർമ്മിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അതുപോലെ ചന്തസ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും ടോൾ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു യാതൊരു ലോഭവും കാണിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും അവിടെ വരുന്ന വക്കു മഴ നനയാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനും സാമാനങ്ങൾ നനഞ്ഞു ചീത്തയാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനും മററും യാതൊരു സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. കാളച്ചന്തകളിൽ മതിലുകൾ കെട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കന്നുകാലികൾ ഓടിപ്പോകയുംമററും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എത്രയും വേഗം മതിലുകൾ കെട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണം. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ വെള്ളത്തിൻെറ സൌകര്യവും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണം. ഓരോ ചന്തയിൽ നിന്നും ആയിരവും ആയിരത്തഞ്ഞൂറും രൂപാവീതം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ആണ്ടുതോറും കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു. ആ സംഖ്യ ചന്തയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു എടുത്തുപയോഗിച്ചതിനുശേഷമുള്ള സംഖ്യയല്ലാതെ മററു കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി എടുക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. കമ്മീഷണർ ആ വക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ യാത്രചെയ്താൽ ഈ സംഗതി ശരിയായി അറിയാൻകഴിയും എന്നുള്ള വിചാരത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ് ഇനത്തിൽ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir the instance which the honourable member has drawn attention to is that two pakuthies are located under one house. This is not the only instance of the kind; I may say that such cases are now engaging my attention.

Regarding new Pakuthy Cutcherries there is a type de igned by the Chief Engineer and approved by Government. Each building will cost Rs. 2,000. Each year one or two Pakuthi Cutcherries will be put-up. I shall do my utmost to see that the cutcheries are located as far as possible in the middle of the pakuthy.

As regards Perumbavoor market a sum has been sanctioned this year for the purposes of sheds and other conveniences. I shall also see whether I can allot any amount for the cattle market.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: I do not press.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1 to point out that the Land Revenue Commissioner should, during his travel, examine tanks and tank-beds as to whether they are encroached by private owners with special reference to tanks and tank-beds in Neendakara A & B pakuthies in Agastiswaram taluk.

Sir, in the A and B pakuthies of Neendakara, in Agastiswaram taluk, there are more than 25 irrigation tanks. Now the beds of those tanks are held by the owners of the adjoining ground. I do not propose to deal with all those tanks excepting four important ones. The first one I may take up is the Champakulam in the Neendakara B pakuthy. It is about 30 acres in extent. The tank is named after the late Sir M. Krishnan Nair. It is found that the tank is encroached by the owners of the neighbouring area, so much so, the storage capacity of the tank is reduced.

The second tank I have to mention about is the Asarikulam tank near the Asarikulam village. Regarding this tank I have asked a question which appears among the interpellations. It was stated in my question: "Whether Government are aware of a momorial submitted requesting for the improvement of the tank in S. 902 A and C in 1114? (b) whether any encroachment on the tank is made? If the answer is in the affirmative, (c) the number of acres and the action taken thereon?"

The third tank to which I may draw your attention is the Perumalkulam. It is 35 acres in extent. Exactly 27½ acres are given to one ex-M. L. C. on Kuthagapattom. Now, Sir, he has encroached on the remaining portion of the tank. When the people of those parts ask him whether it was right to encroach on those tank-beds the usual reply will be............

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, one question.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I don't yield. Sir, his answer was "All the important officers are now known to me and the Tahsildars, the Division Peishkar and the present Land Revenue Commissioner are persons with whom I am familiar. They are all my friends. Therefore what action can you take? I will do as I like."

Sir, then coming to the other tank, namely, the 'Murungavilla kulam.' It is in S. No. 4,560. Some six months back there was an attempt to register that tank. The applicant had deposited in the Taluk Office Rs. 500 and at the request of the public and mine the Division Peishkar Mr. Parameswara Panickar visited the spot and made recommendation to the Land Revenue Commissioner to the effect that the tank should not be registered. The Land Revenue Commissioner did not register the tank in his name but still the applicant is retaining all the five acres of the tank. It is regrettable to find that the same person is still irrigating all those acres. That only shows the weakness of Government. Even the local Tahsildar and the Proverthicar are aware of that fact; they are not prepared to take any action.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the name of the gentleman who is irrigating those acres for the last so many years?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: He is one Mr. R. Subramonia Pillai.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I wish to offer a few words in this motion. There are certain irrigation tanks in the adjoining sea coasts. The fields in those areas are fed by the channel water. The particular tank-bed that is being irrigated by R. S. Pillai was once proposed to be auctioned. Rs. 33,000 was secured on that land by means of auction. The people of the locality are divided into two parties. One is the Nadar party and the other the Vellala party. The Nadar party wanted to get it in auction and the Vellala party wanted that sale to be cancelled. In order to achieve that object the Vellala party presented a petition to the Dewan to that effect. On account of some interference, unfortunately no bidders came to purchase it in the first instance. After the second notification some arrangements were made for auctioning the land. Under that arrangement R. S. Pillai got it.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It has been given on Kuthagapattom.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I have seen that tank myself and the renovation of the whole of it is an impossibility. Considering that difficult aspect of the restoration of the whole area it is better that some area may be registered piece-meal. I fully support the principle namely, that no tank-bed should be registered in favour of parties.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I find from the office file that an area of 27 acres have been given on Kuthagapattom to R S. Pillai. This lease expires in two year's time after which Government have ordered that, that particular tank-bed should not be registered therafter. It is the policy of Government not to register tank-beds hereafter and I may assure the House that no inch of such ground will be recommended for being registered either by the Tahsildar or the Division Peishkar or by the Land Revenue Commissioner.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know from Government whether any land commanded by the Kodayar project will be given on thagapattom?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: There is no objection if any tank-bed is leased on Kuthagapattom till its renovation is taken up by Government.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Is the member aware that lands were given to Mr. R. S. Pillai for a very nominal sum of Rs. 250 although the area contains about 27 acres.

PRESIDENT: Is this not a post mortem examination?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Yes, Sir.

Not only that Government are not going to stop registry of tank beds, but the moment that those beds require renovation, they will be assumed back by Government. On this assurance, I trust that the member will see his way to withdraw the motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: If the tank-beds are to be given on kuthagapattom, will it not give room for unnecessary litigation between the Government on the one side and the parties on the other at the time of eviction?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No, Sir. The conditions have been fixed in respect of each lease. The lessee must return the land whenever wanted by Government.

PRESIDENT: I am glad this question has come up. I am able to assure the House that one-third of the trouble in many localities is due to registration of tank-beds. That is not only lessening the catchment area and lessening the possibilities of improving the tanks, but has really increased the difficulty attendant on the Kodayar Project and irrigation under it. So Government have to pursue an inflexible policy never to register any tank-bed hereafter, under any circumstance whatsoever. Moreover, as soon as a tank is likely to be taken up for renovation, all kuthagapattom tenures will come to an automatic termination. Leases will be given only on that basis and under that definite understanding.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 18 to 21.

The following motions were not moved.

18. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rupee 1.

19.	Do.	Do.	Do.
20.	Do.	Do.	Do.
21.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Motion 22.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move the following motion:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rupee 1."

There are a large number of revenue copyists in the Land Revenue Department and among them, especially in the Taluk Cutchrries, and a few among them are duly qualified people on account of their educational qualifications and long service in the department as copyists waiting to be absorbed in the permanent establishment of the department. I am not here for favouring any particular community as a result of the acceptance of this motion. I know as a matter of fact that candidates belonging to all communities are there among the duly qualified revenue copyists. The ex-Land Revenue Commissioner was pleased to state on behalf of Government, on the floor of this House in answer to an interpellation as well as to a similar cut motion, that the question of the absorption of these duly qualified revenue copyists into the permanent establishment had been engaging his earnest consideration. In the face of that statement, I am at a loss to understand why no earnest steps have been taken in the matter and a satisfactory solution arrived at. Sir, I wish to hear from the Land Revenue Commissioner about the number of such duly qualified revenue copyists now in the department and whether he or his predecessors in office have taken any step hitherto in this question. I have no hesitation to suggest that if such a course is adopted it will be most beneficial to the interests of the department. Such a step will benefit the duly qualified candidates also. With these observations, I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the question of the revenue copyists in the Land Revenue Department is not a new one to Travancore. The same system is followed in British India and elsewhere. The present rules of the department do not allow the absorption of these men in the permanent establishment of the department. That is the main difficulty.

As regards the number of such men, I gather, it is 74. Among them, I am not quite sure how many are duly qualified. I believe this question was taken up some time back and it was found that the time was not opportune. Under such circumstances, I trust the question could be taken after some time. As it is, the question has to lie over. There is another aspect of the problem. There is still a facility for these people to enter into the regular service whenever occasions arise. That loophole has not been completely shut. In view of that favourable aspect, I request the mover to consider it.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI. May I know from the member, when did Government arrive at the conclusion that no immediate steps could be taken to solve this question?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: 6th January 1939.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I ask, will the number of such duly qualified people be more than 10?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I have not got those figures just at present.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether their ervices will not be more useful for the department in view of their qualifications and long experience in the department?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : May be.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know whether it is not a sufficient justification for their immediate absorption in the permanent establishment of the Land Revenue Department ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : But unfortunately the rules prohibit their absorption.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I ask whether this is a new recruitment in view of the fact that they have been working in the department for a very long time past ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Their pay was being met from the contingencies of the department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the Land Revenue Commissioner whether this question will be favourably considered in the near future ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : I shall try my level best to take it up.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I beg to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 23.

The following motion was not moved :

23. MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re 1.

Motion No. 24.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : Sir, I beg to move

"to redure the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1."

Sir, the condition of the ryots has become very bad ; the economic depression is continuing unabated ; and, combined with this, there is failure of crops in many parts. Even with regard to paddy fields, the present Chingom crops have proved a failure in many places, especially in Central Travancore. Many places are left uncultivated on account of the excessive rain at the time of sowing and in places where cultivation was effected and the crops were promising at the beginning, the crops were subsequently damaged on account of want of rain But none of these factors have been considered by the revenue authorities in realising the arrears of tax. The demand notices are increasing out of all proportion and the revenue sales have become very great with the rasult that the lands of the ryots are being sold at a very nominal price. The average price per acre in 1113 for wet lands was Rs. 15 and for garden lands was Rs. 14. This is far below even five per cent. of the actual price of the land. All this loss has been suffered by the ryots on account of the coercive processes adopted by the Land Revenue Department. So, it is necessary to grant some concession to them and the coercive steps taken by the department should be suspended for a time.

MR. M. KESAVA PANICKAR: Sir, I rise to support the motion and add a few words with particular reference to the taluk of Neyyattinkara. The economic depression is prevailing in a very acute state in my taluk. To add to it, the epidemic of malaria is rampant in that part of the country. It is gratifying to find that Government have realised the necessity for taking relief measures in that taluk. Especially in view of this fact, my suggestion is that the coercive steps in that taluk must be suspended for some time at least.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: On referring to page 16 of the Budget I find that the Land Revenue Commissioner expects something like a lakh of rupees to be collected from process fees. Sir, the majority of this amount is to come from demand notices issued. Rightly or wrongly, and I say wrongly, with an emphasis and a purpose, because it is a common practice to issue demand notices on a single person for the recovery of a single tax on a single property. So also, when a man owns more than one property, generally a good number of demand notices are issued for the recovery of the taxes on those lands. This may sound strange, but unfortunately this is the practice. Of course there are some difficulties in the maintenance of the registers up-to-date, but we are not to be found fault with for having the register kept like that. In this case, the proverthicars and their assistants are either guilty of commission or ommission. I do not understand, Sir, why the demand notices are issued to the successors of patta holders when the patta holders alone are responsible for the payment of the tax. May I add, Sir, that this is only taking back by one hand what has been given by the other. If so, it is very pitiable. Remission of tax, Sir, is given in recognition of the incapacity of the tax-payer to pay tax. Having done it, it is a pity to take back in another way what has already been remitted. Sir, on account of this pernicious practice of issuing demand notices by the proverthicars people who have to pay 10 or 12 chackrams as tax had to pay more than that amount on demand notices issued to them. If the Land Revenue Commissioner can find it convenient to come with me to Karunagapally, I shall show him several instances of the kind. I do not mean to say that demand notices should not be issued. We do not want to evade or avoid payment of tax. We only want that we should not be victimized for the callous indifference of the subordinates of the department. So, with all the vehemence that I can command I condemn this policy of the department. Hence I support the motion before the House.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, regarding the realisation of tax, I can place before the House the difficulties and sufferings of the ryots of South Travancore. Sir, the Oodukur Special Officer had occasion to find out the difficulties of the pattadars in the Oodukur taluks of South Travancore. There are instances of 2,000 part owners of a single survey number. There are instances of a single tree owned by many persons. There are instances of families owning properties under oodukur along with other tenures. Under this contigency, that a hard-hearted revenue officer should be placed in a particular taluk and that

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.]

he should empower the Proverthicars to do anything is very hard on the ryots. Sir, I used to place facts as they are and I used to place them before this Assembly. I represented to the Chief Secretary, I represented to the Revenue Commissioner, I represented to the Division Peishkar about the transfer of Mr. V. S. Gopala Pillai, one of the corrupt officers of this State.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, is it in order for a member to make such personal references about any officer ?

PRESIDENT: Order, order. It is a very serious responsibility for any hon'ble member to make a definite statement that a particular named official is guilty of corruption. But if any hon'ble member of this House in the discharge of his responsibility as a representative of the people is thoroughly convinced of the authenticity or truth of what he is saying and he says that from his place on that responsibility, then of course it is a very serious charge which Government would have to consider. At the same time Government is aware that on these occasions the officer has no chance or opportunity to defend himself on the floor of the House. Therefore, hon'ble members would be very chary of making those aspersions. But if those charges are made and persisted in, Government will take due note of those charges and make enquiries and hon'ble members who make charges in a light-hearted vein would also have to be dealt with by the House and by the authorities. But it is quite within the limits of an honorary member's jurisdiction in this House that in cases of well-known corruption, if they think that they have got sufficient materials at their disposal—it is not only their duty but their right to bring it with the full knowledge of the responsibility that they are taking and the risks attendant upon such procedure.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, in my observations regarding the conduct of a particular officer, I am not in the habit of stating frivolous facts. I simply place before this House the seriousness of the situation in having such an officer there.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Honourable member must make up his mind. As I said, as a custodian of the peoples interests every representative who comes to this House has a sacred duty to discharge. If in the discharge of that duty he thinks it necessary or expedient to level a charge against anybody, however high under His Highness' rule, he is entitled to do so. But he must do so with the full sense of responsibility and making himself responsible for those allegations. I take it, knowing the sense of responsibility of the honourable member, that he has done so on that basis.. I take it that it is so.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I do not want to adduce evidence or.........

PRESIDENT: Order, order, order. That is hardly the point. This particular case may be important or may not be important; but it raises very large issues and I think those issues must be resolved. That

is this. The honourable member has mentioned a name. As that name has been mentioned, it has now become the duty of Government to go into that matter and investigate it immediately. I mean that it is not possible in the interests of the officer concerned, in the interests of public service and in the interests of Government to leave the matter there. The moment an officer's name is mentioned either for corruption or inefficiency or any other matter, the Government, if it has been moved in that behalf, as it must be taken it is moved by direct mention of his name by an honourable member of this House, will have to enquire into this matter.

Now that the name has been mentioned, Government have no other alternative. I take it that the honourable member is willing that the enquiry should take place.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I will be satisfied with the transfer of the individual. It is very difficult for non-officials to prove primarily; but from previous conduct as well as experience in the locality.........

PRESIDENT: There again I must join issue with my honourable friend. Now, on this question of transferring there seems to be a kind of general superstition here that if you transfer a man from one place to another there is some kind of stigma cast upon him. That is an illusion which must be definitely knocked out of people's minds. The question is whether any desciplinary action is going to be taken against a corrupt officer. Government have issued very strict instructions in that behalf and have also stated that if any persons can bring forward charges and substantiate charges of corruption, those who are guilty of offering bribes for instance will not be proceeded against by Government as abettors. It is open to honourable members of this House and members of the public to make a charge of corruption against any officer of Government, however highly placed in service, being assured that even if they have participated in the offering of the bribe they will not be proceeded against by Government or prosecuted for having acted as abettors, provided that they know the truth about the officers concerned. It is in regard to these aspects that I am asking my honourable friend, if he has got proof, not flinch from disclosing the actual facts. If he has not got proof, no names should be mentioned in this House.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I wanted to place before the House the difficulty the people of Vilavankod taluk will have to undergo.

All that I wanted was to place before the House the difficulties experienced by the people of the Vilavankod taluk. That taluk has a number of pattadars who own lands under the Oodukur tenure. Many of them do not have actual possession of lands for which pattas are in their names. It is that that leads to difficulty. Although I have no fear to collect evidence, if necessary, about the corruption of the officer I mentioned, I would rather not press that matter since I do not want any harm to be done to anybody.

PRESIDENT: Honourable member has no right, while discharging his responsibility, to consider what harm might be done to anybody else.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I would rather withdraw the allegation I made against the particular officer, Sir, I merely wanted to stress the suffering on the part of the people.

PRESIDENT: That again is a matter which may not give the head of the administration real help in matters of this kind. Almost daily I am receiving letters that such and such an officer is guilty of taking bribes, that just two days before, a particular judgement was delivered, that the judge received such and such amount as bribe, etc. But the moment I asked for proof, or start investigation, the person who wrote the letter withdraws his letter and says "I do not want to injure the officer concerned". My point is, if honourable members and the Government have to co-operate in purging this country of corruption, if it exists, the questions that A or B may have to suffer, or that the education of the grand children of X or Y might be interrupted, those are not matters which must stand in the way of honourable members.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: In my experience there are not many Revenue officers who are corrupt; there are only stray instances. As I said, I have no objection to adduce the necessary evidence if the Government are very particular: that is not very difficult.

PRESIDENT: I realise your point.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I also support this motion. The very same topic came up for discussion during last Budget Session also, as the depression due to fall in price of the agricultural produce and consequent inability of the tax payer were keenly felt by all. Our Government, not only did stay the coercive steps taken for realisation of tax, but also gave a land revenue remission and allowed time to pay the arrears. The conditions have not changed and the tax payer is in the same plight this year also. Hence, the cause being the same, Government may even make a remission in land tax this year as well. If it is not possible, the tax payer may be given time till Thulam 1115 for the payment of the tax for this year, suspending all coercive steps taken hitherto for the realisation of tax.

A word more about the demand notices, Sir. Too many demand notices are issued at a cost of two chackrams, more than the actual cost. I know instances in which, a tax payer who has to pay seven chackrams as tax, having paid six chackrams as charge of demand notices. Hence I suggest that the Government may be pleased to order the issue of demand notices by anchal alone at the actual costs. That will be proper service.

The Tahsildars may be directed to sell properties or portions of the same, just sufficient to realise the tax, leaving a margin of course. Generally no descretion is exercised by them in selling properties. About 36 cents of cocoanut garden land, in the Alleppey town, with an

annual yielding capacity of 3000 nuts, was sold by a Tahsildar for realising Rs. 3. If this is the descretion, to be used by a responsible officer, the tax payer has no safety. The department is driving the man from his homestead, instead of protecting him. The Tahsildars may be directed and strict orders may be issued to sell properties, just sufficient to realise the tax on it, in case he has to sell at all.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: At the outset I may inform the House that coercive steps are not intended to harass the tax payers but merely as a corrective, to induce them to pay promptly. No person who pays the tax in time need fear of demand notices nor other processes.

The question would arise "why is it that people do not pay in time?" There are reasons. Firstly, some people are not able to pay. Going into the system of land tenure here, I find that a great per cent of our tax payers pay less than one rupee per annum. In the question of remission, even when only a small fraction of tax is remitted, while the Government lose four or five lakhs, many of the tax payers do not get any substantial benefit; those who are poor, do not get practically any benefit out of these remissions. All the same, Government, in recent years, as a sort of gesture, have been granting liberal remission of land tax. Even last year the Dewan-President announced that people who pay up the arrears of 1113 during the course of 1114, would get the benefit of the remission. Concessions were granted partly in 1113 and partly in 1114; the total extent of concessions during these years amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs odd. Who got the benefit? It is only the top pattadars, rich men who may not stand in need of the relief; the poor pattadars did not feel the relief.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I ask the honourable member whether the argument that he is advancing is a new one, which has special application for this year?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I admit, Sir, that it is not a new argument.

Sir, during my tour, I have had talks with the people, about these remissions. A rich pattadar was able to tell me "I pay annually Rs. 4,000 by way of tax. This year I need pay Rs. 500 less." At the same time, the masses told me "after all what is the benefit that we, poor people, have derived from your remissions? I pay only a tax of seven chuckrams per annum, and so I do not gain more than one chuckram." I may inform the House that more than 50 per cent. of our tax payers pay less than rupee one per annum. So, as I said these remissions do not help the people who really deserve it; it is a ase cf "To him that has more shall be given."

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.]

Coercive processes, as I said, are intended only as a corrective. Unpunctual payment may be due to negligence on the part of the tax payer, or his ignorance of rules; also the Proverthicar would not have cared to go to the pattadars and collect the tax. Under the present rules tax has to be paid to the Proverthicar at his office. I have always been telling the people of the country that the rules relating to the payment of tax should be strictly adhered to. I have also been telling my subordinates that they should go about and collect taxes. I have also given them strict instructions to the effect that as far as possible they should attach only movable property; because the attachment of immovable property is really a hardship. I am sure that is resorted to only where there is persistent default. During the last nine months, about 600 cases have come to my notice in regard to such sales of properties for arrears of tax; and I am sure honourable members are aware how I have been dealing with those cases. I may inform Mr. Narayana Kurup that I have advised the Tahsildars to be more careful in the sales of immovable properties for arrears of tax.

Sir, it was suggested that time may be granted, for the payment of this year's tax, at least up to the end of Kanni 1115. This was tried once during the days of the last Dewan. It was found that, instead of helping the ryot, it only gave them an additional burden; they had two taxes to pay at the same time. If a person cannot pay Re. 1 now how is he going to pay Rs. 2 next year? As long as the present land revenue system exists, as long as the people have to pay land tax, the system of coercive processes for the recovery of taxes, and the issue of demand notices have to be there too. The question of reducing the cost of demand notices was considered; Government came to the conclusion that it need not be reduced. I must say I am not able to understand or appriciate the argument that coercive processes should be altogether stopped. It is like saying 'that a man will thieve but should no be punished.'

As regards irrigularities on the part of some Tahsildars, I may inform the House that, whenever specific cases are brought to my notice, I deal with them severely.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: What is the actual cost of a demand notice?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Ordinarily, four chuckrams; if the tax is less than one rupee it is two chuckrams.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government accept as valid payment a tax paid under a receipt given not in the prescribed form?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No. Unfortunately during my travels a person produced a false receipt and I had to deal with that matter.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Am I to take it from the Land Revenue Commissioner that it is the declared policy of Government that payments made not under the prescribed form of receipt will not be considered as valid payments?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Yes.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI: May I know from the member the the total amount collected by way of demand notices?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: About Rs. 60,000.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: I beg permission to withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion Nos. 25 & 26.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

25. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1."

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:

26. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1."

Motion No. 27.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I move that the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner be reduced by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to suggest that the system of land tax as it exists to-day be reorganised on the principle of income tax. I am not making this suggestion for the first time in this House. Ever since 1108, that is, ever since I had the privilege of becoming a member, I have been repeatedly offering this suggestion and I have been repeatedly opposed by the Government. Most probably I will have to repeat the same arguments in favour of my motion and I expect the same reply will come from the Land Revenue Commissioner. But, Sir, on this occasion I rise with greater hopes because on more than one occasion remarks have fallen from the head of the administration that the present system of Land Revenue deserves reconsideration. When the Government themselves feel that a reconsideration of this system of taxation is necessary, I think I can more hopefully offer suggestions about the method in which the system may be modified.

The apparent injustice in the present system of land tax is in its inflexibility. That is a thing which everybody can see. The income may go up, the income may go down; yet the tax remains immutable. There have been cases where income has disappeared. For example, if we go to Central Travancore, to the taluks of Karunagapally and Karthikapally and other places, we will find compounds which were extremely fertile and where cocoanut plants were yielding and perhaps yielding best in Travancore, now absolutely waste. The pest has attacked the trees and trees themselves have disappeared; but the tax continues. I may go a step further and say that there are instances where the land itself has disappeared. The sea has washed away lands; rivers have sweft off lands. I have just now received a letter from a

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

friend of mine from Aranmula saying that from the Aranmula temple up for a distance of three-fourth of a mile, river Pamba has been robbing land bit by bit. Though the land itself has disappeared the land tax continues. Irrespective of the fact what income is derived from the land, irrespective of the fact if any income is derived and irrespective of the fact whether the land itself exists, the tax continues. That is an apparent injustice which is perceivable to everybody.

Another point I want to emphasise is the great variety of taxes that fall upon the head of an agriculturist. If you have got a piece of land you must pay tax, if you improve the land you must pay tax on the improvement, if any produce is raised again the produce is taxed. Almost every indirect tax ultimately falls upon the agriculturist. You, Sir, told us the other day, and from the budget we know that the Excise duty on tobacco has been increased. The merchant at once increases the value of the tobacco. He always sees that a margin of profit goes into his hands. Thus even the export duty and the import duty fall upon the head of the poor agriculturist.

Another point which I want to bring to the attention of the Government is that there is a kind of invidious distinction between the land owner and any person who invests his money in any thing except land. I may have any amount of money, I may invest my money in a bank, in commerce or industry, I can do anything with that money and yet be free from tax unless I get an income above Rs. 2,000. But for merely possessing a piece of land I am asked to pay a tax. The land may be merely to lay my head on. It may be for myself and my family to live. By the system as it exists to-day if a person is penalised for the mere act of buying the land while other men are free to invest their money in any other concern other than in land and be free from tax. It is a kind of open discouragement of investing money in land. That is one side of the picture. There is another side. An agriculturist will find that his position is more and more advantageous as he goes higher and higher. If he finds that his position is sad, when he is at the bottom, it is quite fortunate when he goes high. For example, a person can have vast areas of land, he may be an Over Lord of a taluk, he may get abnormal income from land and at the same time he will have to pay nothing but land tax. A merchant whose income is Rs. 2,000 or more has to pay income tax. The land owner's income may be immensely greater and yet he need not pay anything more than the land tax. Therefere it is apparent that there is a defect in the system as it exists to-day. The only way by which we can overcome the injustice consequent on the fluctuations of the price of the produces and the fluctuations of the produce itself is to bring land tax on a par with income tax. The income of the land has to be taken into account and the land to be left free.

I must suggest one thing more. Suppose a man buys a piece of land and leaves it uncultivated. I would suggest penal taxation for it

In another case a person may buy 5 cents of land to put up a small hut. There we should apply only the rule of income. I would suggest that in the case of land, perhaps the minimum may be fixed even at a lower level. Now we tax an income above Rs. 2,000. The average income of a person in this country according to the census, is Rs. 50 and the average number of members in a family is five. So the average income of a family comes to Rs. 250. Any person whose income exceeds Rs. 250 may pay a small tax to Government. Any person who does not get that income should be left free. I submit these suggestions for the deep consideration of Government.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I rise to make a few observations as regards the incidence of land tax. It is a matter which is bound up with the history of Travancore and Kerala. Only a few tenures will be referred to. It is taken for granted that all the lands belonged to jenmies having been granted to them by Parasurama. It is only later that the right of the Soverign or Government stepped in. Thus in Travancore we have only two species of tenures generally, one jenmom land and the other Government or Pandaravaka land. Among jenmom lands there are two varities; free hold jenmom lands that are absolutely exempt from taxation by Government like the free hold of the Eadapalli Chief, the Vanjipuzha Chief, the Punjar Chief and the Kilimanoor Chief. As regards intermediatory or ordinary jenmom land it has been the immemorial custom in Travancore to impose such lands with Rajabhogam as soon as they are leased or assessed for a money consideration. If such land passes from hand to hand the land passes with the Rajabhogam fixed upon it. So far as Pandaravaka lands are concerned, till 1040 there was no fixity of tenure in Travancore. These lands were redeemable and the holders were mere tenants-at-will. It was the Royal Proclamation during the time of Sir T. Madhava Rao called the Magna Carta of Travancore that fixity of tenure conferred. A tax was imposed which is still called Pandaravaka Pattom. So that here also when lands are transferred, they are transferred with the fixed rent or pattom, which in theory is a share of the produce over them. When a person purchases land he is purchasing it with the burden of land tax on it. Thus knowing the history of Travancore and Kerala it has to be conceded that when a person purchases a land he purchases the liability also upon it. Yesterday, when you, Sir, referred to the question of export duty, an honourable member said that it was a right rather onerous and burdensome which Travancore and other States had. Similarly when lands are purchased there is the liability also attached to it.

Passing on to certain difficulties referred to by Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, may I refer to a counter-illustration. A piece of land might have been registered in the name of an individual as waste land. He improves it and enjoys it as planted land paying the old waste land tax.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether that is not a reason for changing the system?

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR : I am giving a counter-illustration. That was the system which was in vogue for a long time. I am an agriculturist myself and am interested in all agricultural produce grown in the State. I have very great sympathy with that Mr. Padmanabha Pillai said. But let us look at the other side of the picture.

Sir, there are very great practical difficulties in modulating land tax on the lines of income tax. For income tax a D form notice is given and statements are made and accounts are called for. The office decides what tax is to be levied on a particular person. In the matter of levying tax on lands on the lines of income tax, if accounts are called for we can't get any figures. It is very rarely that an agriculturist in Travancore keeps accounts. An agriculturist may be a tapioca grower. There will be no necessity for him to maintain accounts for the income or expenditure on account of tapioca. Mr. Padmanabha Pillai might have read that the tobacco cultivators of Trichinopoly recently struck work unable to keep the prescribed accounts.

PRESIDENT : Evidently, the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency are forced to keep proper accounts in view of the recently instituted sales tax.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR : They may even have to get the services of a chartered accountant to maintain the prescribed books. It is very difficult to get proper accounts from the agriculturists of Travancore to assess income from agriculture. In the case of a paddy cultivator we have to take very many factors into account before he is taxed. How much he gets, what he spends, prices and what he gets. If these matters are likely to be scrutinised they must be scrutinised in a court of law. Witnesses for and against have to be cited, examined and cross-examined, it must again be taken up to the appellate authorities that is the chief revenue authority. It is beset with very great practical difficulties. I do not say that the new system is impossible to be worked out. While I have great sympathy with the principle propounded by Mr. Padmanabha Pillai that the principle of assessment for land tax and income tax should be the same, I have to sound a note of warning that it has very great practical difficulties and it will not be practical politics for the administration to tax land on the lines of income tax.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI : Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the proposal made by Mr. Padmanabha Pillai. At the time when the income tax was introduced in the State, it was stated that land tax was getting oppressive and that merchants and industrialists were exempted from paying any sort of tax. Popular representations were submitted during the repeated sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and to Government requesting them to introduce income tax. At the time of first introducing the income tax in Travancore, no doubt, there were difficulties in the production of accounts, for in those times the average Indian merchant was not in

the habit of keeping his accounts in the proper form. But those difficulties have now disappeared and now the system of assessing income tax is working very satisfactorily and there has been no difficulty whatso-ever in submitting satisfactory accounts as far as honest and respectable business men are concerned. If dishonest people conduct themselves differently they are paying the penalty. Sir, I find that the earliest record available in Travancore in regard to the method of assessment was in 1030 M. E. The first settlement was begun in the year 1883 and completed in 1911. Now 28 years have elapsed since the completion of that settlement. And during those 28 years much water has flown under the bridge. The financial problems affecting the prosperity of every State have undergone radical changes in their outlook. And now I ask, has not the time come to consider whether we should stick on to the old financial methods or whether we should depart from it and change the system of assessing tax from lands? A steady income for the Government is always to be welcomed. But the levy of the present rate of land tax is not at all satisfactory to the interests of the ryots. Year in and year out, Government hear complaints from the tax payers that they are unable to pay land tax and agreeably with those opinions Government are sanctioning remissions. Then, why not make the ryot pay only a proportion of what he gets from his land? This is after all not a new or novel departure. This has been followed elsewhere. Even in Ceylon we understand this system of assessing land tax on the principle of income tax assessment is adopted, but the minimum taxable income may be less. The cocoanut cultivator and other cultivators have only to submit their accounts in proper form so that they may be taxed according to their agricultural income. The one great difficulty that stands in the way of adopting this method is the cry that is heard everywhere "that it is dangerous to state finances". Sir, here is a cry from a very large section of the people of the country that they are heavily taxed and that they require some relief. Let us give them the relief in this form. Some time ago I suggested in this House that instead of giving the ryots continuous concessions in the matter of paying tax by way of remissions, Government should be prepared to return to the agriculturists a substantial portion in the form of subsidies as is done in England and U. S. A.

PRESIDENT: That system exists in England even from the very beginning of agriculture in that land.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI: Sir, my submission is that it is for the Government to see whether it will not be more fair and equitable to ask the agriculturists to pay tax out of the income which he gets from his properties. If this is done much of the discontent that we find in the country would certainly disappear. I, therefore, have great pleasure in placing this matter for the very kind consideration of the Government and this House.

Mr Krishna Aiyar said the question is beset with difficulties especially in regard to accounts. The fact is that the present day agriculturist does not feel the necessity for maintaining proper accounts.

[Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai.]

so long as he has to pay a definite amount of tax year after year where is the need for keeping proper accounts of his income from the land? Sir, the landed class in this country is much more educated than the landed class elsewhere. Government are proposing to supply a new form of education which will ensure the general well being of the country with a new orientation.

I am sure it will not be impossible for Government to devise some workable scheme to adopt this suggestion. But then I do admit that it is very difficult for any Government to get out of the established system of collecting tax. But I say in all sincerity and with all the earnestness that I can command, that the subject is one which must be very carefully considered by Government sooner or later this question will have to be tackled by Government and the sooner the better.

PRESIDENT: With regard to this question there are certain aspects which must be considered and threshed out on the floor of this House. The matter has been engaging the attention of Government but it is bound up with the system of land tenure obtaining in the country. Supposing you are to grade a certain area of land for assessing tax according to the principle of assessment adopted in taxing incomes. If that holding is fragmentised into plots less than ½ acre then you will not be able to get any tax from the land. What is there to prevent the members of a family from partitioning their land? Perhaps each member of the family may get ¼ of an acre and that could not be taxed. Unless there is a system of compulsory consolidation at least for a certain purpose this could not be brought into effect. Again, it requires social legislation. This question has been engaging the very anxious attention of Government. The problem is how it is to be worked out and brought into operation. On the one hand there is the settlement. During the next settlement a levelling down will have to be effected in view of the economic depression and certain other circumstances. Apart from the settlement we will have to exempt from taxation lands below a certain area. In order to exempt lands below a certain level we will have to take into consideration the present system of land tenure and the magnitude of the holding. These are the side aspects of the question to be considered. The honouroble member will bear these facts in mind and deal with the problem.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, this is one of the most important questions brought forward in this House. I understand that the object of the motion is to do away with the land tax altogether and not merely to impose a tax on agricultural income. Sir, land tax is a share of the agricultural income which is exempted from the operation of the Income Tax Regulation. The learned mover of the motion I thought, had this object in view, namely, to stop the land tax altogether and in its place to introduce an income tax on this basis that I venture to offer my remarks. The question is very important and affects

an ancient system of taxation : and, I must say, it has not been possible for the members of this House to bestow sufficient thought and attention upon this matter. In England and in several other countries in Europe, there is no land tax. This is probably due to the fact that these countries are highly industrialised and that there are several sources of income which can be taxed. In those countries the tax on land has become unimportant. India on the contrary is essentially an agricultural country and the people are not accustomed to any other kind of taxation excepting this tax on land. Even in the days of the Moghul Empire, we know that there were land revenue settlements and that it was a share of the produce of the land that was taken by the Government for their expenses. In those days there could have been no income tax or any other kind of tax. Whatever that be, the people of India were accustomed to a system of taxation evidently based on land. The idea of chan'ing this system altogether and bringing into effect a system of taxation which is wholly foreign to this country, or for that matter, to the whole of India, is one which requires a great deal of thought, care and study. It is not possible, therefore on account of the numerous difficulties attendant on the change of such a system, to bring into effect any such principles of taxation in the near future. In India the whole fabric of administration is built upon a system of land tax. Take the case of Travancore. Here you have several kinds of tenures like the *Jen mi* and the *Pandaravaga*. In fact the complexity of our tenures is the first and most serious obstacle that confronts us at the outset, The Jenmies are allowed to hold the land in the place of the Sirkar and the Sirkar takes nothing from them. What are we to do with the rights of these Jenmies. Again, there are the Devaswoms owing lands, with regard to which the Sirkar has now become almost a trustee.

PRESIDENT : The same question would arise in British India under the Permanent Settlement. One of the methods which are now being contemplated there is the change of the system and replacing it by income tax.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI : Of course, it may perhaps be possible to change the system, but I am pointing out the difficulties in chang ing the system in the immediate future. If the present system of land tax is discontinued there will be further difficulties which the Government will have to face. Fragmentation of the holdings which has been the result of the social legislation among the different communities in the State is another matter which makes the imposition and collection of taxes all the more difficult. On account of this, it is necessary to bring into force a system of taxation the incidence of which must fall equitably on all people. Take again the case, for instance, of the private trustees and those standing in the position of trustees. The Government have recognised their rights based on the possession of land. It is not easy to get over such difficulties which will have to be tackled with in order that a different system of taxation may be brought into effect. I submit that there is a better way of ameliorating the condition of the agricultural population of the country without changing the system of taxation. The settlement must be made a permanent

[Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai.]

one like the Bengal Settlement and by the time the country becomes industrialised, it may be possible to tap other sources of revenue to make up for the loss of land revenue and to bring into force a more equitable system of taxation. Otherwise, we will be embarking on an experiment, the result of which we do not know and we cannot foresee. We do not know what the results of the change of the system of taxation in the British Indian Provinces will be. My view therefore is that before any such system is adopted, the present Settlement may be made permanent and without abolishing land tax altogether we may slowly bring into force a new system of taxation based upon the principles of the Income tax. Sir, I have not been able to devote much attention to this question and the few remarks that I have ventured to make are therefore merely superficial. I oppose the motion.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, as I am bound, under the party discipline, to associate myself with the arguments advanced by the leader of my party, I wish to make a few observations on the motion under discussion, especially with regard to the doctrine of vis-major and the havoc caused by the river Pampa and the consequent loss to the inhabitants on its southern bank for about 4 furlongs down the Aranmula Temple bathing ghat.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member cannot possibly speak about the southern bank of a river in dealing with the question of travelling allowance excepting by way of very indirect illustration.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, it is just to convince this House particularly of the inequity that is being experienced by the tax payers as a result of the present land revenue system that I made the reference.

Sir, the Land Revenue Commissioner was pleased to inform us that the act of vis—major will be leniently considered by Government. To convince this House that leniency was not shown to the suffering public in the manner he has stated I will state a few facts. Last time, the inhabitants of this locality submitted a written representation to the Government direct, complaining of the havoc that was being committed by the river Pampa and the loss they are subjected to thereby. A copy of that representation, forwarded to me by the people in the capacity of their representative, was also submitted by me to the Government with the hope that the people in the locality may get some benefit in the matter. Curiously enough, after the expiry of a period of one year, that is just four or five days before the commencement of this Session of the Assembly, I got an official letter from the Huzur Office to the effect that the havoc and the loss could have been averted if the public of the locality had only cared to take the necessary precautions in time, by spending their own money. This appears to be very curious way of satisfying the needs of the people.

PRESIDENT: There is only half an hour more for this cut motion. So, the honourable member will confine his remarks to the relevant points.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I wonder why a Government like the Travancore Government, which has been pleased to give us each issue of the Government Gazette in two parts, one part especially set apart for the publication of revenue sales could not comply with the request of the people or show some gesture of sympathy and kindness to them. Only with a view to bring this matter to your notice, Sir, that I support this motion.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : It is admitted by all the honourable members of this House that there is a cry for remissson of tax year after year. It is admitted that during the last 28 years there was no revision of land tax in Travancore, The last settlement was completed 28 years ago and during this period large tracts of land were exploited and improved and certainly more income is being now derived from these lands. Therefore, it is only just for the Government to ask the big land owners to pay something more to them by way of tax. As the Dewan President suggested the fragmentation of land is very patent in Travancore than anywhere else in the world. We have to admit that there is something fundamentally wrong in the system of taxation of land in Travancore. While we have to find out a way out of the difficulty, there is no good in relegating it to the background and say that we have to wait for some time more. We have to meet the problem some day or other. If some legislative enactment is necessary, by all means have it. There is no meaning in evading and escaping the problem. It is to be admitted that there is something wrong.

PRESIDENT : If the lands in Travancore can be divided into five-acre holdings, there will be no difficulty in bringing this into operation. That is the whole position.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : I only want to bring to the notice of this House that something has to be done for the purpose of reassessment of tax. Why not some new principle be adopted ?

PRESIDENT : What is the new principle that is suggested ?

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Just the principle that has been enunciated in the cut motion. Why not that be adopted ?

MR. E. E. PANDARATHIL : So far as the principle of this motion is involved, Sir, my friend Mr. Nambuthiripad represents one of the accident of history. The Jenmies came into existence because they were the pioneers of the social workers and acted in co-operation with the people of the land.

Some how or other they have come to stay and even with the Amendment Act of 1108 their position will be such. Incidentally I have also to mention that the settlement of Jenmikaram is still under way. It is also a fact that our land tenure is still in an inperfect stage which has not given complete satisfaction to all parties concerned. I do not propose to expatiate on the other aspects of the question. However, I would request the House to consider the redemption of jenmies, both financially and figuratively, when the question of reform of taxation is taken up.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI : ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതി ഒരാദരണീയമായ ആദർശം തന്നെയാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാം. പക്ഷെ അതു പ്രയോഗികമാകുമോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ സ്ഥായിയായ ഒരു വരവ് ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നും ആണ്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്ത് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂനികുതി സ്ഥായിയും സ്ഥിരവുമായ ഒരു വരവാണ്. വ്യവസായം കച്ചവടം മുതലായ ഇനങ്ങളിലുള്ള നികുതി ഏറ്റവും തുച്ഛമായി മാത്രമെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളു. അതു സ്ഥായിയായ വരവും അല്ലല്ലോ. പുറനാട്ടു സാമാനങ്ങളുടെ ഇറക്കുമതിയും അതിൻെറ ഇവിടത്തെ ചെലവും തന്നാട്ടുസാമാനങ്ങളുടെ ഏറ്റുമതിയും വ്യവസായത്തിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും അപ്പോഴപ്പോഴുള്ള സാമ്പത്തികനിലയും അനുസരിച്ചു മാത്രമെ വ്യവസായത്തിലും കച്ചവടത്തിലുമുള്ള നികുതി കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. അപ്പോൾ സ്ഥായിയായ വരവിനെ സ്ഥിരമല്ലാത്ത ഇൻകംടാക്സ് അഥവാ ആദായനികുതി ഇനത്തിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും അഭിലഷണീയമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം നല്ലതാണെങ്കിലും അതു പ്രായോഗികമായി കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പ്രയാസമാണെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്. പ്രായോഗികമല്ലാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണത്തെപ്പററി പല മെംബറന്മാരും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. മി. എൻ. രാമകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള വിശദമായ ചില നിരൂപണങ്ങൾ അതിനെപ്പററി ചെയ്കയുണ്ടായി. ഭൂമിയിൽ കരം ചുമത്തുന്നതു അതിൽനിന്നു ലഭിക്കുന്ന വരുമാനത്തെ കണക്കാക്കിയും അല്ലാതെയും ആയിരിക്കും. ചില ഭൂമി കൃഷിക്കു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടാതിരുന്നാലും നികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നുണ്ടു്. ചില ഭൂമികളിൽ കൃഷി ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നാലും നികുതി ഈടാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇൻകംടാക്സ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വരുമാനത്തെ എങ്ങിനെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കാൻ കഴിയും? അതുകൊണ്ടു് നല്ലതുപോലെ ആലോചിച്ചല്ലാതെ ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു നടപ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇതിനെപ്പററി ഉടനടി തീരുമാനിക്കാവുന്നതുമല്ല. ഇതു് ദീർഘകാലത്തെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിടുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ആതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പേരിനും ജനങ്ങളുടെ വളർച്ചക്കും ഒരുപോലെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ കൊടുക്കാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം പര്യാപ്തമാണ്.

ആദായത്തിൻെറ തോതനുസരിച്ച് കരം ചുമത്തുന്ന നയം ഒരു പുതുമയും ഉപകാരവുമായിത്തീരും. രാജ്യത്തെ സർവ്വജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം സംതൃപ്തിനൾകുന്നതായിരിക്കും. ആദായം കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുന്നവർക്ക് അവരർഹിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ നികുതിയായി കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. പട്ടിണികിടന്നും ഈ നയം അംഗീകൃതമായാൽ ഇപ്രകാരം നികുതി നൾകാൻ ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രേരിതരാകുന്നതുമാണ്. വരുമാനത്തിൻെറ തോത് അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള നികുതി ഈടാക്കൽ നിശ്ചയമായും ആരും സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കയില്ല. ഇതു ഇദംപ്രഥമമായ ഒരഭിപ്രായമാകയാൽ മിക്കവാറും പ്രതികൂലാഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നവരും ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്നതാണല്ലോ. എന്നാൽ ഈ നയം പ്രായോഗികമല്ലാ എന്നും വൈഷമ്യമേറിയ ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണെന്നും മററും ചില മെമ്പേഴ്സ് തീർത്തു് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരു തീരുമാനം ചെയ്താൽ ആശങ്കകൾക്കു സ്ഥാനമില്ലാതായിത്തീരാനാണിടയുള്ളതു്. ഏതായാലും വലിയവരുടേയും ചെറിയവരുടേയും താല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരുപോലെ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം പാസാകയും നടപ്പിൽ വരുകയും ചെയ്വാൻ താല്പര്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Arguments both for and against have been advanced in regard to this problem. But there are some practical difficulties in the working of this question, in view of the complicated system of land tenures existing in this State. There are favourable tenures as well as fragmentary tenures. The income under Land Revenue is almost a fixed income. When I was the Financial Secretary for some time, I worked out the figures consequent on the proposition. A revenue to the extent of 7 lakhs may be secured thereby. The honourable members have to bear in mind that that was only a rough calculation. That being the case we must be prepared to forego a sum to the extent of 33 lakhs, from the income under Land Revenue.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I point out that we are not prepared to admit that that calculation was done on the right lines.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: All that I say is, I worked out that proposition and the result arrived at was that about 7 lakhs could be secured thereby. Secondly, in the matter of collection of that tax, the machinery required for the collection will be a difficult problem. There are lands in each pakuthi. A number of persons will have to be employed to asses the income on those lands. These are practical difficulties. Thirdly, such a system exists nowhere in India. India is an

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.]

agricultural country and Travancore is also like that. It is well known that land is the back-bone of the peasantry. Any departure from the existing practice of taxation has to be taken with very great care. Moreover, it is from Land Revenue, the contribution to the Devaswom Department is effected. At the moment I can suggest one remedy and it is a re-settlement. That will level up the whole system of land taxation. Another point is, with the development of industry and commerce some relief could be got with reference to land revenue.

MR. S. KRISHNA IYAR : May I ask what a re-settlement will cost for the whole of Travancore ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : About 80 lakhs of rupees.

So then the remedy is this. An industrial development which has fortunately commenced will ease the situation. If the industrial and commercial advancements work for a period of ten years, there will be immense relief under land revenue. My submission is that this proposition may wait for a decade when Travancore will become an industrially advanced country. Till then that question cannot be considered. Under these circumstances, I request the mover to withdraw his motion for the present and renew it after ten years.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Is it the member's view that this problem should be left as it is and not tackled at all ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : I have already said that a re-settlement will do something in the direction of improvement towards the object aimed at by the mover.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, I did not bring this proposition under any illusion. I have no doubt that there are practical difficulties which Government have to face in tackling this problem I do not believe that it is an easy proposition. But one thing I must say. It is a difficulty worth facing. I do not agree with the observation made by Mr. Velu Achari that it is an impracticable proposition. It is practicable, though it is certainly difficult. A mere re-settlement will not solve the problems I have pointed out. That will repeat the same laws. It is a modification of the system that I want. Government have to face this problem whether there is the industrial development or not. It may or may not take place. The point is that the land-holders in the country are put to hardship on account of the system of taxation and therefore I am placing their grievances before Government. There is no use shelving the problem till the industrial development takes place. Mr. Krishna Iyer remarked that the agriculturist do not keep accounts. As for that matter, I can say from my personal knowledge that the best method to make them write accounts is to introduce this change. In my lifetime I never wrote accounts until I was asked to pay income-tax.

PRESIDENT : For industrial and commercial purposes two sets of accounts are maintained.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI My request to Government therefore is that this is a problem which Government must face. If not to-day to-morrow Government will have to face this problem. Looking at the motion sheet I find that several members had tabled motions for the remission of land tax though they had the goodness not to move them. Every year this problem has cropped up. No doubt there is real difficulty in working out this proposition. But Government ought not to postpone this question until the country is industrialised. Hence I have to press this motion.

PRESIDENT : Before this motion is put to vote, I wish to say a few words. As I have said, there are many circumstances which have rendered this problem more difficult in Travancore than anywhere else. Elsewhere in British India, there are permanent settled tracts, ryotwari tracts and certain intermediate tenures So far as permanently settled estates are concerned, land tax as such has ceased to be of any significance. The tax that was levied between the years 1790 to 1795 has remained static. When the permanent settlement was started, the dues to Government were supposed to be fixed at 25 or 30 or 35 per cent. of the produce of the land. The position has changed radically and permanent settlement has meant a serious lack of elasticity in revenue. Attempts are being made elsewhere to modify the system directly or indirectly and the introduction of the system here will be a retrograde step. It is permanent settlement that has rendered, for instance, the revenues of Bihar and of Bengal and a great deal of the revenues of the United Provinces, so inelastic that the Provinces have been unable to face present demands Assuming that the present system continues what follows? Without a re-settlement we cannot deal with the problem of levelling up and levelling down land tax. The obvious reason, as I pointed out on a previous occasion, is this, that in certain parts of the country vast tracts of land have escaped taxation, others have newly come under taxation, whereas there are strenuous members from the southern tracts of the country who never tire of saying that they are amongst the most highly taxed localities in India. However, they might have originated there are many inequalities now and a re-settlement is necessary if equitable results have to be achieved. But a re-settlement has got two or three difficulties. Firstly, there is the tremendous cost of it. There should be a scientific re-survey of the whole country and it will take about 6 or 7 years at least to finish, according to scientific methods, and a scientific settlement has to follow. A re-survey and a re-settlement are expected to cost something like a crore of rupees. It is probably worth while embarking on that. But there are obvious difficulties and it has been considered that in these days of economic depression no such process should be started. From some experience of re-settlement elsewhere I may say that people will start saying that Government are out to place the unfortunate tenant and that the whole scheme is to get more revenue. As a matter of fact it may lead to loss of revenue in some localities and extra revenue in some other localities.

[President.]

So far as the question of agricultural income tax is concerned, honourable members may remember that I indicated sometime ago that the matter is one which must engage the attention of legislators here and elsewhere, because that question will have to be faced sooner or later. But in order to face it there are certain things necessary. That is, it must be made fool-proof. So far as the accounts of business are concerned we know where we are. We may exempt all incomes below a certain level and tax incomes above that level. Even in such cases evasions are common. Quite recently members of the same family formed themselves sub-partnerships and joint stock companies and successfully avoided super-tax. The Legislature has had to step in and deal with this question. There are many difficulties attendant upon the imposition of income tax on lands in Travancore. The fundamental difficulty so far as Travancore is concerned is the size of the holdings. If we are going to have income tax for income, say of Rs. 20 a year, it must be recollected how many hundreds and thousands of functionaries would be necessary for the purpose of going round and collecting statistics as to whether people may get an income of Rs. 20 and whether that income has been actually realised. In Russia the Government took up all the land and then partitioned it out in large blocks especially in Ukraine, where they have some of the most fertile lands in the world. Other nations too have dealt with these problems. The moment we have large scale agricultural operations, income tax becomes a feasible problem. A small or fragmented agricultural holding makes it difficult for income tax to be collected. The best remedy is for the State to rely less and less upon agricultural tax and land tax and more upon other sources of revenue. In fact if things go well, I do fervently hope that the incidence of land tax here would get progressively less, until we are able to make up our revenue from other sources.

It is in that direction that our efforts should be turned. After all it must be remembered that we are in a peculiarly advantageous position. Our total income is over 2½ crores. The total land revenue is Rs. 40 lakhs. If, for instance, we can raise Rs. 20 lakhs otherwise, then honourable members may ask Government to lessen the land tax. That would be a feasible proposition. Government know the difficulties of the small land owners and will ever be sympathetic towards them. But the fundamental problem in dealing with the question of land tax which presses upon the most impoverished and struggling portion of the population is one of intensive cultivation and consolidation of holdings. The policy of Government will be to increase the income from other sources so that they may say—"We do not want so much by way of land tax."

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 28 to 68.

The following motions were not moved, the time allotted for the demand having expired:

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

28. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

29. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

30. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,535 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

31. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,860 for Assistant Peishkars by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

32. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,860 for Assistant Peishkars by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

33. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,860 for Assistant Peishkars by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

34. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 86,702 for Establishment by Rs. 10.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

35. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 86,702 for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

36. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,02,028 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

37. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,028 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

38. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,028 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

39. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,028 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

40. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,14,042 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

41. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,120 for Tahsildars by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

42. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,120 for Tahsildars by Re 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

43. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,120 for Tahsildars by Re 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

44. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,120 for Tahsildars by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN:

45 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,120 for Tahsildars by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

46. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,120 for Tahsildars by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

47. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,120 for Tahsildars by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

48. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,120 for Tahsildars by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

49. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,159 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

50. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,52,590 for Salaries and Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR E. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

51. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,595 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

52. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,03,128 for Proverthicars by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

53. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03, 128 for Proverthicars by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

54. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,128 for Proverthicars by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

55. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,128 for Proverthicars by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

56. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,360 for Accountants by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

57. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,360 for Accountants by Rs. 4.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

58. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 88,320 for Peons by Rs. 3.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

59. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,11,816 for Proverthy Cutcherries by Re 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

60. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,11,816 for Proverthy Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

61. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,41,028 for Land Revenue by Rs. 5.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

62. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,41,028 for Land Revenue by Rs. 5.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR

63. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,41,028 for Land Revenue by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

64. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,41,028 for Land Revenue by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

65. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,41,028 for Land Revenue by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

66. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,41,028 for Land Revenue by Rs. 10.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANAN PILLAI :

67. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,521 for Taxes on Income by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

68. To reduce the allotment of Rs 40,521 for Taxes on Income by Rs. 10.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,51,949 under Demand I—Land Revenue and taxes on income was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT—Rs. 6,90,435.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 6,90,435 under Demand II—Excise Department.

Motion No. 69.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

69. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,900 for Inspectors by Re 1.

Motion No. 70.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I move "to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,591 for salaries by Re. 1" to discuss the inadequate or improper supervision exercised in the matter of producing pure salt by allowing salt to be scraped in the morning and in the evening.

Sir, some time back I read a book on salt. It is written by one Mr. Rattan and it is available in the Legislative Library. I have jotted down a few sentences from that book called "Handbook of Common Salt" which are very pertinent to the subject. At page 32 of the book the author says—

"Salt chrystals should invariably be gathered at the hottest period of the day, for as much sodium chloride can be gathered then, as in the cold of morning, since its solubility is but little affected by heat and at that time, there is the least chance of obtaining sodium or magnesium sulphate.

"On the other hand, if salt is gathered in the morning these sulphates may be scraped with it, for if they form a nearly saturated solution by day, they will supersaturate it and deposit it in the cold of night."

Again, Mr. C. K. Das has written a booklet in salt. At page 18 of Bulletin No. XXX he says—

"The collection of salt should be done when the sun is at its hottest, for at the temperature obtaining then, the magnesium sulphate whose solubility has risen will be completely in solution and whatever traces of it might have come down with the sodium during the cooler hours, would be removed."

Now, the present practice in all the factories, whether the Rajackamangalam factory or the factory of Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai or the factory of the Deputy President of the Sri Mulam Assembly......

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Deputy President*): Sir, may I point out that the Deputy President as such does not hold any factory?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Salt is scraped only in the morning and the evening. But, as a matter of fact, it must be scraped only during the hottest part of the day.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Sir, it is not a fact that salt is scraped in the morning and evening.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I am a man at the spot while the Excise Commissioner is living more than 42 miles away from the spot and the man on the spot must certainly be credited with knowing much better than a person residing 42 miles away. Moreover,

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

I represent the people of Tamarakulam and as such I have been told by all the labourers that are working in the factories there that this is the practice. Therefore, the question before the House is whether they should give more wieght to the fact stated by me or to the statement made by the Excise Commissioner.

Now, Sir, salt is scraped in these factories in the morning and the evening. The reason is that if the salt is scraped in the morning and the evening the pay of the coolies will be very low. But if the salt is scraped, say, between 12 and 2, each labourer will have to be paid between 6 and 8 annas. Therefore, Sir, I bring to the notice of the House that salt should be scraped during the hottest part of the day and not in the morning or the evening.

With these words I move the motion.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the motion and I submit that so far as the Rajackamangalam Allom is concerned what Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar said in regard to scraping of salt is opposed to facts. First of all, I know that Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar is not a licensee, nor has he seen the scraping of salt in the factory as a visitor, with the permission of the Excise authorities. It is only secondary evidence which has to be discarded.

Sir, Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar wanted to impress on the authorities concerned this particular scientific fact. He has innocently brought a charge on the authorities as well as the licensees in South Travancore by suggesting that the salt scraped in those factories would affect the public health and safety of the people of Travancore. I am sure the department as well as the licensees would strictly follow the directions contained in the Standing Orders of the Department.

As regards the increment of wages that would be entailed if scraping is done at noon, what was stated by Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar is not a fact. The cooly who goes to the salt factory at 7 o' clock in the morning returns at 2 o' clock in the aftermoon. So, it is easier for the licensees to employ coolies for scraping salt during the hottest part of the day rather than in the evening. It is very difficult to get a cooly in the evening because after a hard day's labour in the hot season, the cooly goes home at 3 in the afternoon, has his bath and after meal sleeps. So, it is not a fact. So I oppose the motion.

Along with that, I want to place one or two suggestions. The only defect I have been able to find is that in some of the old factories the density of the brine is affected by the percolation of fresh water.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, I rise to controvert the statements of fact contained in the motion itself, and also the theory advanced by him in regard to the time of scraping of salt. Mr. Nadar has been telling us that in our salt factories scraping has been going on only in the morning and evening and that such practice should be condemned. That is not a fact. So far as my knowledge and experience go, scraping takes place all through the day; I can assert

that with some authority. The only conditions under which scraping of pure salt takes place are that the density of the brine should be within certain prescribed limits at the time of scraping. That is all If this state of affairs is adhered to, there is no impediment to salt being scraped at any time.

Sir, Mr. Nadar levelled the charge against the authorities of the Excise Department that they were allowing scraping in the morning and in evening, and that it was wrong on their part to allow that. Sir, this can be treated as a charge against the Excise authorities only if they allow any violation of the salt rules. So far as I am aware, there is no rule which prohibits the scraping of salt in morning and evening. The rules are absolutely silent about the time of scraping. There is nothing to warrant the theory that it is unscientific to scrape salt in the morning or in the evening.

In regard to the other statements made by Mr. Nadar, and his theory I cannot accept either the one or the other.

I oppose the motion.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar is not a licensee nor has he seen the working of a factory.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : I challenge that statement, Sir. I have seen the working of almost all the factories in South Travancore.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : I made the statement because he would not be allowed to see a factory working, without the permission of the Excise Officers.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : With the permission of the Excise Inspector, I have seen all these factories.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : Sir, the Excise Commissioner is supervising the manufacture of salt in the State. He has gone to every one of them and has watched the scraping of salt. Therefore his statement is entitled to greater weight than that of Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar, although he belongs to the Agastisvaram taluk.

Sir, the manufacture of salt is governed by certain rules. None of those rules provides any time limit within which alone scraping shall be done. It is left to the licensee to scrape salt in any part of the day, or throughout the day. The only point to be looked into is that the salt scraped should be free from impurities like magnesium chloride, magnesium sulphate and potassium chloride; sodium chloride should be the main ingredient in the salt scraped. That can be achieved by scraping when the density of the brine is between 25 degrees and 30 degrees. For that there is provision in the rules.

Sir, Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar referred to some old books on salt manufacture which says that salt should be scraped only at noon, and that if it is scraped in the forenoon and afternoon, there would be impurities like magnesium and potassium salts. I may inform my

[Mr. M. P. Joseph.]

esteemed friend that that view is not correct. I am sure my statement will be borne out by some of the licensees present here, I mean Messrs. T. C. Kesava Pillai and Mr. Chattanatha Karayalar.

The motion was put and declared lost.

Motion 76.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായം നാഷണലൈസു ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. വെള്ളം പോലെതന്നെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ളതും കിട്ടേണ്ടതുമാണ് ഉപ്പെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം പറയേണ്ടല്ലോ. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉപ്പുവ്യവസായം ഗവൺമെൻറു ഏറെറടുത്തു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻേറയും ജനങ്ങളുടേയും മദ്ധ്യേനിന്നു ലാഭം എടുക്കുന്ന കൺട്രാക്ററർമാരിൽനിന്നും സാധുക്കളെ രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ആദായകരമായ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഏതാനും വ്യക്തികൾക്കു കുത്തകയായി കൊടുത്തു് അവർക്കു ആദായമുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനായി ഗവൺമെൻറു സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു് പരിഷ്കൃതമല്ല. ആധുനിക സാമ്പത്തികശാസ്ത്രത്തിനുതന്നെ അതു എതിരാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറയും ജനങ്ങളുടെയും മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽനിന്നുകൊണ്ടു് കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർ അവരുടെ സർവ്വവിധമായ ആദായവും എടുത്തതിനുശേഷം ഇടങ്ങഴി ഉപ്പു് രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ചക്രത്തിനു വിൽക്കുന്നു. ഇവരുടെ ആദായം വളരെ ഭീമമാണ്. ഈ കൺട്രാക്ടർമാരുടെ ആദായം വേണ്ടെന്നുവയ്ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നരയോ ഒന്നേകാലോ ചക്രത്തിനു ഒരുപക്ഷേ സാധുക്കൾക്കു ഇടങ്ങഴി ഉപ്പു കിട്ടിഎന്നുവരാം. സാധുക്കൾക്കു കുറഞ്ഞ വിലക്കു ഉപ്പുകിട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയും, ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉപ്പുവ്യവസായം ഏറെറടുത്താൽ നല്ല ഉപ്പു കിട്ടുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാൻ അവകാശമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും ഉപ്പുവ്യവസായത്തിൽ കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർ എടുക്കുന്ന ആദായം ഗവൺമെൻറിനുകിട്ടിയാൽ ആ ആദായം മററുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ പൊതുജനോപകാരപ്രദമായവിധത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ചെലവാക്കാമല്ലോ എന്നു കരുതിയും ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഉപ്പുവ്യവസായം ഇന്നു ആരുടെ കൈവശമിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതു നോക്കാതെ നാഷണലൈസ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിൻെറ തത്വംമാത്രംനോക്കി സഭ അംഗീകരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭ്യർത്ഥനയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : Sir, the very same subject was brought forward in this House last year, and was discussed threadbare. My friend Mr. Narayanan also took part in that debate.

Sir, I may inform my friend that, before 1080, salt manufacture was the monopoly of the Government.

Till 1080, we had the monopoly system; there were factories even in Central Travancore. But our total output of salt was not enough for local consumption so that large quantities had to be imported from Bombay and Tuticorin at very high prices. The salt manufactured was also of inferior quality. That was why the monopoly system was given up and licenses were begun to be issued for the manufacture of salt. Now we have several factories working in the country. Our total output at present is between 15 and 18 lakhs of maunds of salt per annum. There is actual over-production.

Sir, Mr. Narayanan was saying that the quality of salt would improve if the Government were to take up the manufacture. I do not subscribe to that proposition. I have visited all the factories in the State, and can boldly say that the salt produced in some of our factories, especially the Kovalam Factory in Cape Comorin, the S. S. Allom and the Avathanikal Allom, can compare very favourably with any salt imported from outside; in its percentage of sodium chloride it compares very favourably with Bombay salt. I cannot understand my friend's argument that, if the Government take up this industry, the quality would improve. There is keen competition between the various licensees to produce the best salt possible. If there is no competition, there will be no incentive to improve the quality. At present, the quality of salt in some of the factories, especially the one at Kovalam, is so good that there is a rush of merchants to get that salt. In fact one of the merchants came to me and requested me to persuade the licensee at Kovalam to give him some of the Kovalam salt for sale. That is the position to-day.

The House adjourned at 5-2 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION.

Thursday the 27th July 1939.

The Assembly met in the Legislative Chamber at 11 of the clock on Thursday the 27th July 1939, with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., the Dewan President, in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan was sworn in.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Amounts spent on Irrigation.

60. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJI THOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amounts spent under Irrigation, in each of the taluks, during the last three years ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): *The statement is laid on the table.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): ചങ്ങനാശേരി താലൂക്കിൽ ൫൬,൪൨൩ രൂപാ ൧൧൧൩-ൽ ചിലവാക്കിയതായി കാണുന്നു. അതു് ഏതെല്ലാം ഇനങ്ങളിലാണു് ചിലവാക്കിയതെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: It will take some time to give the details of the works.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): Does it include the money spent upon Kuttapuzha canal?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: It does not.

Irrigation Works.

61. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total amount allotted for irrigation works to be executed by the Irrigation Executive Engineer in 1112, 1113, 1114 respectively;

(*b*) the total expenditure for works actually executed by the Irrigation Executive Engineer in 1112, 1113, 1114 respectively; and

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**Vide* Appendix I.

(c) whether Government have passed orders for abolishing the Irrigation Division and if so the reasons for the same?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) *and* (b) The *statement showing the information required is laid on the table.

(b) Yes, Government felt there was no necessity for a separate Division having jurisdiction over the whole State.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know what was the main and important reason which weighed with Government to come to the conclusion that a separate Irrigation Division is not necessary?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Government have decided that a separate division is not necessary at present.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: My question was with regard to the main and important reason that weighed with the Government to come to that particular conclusion?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Government have weighed several reasons and came to the conclusion that this division should be abolished.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know what those reasons are?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government were convinced that there were not sufficient work for a separate division officer.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the reasons for not utilising the whole of the allotted amounts set apart for that purpose as is seen from the appendix?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: A large number of estimates have already been prepared and these works are being taken up one by one.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government why do they propose to maintain the sub-division of the Irrigation Division?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: As I have already said there is a large number of works to be carried out as per the sanctioned estimates, so the retention of the sub-division officers is necessary.

PRESIDENT: The only reason is that an extra man in charge of a separate division is unnecessary.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnathunad* cum *Parur*): ഇവക്ക് ടെക്ക്നിക്കലായി കൂടുതൽ വല്ല ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷനുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: ഇല്ല.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In the speech of the Financial Secretary in 1110 it was stated that the question of irrigation will be attended to in a better manner if this particular division is created. May I know why Government now feel otherwise?

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*Vide Appendix—II.

PRESIDENT: Hopes and expectations are entertained by Government when a new department is created. But if that department does not fulfil those hopes and expectations, Government will see whether it could not be abolished.

MR. T. C KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): May I know whether after the Minor Irrigation Committee has reported and the G. O. on it was issued by Government, the irrigation funds that were allotted were distributed and utilised by the respective divisions?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Sir, I did not hear the question.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, immediately after the Minor Irrigation Committee reported, Government decided to allot certain amounts for the restoration of tanks. May I know whether there was any shortage of funds in this respect?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: If the honourable member means about establishment—

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: No, not about establishment.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: There will be no reduction in the irrigation funds allotted.

Conciliation officers.

62 [13]. * **MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Conciliation Officers now in service?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): A *statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഇവിടെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ എന്നുമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. നായർ, ബ്രാഹ്മണർ, മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർ, ഈഴവർ എന്നു ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ വിഭാഗത്തെപ്പററി പ്രത്യേകം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻെറ കാര്യം വന്നപ്പോൾ മാർത്തോമ്മാ സിറിയൻ, ജാക്കബൈററ സിറിയൻ, കത്തോലിക്ക് സിറിയൻ എന്ന് മൂന്നു വിഭാഗക്കാരുള്ളതിനെ സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ എന്നുമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമൊ?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PALLAI: അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് പ്രത്യേകം വിവരിച്ചു പറയാൻ വിട്ടുപോയി എന്നേയുള്ളു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: കൺസിലിയേഷൻ ആഫീസറായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് ഏതു വിഭാഗത്തിൽപെട്ട കത്തോലിക്കനാണ്?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PALLAI: കൺസിലിയേഷൻ ആഫീസറായി ഒരാളെയുള്ളു.

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*Vide Appendix—III.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ആകെ ഒരാൾ മാത്രമുള്ള മലയാള ബ്രാഹ്മണസമുദായത്തെ ഹിന്ദു എന്നിടാതെ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചിടാത്തതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു് ?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PALLAI : കൺസിലിയേഷൻ ആഫീസറായി ഒരാൾ ഉള്ളതു് ജാക്കൊബൈററാണ്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ആർഡറും നട്ടപ്പും അനുസരിച്ച് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പട്ടിക തരംതിരിച്ച് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PALLAI : അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാം.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഒരാൾ ഉള്ളതു് ജാക്കൊബൈററാണെന്നു് ധൈര്യമായി പറയാമോ?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : ജാക്കൊബൈററു് ആയിരിക്കാം.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പേർ എന്താണ്?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PALLAI : മി. ഈപ്പൻ എന്നാണ്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അദ്ദേഹം സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കനല്ലേ?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PALLAI : അതിനെപ്പററി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ എത്ര സമുദായക്കാരായി തിരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PALLAI : ജാക്കൊബൈററു്, മാർത്തോമ്മാ, സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്ക് എന്നിവയാണ് പ്രധാന വിഭാഗങ്ങൾ.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇത്രയും വിവരങ്ങൾ അറിവുള്ള മെമ്പർ സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ എന്ന പൊതുസംജ്ഞകൊണ്ടു് കുറിക്കുന്നതിന് എന്താണ് കാരണം?

Rice mills in Travancore.

63. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of rice mills in the State;

(*b*) whether such mills contribute in any way to unemployment among the poor people; and

(*c*) whether the rice, milled in these mills is deficient in nourishing properties?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) 253.

(*b*) Yes, to a certain extent.

(*c*) Milled rice is found to be inferior to home pounded rice.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether they have got any control over the establishment of the mills in the State?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: No, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know with regard to answer to part (*c*) whether they have taken any expert or scientific opinion in this matter?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

Kuruppampadi Kottickal road.

64. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether on the Kuruppampadi Kottickal road several shrubs and thorns overhang from either side of it between its 2nd and 5th miles causing obstruction to cars and other vehicles?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No; shrubs and other overhangings are being removed as often as they come up.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know the distance of the road which is kept in good condition?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: About 6 miles of the road are kept in good condition.

Construction of the Alamthuruthi Bridge.

65. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when was the construction of the Alamthurthi bridge on the Mavelikara-Tiruvalla road commenced;

(*b*) the details of the works done hitherto; and

(*c*) the reason for the delay for the completion of the construction?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) 7-5-1938.

(*b*) Masonry and iron works.

(*c*) Due to the failure of the selected lowest tenderer who absconded and the delay in getting the wood required for the wooden decking ascu treated.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the years of the budget when provision was included for the construction of this particular bridge?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: It was provided in the years 1113 and 1114.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government whether they have proceeded with the construction of this bridge?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: They have gone on with the masonry and iron works as is stated in the answer.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government whether they have given the contract to any particular individual?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know when the contract was given?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Very recently, this year.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government whether they had already given contract to another individual during last year or year before last.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes Sir. It is stated in the answer that the contractor absconded and failed to fulfil the contract.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government whether they expect the completion of the bridge in 1115 at least?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

Maintenance of Roads.

66. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the maintenance of the roads along which State Transport Bus service is conducted is being done from the P. W. D. funds or from the Transport funds; and

(*b*) if it is being done from the P. W. D. funds, will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount spent on each such road during the 12 months from Makaram 1113 to Makaram 1114 for maintenance work and the amount spent on those roads during the 12 months from Makaram 1112 to Makaram 1113?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) From P. W. D. funds.

(*b*) A * statement is laid on the table.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ആവിർഭാവത്തിന് ഒരു കൊല്ലം മുമ്പും അതിനു ഒരു കൊല്ലം പിമ്പും റോഡിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കിയ സംഖ്യയിൽ സാരമായ വ്യത്യാസം കാണുന്നു. കൂടുതൽ വന്ന സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കിയതു് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നാണോ അതല്ല പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നാണോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നുമാണ് ആ ചിലവു് വഹിച്ചതു്.

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* *Vide* Appendix—IV.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ആ ചിലവ് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കുന്നതല്ലേ നല്ലതു് ?

MR S. SESHA AIYAR : അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചന നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

Grants to private Educational Institutions.

67 [279.] ***MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the awarding of grants to private Educational institutions is based on any principle, if so, what the principle is, and whether the principle is followed uniformly ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The member is referred to Chapter XV of the Education Code.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*) : എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ കോഡ് ൧൫-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം റഫർ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻകോഡു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നിട്ടില്ല. പിന്നെ എങ്ങിനെ റഫർ ചെയ്യുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : Sir, chapter XV is a long chapter which could not be extracted in the answer.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know whether a copy of the Education Code is kept in the Legislative Library here for reference to the members ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : It was originally supplied.

PRESIDENT : The Secretary is to make arrangements for two copies of the Education Code being placed in the Legislative Library.

Aided Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

68. ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the aided ayurvedic dispensaries in the State showing :

(*a*) the name of the dispensary;

(*b*) the name and caste of the physician in charge of the dispensary ;

(*c*) the qualifications, if any, of the physician ; and

(*d*) the amount of grant-in-aid ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : The * list is laid on the table.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VYDIAN : അയുർവ്വേദ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻ്റിലെ ഗ്രാൻറു വൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ ജാതി തിരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടിക മേശപ്പുറത്തു വയ്ക്കുമോ ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ആ പട്ടികയാണ് വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VIDIAN : ൫൮ ഗ്രാൻറ് വൈദ്യശാലകളുള്ളതിൽ ഈഴവരുടേതു് ൩൨ മാത്രമാണ് കാണുന്നതു്.

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*Vide Appendix – V.

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ൩൨ അല്ല, ൩൮ ആണ്.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VYDIAN : ഈഴവരിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കാത്തതു് പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടാണോ ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : എല്ലാ വിഭാഗത്തിലുമുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കും ഗ്രാൻറു് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആകെ ൧൩൨ എണ്ണം ഉള്ളതിൽ ൩൮ ഈഴവക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു് ൨൧ ശതമാനമാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ പല വിഭാഗക്കാരും കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതോടുകൂടി സിറിയൻക്രിസ്ത്യൻ എന്നും കാണുന്നു. അതിനേയും തിരിച്ചു പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കാരും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അതിലുള്ള പ്രത്യേകം വിഭാഗത്തെ കാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : പ്രത്യേകവിഭാഗങ്ങളെ കാണിക്കണമെന്നു് ചോദ്യത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. കിട്ടിയിടത്തോളമുള്ള അറിവുകളെ വച്ചും കൊണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻസ് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഏതു വിഭാഗത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരെയാണു് ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : അങ്ങനെ തിരിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടിക മെമ്പർക്കു വേണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു തരാം.

PRESIDENT : Order. Order. I think there is some confusion about these things. On the previous occasion too the question was 'caste'. Assuming that the intention by caste means something connected with a particular community or religion, if the questions had been put in that way there would have been no difficulty.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്ക്, ലത്തീൻ കത്തോലിക്ക്, ജാക്കൊബൈററ്സ്, മാർത്തോമ്മാ എന്നിങ്ങനെ പലതായി വിഭജിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

PRESIDENT : Order, Order. What about Anglicans; what about Resurrectionists; what about Seventh Day Adventists; what about Redemptionists; all these you have to deal with.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ വകക്കാരെയെല്ലാം ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ഈ വിവരങ്ങളെല്ലാം വേണമെന്ന് ചോദ്യത്തിൽ അവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : കാസ്റ്റ്‌വാർ സ്റ്റേറുമെൻറ് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോഠ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളിലുള്ള അഞ്ചു വിഭാഗക്കാരെ പറയുന്ന പതിവുണ്ടോ ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : അങ്ങനെ വേണമെന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ പറയാം.

PRESIDENT : In order to avoid all such similar disputations in future differentiations between major Christian denominations must be made in any answer given from the Secretariat.

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Yes, Sir.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI (*Nominated*) : ഗ്രാൻറു വൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ വിശ്വകർമ്മ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആരേയും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിന് എന്താണു കാരണം ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : കമ്മാളനായി ഒരാഠ ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഗ്രാൻറു വൈദ്യന്മാർക്കുള്ള പരീക്ഷകളെന്തെല്ലാമാണ്?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ആയുർവേദ ആചാര്യ, വൈദ്യകലാനിധി, വൈദ്യ ശാസ്ത്രി മുതലായപരീക്ഷകളാണ്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: പരീക്ഷകളൊന്നും പാസായിട്ടില്ലാത്തവക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : പരീക്ഷപാസായിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അവരുടെ പാണ്ഡിത്യവും പാരമ്പര്യവും മററും നോക്കി ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : പരീക്ഷപാസായിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കും പാണ്ഡിത്യവും, പാരമ്പര്യവും ഉള്ളവക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തോതു് എന്താണ്?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ആണററി ഡയറക്ടരവർകഠതന്നെ പരീക്ഷകളൊന്നും പാസായിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളാണ്. എങ്കിലും വൈദ്യവിഷയത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹം മഹാവിദ്ഗദ്ധനാണ്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയില്ലാത്തവക്കും ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : അതിനുള്ള ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government whether these Grant-in-aid Vaidyans who do not possess any examination qualifications were appointed very recently or very long ago?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Ever since the system of grant-in-aid was established.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the present honorary Director was appointed as per his application for appointment or according to the sweet will of the Government?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Government thought that he was the best man to fill the post.

Improvements to certain roads.

69. ***MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a few miles on the Parur-Alwaye Road, several miles on the M. C. Road, and some miles of the road to the north of the Neendakara bridge, are miserably bad for car traffic on account of transverse furrows; and

(*b*) whether they are making any arrangements to improve and repair such roads?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Some portions were bad but they have been improved as far as funds permitted.

(*b*) Yes.

Kaviyoor-Eraviperur Ezhunnallathu Road.

70. ***MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any petitions praying for improving the Kaviyoor-Eraviperur Ezhunnallathu road?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: കവിയൂർ ഇരവിപേരൂർ എഴുന്നള്ളത്തു റോഡിന്റെ ശോച്യാവസ്ഥയെപ്പററി കഴിഞ്ഞ ഉത്സവം നടന്ന സമയത്തു് ചുമതലയുള്ള ആരെങ്കിലും എഴുതി അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: ഇല്ല.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ഈ സമീപകാലത്തു ഈ റോഡു് ഒന്നു് സന്ദർശിക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR; സന്ദർശിക്കാം.

Purchase of machines for the Government Mint.

71. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapally cum Kartikapally*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they got down machines recently (about two months back) for the use of the Government Mint;

(b) the cost of those machines;

(c) whether it includes machines to manufacture blanks;

(d) whether all Travancore coins can be minted by the help of these machines; and

(e) when these machines will be duly fitted to begin work?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*):

(a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 29,489-15-7.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) From the beginning of 1115.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: With regard to answer to part (c) of the question may I know why it did not include machines for manufacture of blanks?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: There is not one specific machinery for the manufacture of blanks. It can only be manufactured by the concerted assistance of several machines, and as it would be very costly to have those machines, Government did not contemplate to get them down.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: What will be the cost?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Well, Sir, I am not in a position to give the information now.

The inmates of the Central Prison.

72. *__MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI__ (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the inmates of the Central Prison, undergoing civil and criminal punishments?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: * The statement is laid on the table.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): May I know the community which has the lowest number of prisoners?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The statement already given will give the information.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: പൊളിററിക്കൽ പ്രിസിണേഴ്സ് ഇവരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: പൊളിററിക്കൽ പ്രസിണേഴ്സ് എന്നൊരിനം തടവുകാർ ഇവിടെ ഇല്ല.

MR. T. C. ADICHAN (*Nominated*): കറവസമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും എത്രപേരുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKNTA AIYAR: അതു് നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to release all the communally over-represented prisoners from the Central Prison?

PRESIDENT: Over-represented in jail or outside?

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* *Vide* Appendix VI.

Selection of peons in the Ayurveda Department.

73. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Service Commissioner was responsible for the selection of three peons recently in the Ayurvedic Department;

(b) whether they are the Director's personal peons; and

(c) whether anybody's claims were overlooked in effecting those appointments?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. Permission was given to the Honorary Director, as a special case, to appoint the three peons.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether he wrote to the Service Commissioner that he being a caste Hindu only caste Hindus should be sent to him?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The Director's correspondence with the Public Service Commissioner is not known to Government.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether the selection was done in accordance with the Public Service Commissioner's Rules?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No, Sir.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether the candidate selected is in the list of the Service Commissioner.

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, it is stated in the answer that the peons were appointed as a special case, with the sanction of the Government.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know, on what principle that sanction was based?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have already stated that this was done as a special case. In consideration of the fact that the selected candidates should have some elementary knowledge of the Ayurvedic system so that they might be of some assisantance to the Director out of office hours, sanction was given to the Director to select the peons.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Are there no claimants in the Ayurvedic Dispensary or Hospital qualified for this post?

MR. P. PARAMESAVARAN PILLAI: The Honorary Director might have considered the claims of those in the Department and outside.

Ayurveda School at Vaikom

74. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application has been received by them in 1114 from the Manager of the Ayurveda School at Vaikam; and

(b) if so, what that application was for and the action taken thereon?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It was for granting recognition to the applicants' Ayurvedic High School and is under consideration.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is any Ayurvedic School at Vaikom?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, Sir. There is another school four miles away.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know from the Government whether they have received any application for opening a new school near by.

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It is that application that is referred to in the answer and it is under the consideration of the Government.

Agricultural Board.

75. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date on which the 3rd meeting of the Board of Agriculture was held; and

(*b*) whether the proceedings of the meeting have been received by Government and, if not, the reasons for the same?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*):

(*a*) 17th and 18th Mithunom 1113/1st and 2nd July 1938.

(*b*) Yes.

Senate of the Travancore University.

76. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the members of the Senate of the Travancore University?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*):

A list of the members of the Senate is laid on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix VII.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 60.

Statement of amounts spent under Irrigation.

Taluk.		Amount spent.		
		1111	1112	1113
1.	Tovala ...	17,782	19,351	19,304
2.	Agasteswaram ...	18,946	23,111	45,611
3.	Kalkulam ...	54,412	33,084	39,613
4.	Vilavancode ...	10,553	16,283	17,329
5.	Trivandrum ...	9,420	10,210	7,715
6.	Neyyattinkara ...	7,325	7,183	13,930
7.	Nedumangad ...	158	2,474	9,749
8.	Chirayinkil ...	1,861	7,130	4,150
9.	Quilon ...	3,717	1,591	1,906
10.	Karunagapalli ...	382	9	3,090
11.	Karthigapalli ...	203	450	467
12.	Kunnathur ...	2,272	5,774	5,562
13.	Kottarakara ...	596	1,767	3,830
14.	Ambalapuzha ...	...	...	82
15.	Mavelikara ...	3,160	7,250	2,512
16.	Thiruvella ...	33,994	24,807	13,159
17.	Pathanamthitta ...	185	62	2,479
18.	Pathanapuram ...	109	31	1,217
19.	Shencotta ...	9,354	15,027	5,815
20.	Changanacherry ...	391	4,737	19,453
21.	Kottayam ...	22,666	20,728	857
22.	Sherthalai ...	9,917	9,217	10,865
23.	Vaikom ...	2,898	6,414	6,842
24.	Minachil ...	1,564	4,719	2,104
25.	Muvattupuzha ...	2,396	7,453	4,885
26.	Kunnatnad ...	7,044	10,881	6,230
27.	Parur ...	11,203	8,719	10,856
28.	Devicolam ...	8,593	8,833	4,621

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 61

Statement showing the amounts allotted and expended for Irrigation works

Year.	Allotment.			Expenditure.		
	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1112	2,36,858	20,245	2,57,103	1,40,620	16,352	1,56,972
1113	2,38,920	20,320	2,59,240	1,33,432	18,249	1 51,681
1114	2,15,235	22,025	2,37,260	92,104	12,811	1,04,915 *

* The expenditure noted for 1114 M. E. is only up to the end of Edavom 1114 M. E

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 62 [13]

Statement, by caste, of the Conciliation Officers now in service.

Caste.	No.
Syrian Christian.	1.
Nair.	2.
Brahmin.	2.
Malayala Brahmin.	1.
Ezhava.	1.
Muhammedan.	1.

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 66

Statement showing the expenditure incurred for maintaining the roads along which the State Transport Bus service is conducted for 12 months from Makaram 1112 to Dhanu 1113 and 12 months from Makaram 1113 to Makaram 1114.,

No.	Name of Roads.	Expenditure for 12 months from 6/112 to 5/113.	Expenditure for 12 months from 6/113 to 5/1114.	Remarks.
	TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.			
1	Trivandrum Quilon road—metalled portion	7915	11034	
2	Do. Do. unmetalled	3012	4209	
3	Mosque to Chakkai road—metalled	688	2157	
4	Fort street all round do	990	908	
5	West Fort Gate to Kalpalakadavoo—metalled	284	985	
6	Kalpalakadavoo to Valiathurai do.	136	657	
7	Workshop road do.	151	64	
8	Customs House to Beach—unmetalled	272	267	
9	T. S. road up to Nedumangad including Nedumangad town road up to Bus stop	5281	9332	An amount of Rs. 1,284 spent for special repairs for period from 6/113 to 5/114 which has not been included.
10	M. S. road 1 to 18 miles—metalled	33849	36565	
	NAGERCOIL DIVISION.			
11	M. S. road 19 to 43rd mile 1 and 2 furlongs—24 miles and 2 furlongs	24169	30992	
12	Colachel Parassery road 9·31 miles	2684	490	The low expenditure from 6/113 to 5/114 is due to special recoating done as per estimate for re-metalling Colachel Parassery road 6 to 14 miles for Rs. 18,000.
13	Balamore road 1st mile first 4½ furlongs	477	588	
14	Cape road 43 to 54—12 miles	8356	10551	
	QUILON DIVISION.			
15	Trivandrum Quilon road 31st mile to 44 7/8	7409	9730	
16	Quilon Town roads 1 mile and 990'	675	700	

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 68 [287.]

Statement of Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State.

No.	Name of Vaidyasala	Name of Vaidyan.	Caste.	Qualification.	Amount of grant. Rs.
1	Thazhakudy	E. Marianayagom	Latin Christian	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
2	Azhakiapandipuram (Sidha)	P. M. M. Pattanam Vaidyan	Muslim	Nil	15
3	Thovala (Marma) Sidha	V. Abel Mudaliar	Other Christian	Nil	15
4	Suchindram	J. Venkitakrishna Iyer	Brahmin	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	15
5	Myladi (Sidha)	D. Gnanamony Nadar	S. I. U. C.	Nil	15
6	Cape Comorin	C. Krishna Iyer	Brahmin	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
7	Thengamputhoor (Sidha)	A. Aron	S. I. U. C.	Nil	15
8	Padmanabhapuram	V. Seshadrinatha Iyer	Brahmin	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	15
9	Kulasekharam	K. Narayana Pillai	Nair	Ayurveda Examination	30
10	Thiruvattar	V. Thanu Pillai	Nair	Ayurveda L. M. C. E	20
11	Kattathura (Marma) Sidha	K. Kunjupilla Asan	Nadar	Nil	15
12	Karingal (Sidha)	A. Alengaramony Nadar	Nadar	Nil	15
13	Kuzhithurai	K. Krishnan Nair	Nair	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	15
14	Perumpuzhi (Sidha)	John Samuel	S. I. U. C.	Nil	15
15	Puthukkada	N. Govinda Pillai	Nair	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
16	Pakode (Visham) Sidha	Swamy Gregory	Latin Catholic	Nil	15
17	Poottatti (Visham)	N. Neelakantan Tampi	Nair	Nil	15
18	Edakode	K. Kumaran	Ezhava	Nil	15
19	Neyyattinkara	C. R. Aiyappan	Ezhava	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	25
20	Nelikkakuzhi	P. Narayanan Nadar	Nadar	Nil	20
21	Nemom	S. Velu Pillai	Nair	Vaidyakalanidhi	20
22	Edagramom (Marma) Sidha	O. Kesavan Nadar	Nadar	Nil	20
23	Vizhingam	S. Raghavan	Ezhava	Ayurveda L. M. C. E.	15
24	Karamana	V. S. Rama Iyer	Brahmin	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	20
25	Puthenchantai	P. Madhavan	Ezhava	Nil	30
26	Perumthanni (Visham)	K. Gopala Kaimal	Nair	Nil	20
27	Vanchiyoor	M. K. Krishnan Kaniyar	Other Hindu (Kaniyar)	Nil	20
28	Kazhakuttam	P. Sultan Pillai	Muslim	Nil	20
29	Thirumala	K. Parameswaran Pillai	Nair	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	20
30	Puthenchantai (Netra)	M. Abraham	Syrian Christian	Nil	15
31	Nanthancode (Visham)	V. G. George	Do.	Nil	15
32	Cantonment (Unani)	Syed Abdul Rahiman	Muslim	Nil	15

APPENDIX V—(*cont'd.*)

No.	Name of Vaidyasala.	Name of Vaidyan.	Caste.	Qualification.	Amount of grant Rs.
33	Nanthancode (Unani)	Shaik Mohideen Sahib	Muslim	Nil	15
34	Perurkada (Marma) Sidha	P. Daniel	Other Christian	Nil	15
35	Thonnakkal	P. Kunjan	Ezhava	Ayur. L. M. C. E.	15
36	Kaladay (W. and C.)	K. Bhagavathi Amma	Nair	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
37	Oruvathilkotta	S. D. Das	Ezhava	do.	15
38	Nedumangad	N. Bharathi Amma	Nair	do.	15
39	Pirappancode	H. Padmanabha Sastri	Brahmin	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	20
40	Velavoor (Visham)	T. R. Trivikraman Pillai	Nair	Nil	15
41	Kallara	K. Raghavan	Ezhava	Nil	15
42	Kadakkavoor	K. Nanoo Pillai	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
43	Attingal	V. K. Nanoo	Ezhava	E. S. L. C. & Vaidyakalanidhi	20
44	Warkala	S. Narayana Pillai	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
45	Navaikulam	V. Padmanabha Pillai	do.	do.	20
46	Kappil	K. Madhavan	Ezhava	Nil	20
47	Pulimath (Visha, Netra)	K. Narayanan	do.	Vishavaidyavisarada	15
48	Kadinamkulam	Mohamed Ali	Muslim	Vaidyasastri	15
49	Kottarakara town	N. Padmanabha Kaniyar	Kaniyar (Other Hindu)	Nil	20
50	Ummannoor	M. S. Nanoo	Ezhava	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
51	Ezhukone	C. K. Nilakantan	do.	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
52	Kadakkal	K. P. Nilakantan	do.	Nil	15
53	Pathanapuram	R. Madhavan Pillai	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
54	Punalore	C. V. Paramu Nair	do.	do.	15
55	Anjal	S. Parameswaran Pillai	do.	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
56	Quilon West	G. Velu Pillai	do.	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
57	Paravoor	A. K. Kesavan	Ezhava	Ayurvedabhushanan	25
58	Kottangara	K. Krishna Pillai	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	20
59	Perinad	P. N. Narayana Kurup	do.	do.	20
60	Mayyanad	K. V. Madhavan	Ezhava	do.	15
61	Perinad (Visham)	M. K. Nilakantan	do.	Vaidyasastri and Vishavaidyavisarada	15
62	East Kallada	G. Kesavan	do.	Vaidyakalanidhi	15

APPENDIX V—(contd.)

No.	Name of Vaidyasala.	Name of Vaidyan.	Caste.	Qualification.	Amount of grant. Rs
63	Quilon town	M. P. Krishnan Vaidyan	Ezhava	Nil	25
64	Shencottah	N Velu Pillai	Nair	Ayur. L. M. C. E.	20
65	Maunady	E. V. Subramoniam Namboodiri	Malayala Brahmin	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
66	Kothapuram	A. Poulien Fernandez	Latin Catholic	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
67	Poruvazhy	P Kunjuraman	Ezhava	do.	15
68	Parakode	T. K. Krishna Kaniyar	Other Hindu (Kaniyar)	Vaidyakalanidh	15
69	Kalanjoor	K. Gopalan Nair	Nair	do	15
70	Chavara	K. N. Govinda Pillai	do.	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	20
71	Changankulangara	N. Rama Warrier	Other Hindu	do.	25
72	Azheckal	P. A Kumaran	Arayan	do.	15
73	Krishnapuram	P. Sankara Pillai	Nair	Nil	25
74	Oachira (Visham)	G. M. Kochukunju	Ezhava	Vishavaidyavisarada	15
75	Parayakadavu (do)	V. Janaki	Arayan	do	15
76	Puthupalli	V. Narayanan	Ezhava	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
77	Harippad	N. Kesava Kaniyar	Other Hindu (Kaniyar)	do.	15
78	Keerikad	K. Govinda Pillai	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	20
79	Pallana	K. Kittu	Velan	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
80	Arattupuzha	V. Sankara Panicker	Ezhava	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	20
81	Karuvatta	N. Parameswara Kurup	Nair	Ayur. L. M. C. E.	15
82	Mavelikara	M. K. Padmanabha Kaniyar	Kaniyar	Nil	15
83	Pandalam	T. N. Raman Pillai	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
84	Pallikkal	K. Kochuraman	Ezhava	do.	25
85	Noornad	K. Narayana Kaniyar	Kaniyar	do.	15
86	Chennitala (Visham)	K. Parameswaran Pillai	Nair	Nil	15
87	Chengannur (do)	K. Govinda Pillai	do.	Nil	20
88	Do. Vadakkekara	Koshi Kathanar Jacob	Syrian Christian	Nil	20
89	Aramula (Visham)	K. Gopala Pillai	Nair	Vishavaidyavisarada	15
90	Mannar	T. K. Parameswara Panicker	do.	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
91	Nedumpuram	P. N. Narayana Pillai	do.	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
92	Eraviperoor (Visham)	K. C. Kesavan	Ezhava	Vishavaidyavisarada	15
93	Tiruvella (Visham)	Varugheese Varugheese	Syrian Christian	Nil	15
94	Ezhumattoor (Visham)	V. Krishna Pillai	Nair	Vishavaidyavisarada	15
95	Mallappalli (Visham)	C. K. Chacko	Syrian Christian	Nil	15

Appendix V. (*contd*).

No.	Name of Vaidyasala.	Name of Vaidyan.	Caste.	Qualification.	Amount of grant Rs.
96	Pullad	N. Narayana Panicker	Nair	Ayur. Examination	25
97	Tiruvella town	V. Kochukunju	Ezhava	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	20
98	Pandanad (Balachikilsa)	K. Drowpathi Antherjanam	Malayala Brahmin	Nil	20
99	Puliyoor	K. Madhavan Nair	Nair	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
100	Kallooppara	K. Kochurama Kaniyar	Kaniyar	do.	15
101	Pathanamthitta	G. Krishna Pillai	Nair	Ayur H. M. C. E.	20
102	Perunad	K. N. Narayana Panicker	do.	Ayur L. M. C. E.	15
103	Vadasserikara	M. M. Thomas	Marthoma Xian	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	20
104	Mylapra (Visham)	K. S. Kunjukrishna Pillai	Nair	Vishavaidyavisarada	15
105	Aranmula	Vasudevan Moothuthu	Other Hindu	Ayur Examination	25
106	Ambalapuzha	K. Kesava Kurup	Nair	do.	20
107	Thalavady	R. Kochukunjunni Pillai	do.	Nil	25
108	Kavalam	R. Kesavan	Kaniyar	Nil	20
109	Mannancherry	T. S. Balakrisha Warrier	Warrier	Ayur. H M. C. E.	15
110	Pulayanvazhy	P. Koyakunju	Muslim	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
111	Alleppey	G. Parameswaran Pillai	Nair	do.	15
112	Punnapra	N. Divakaran	Ezhava	do.	15
113	Thiruvizha	M. Damodaran Pillai	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
114	Thuravoor	K. Krishna Warrier	Warrier	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
115	Thanneermukkam	K. Govinda Ganakan	Kaniyar	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
116	Shertalai town	K. S. Venkiteswara Shenoi	Goudasaraswath Brahmin	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
117	Arukutty	A. R. Kerala Varma Thampan	Kshatriya	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	20
118	Pallipuram	C. K. Ramakrishna Ariyar	Ezhava	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
119	Muhamma	K. K. Sankunni	do.	do.	15
120	Vaikom town	E. R. Sankara Pillai	Nair	Ayur H. M. C. E.	15
121	Kadathuruthi	T. K. Raman Pillai	do.	do.	15
122	Udayamperoor	D. Damodaran Unni	Other Hindu	do.	20
123	Mulakulam (Visham)	N. Narayanan Nair	Nair	Vaidyasastri and Vishavaidyavisarada	15
124	Manarcaud	Parameswaran Mothathu	Other Hindu	Ayur. Examination	20

APPENDIX V—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Vaidyasala	Name of Vaidyan.	Caste.	Qualification.	Amount of grant. Rs.
125	Chingavanam	Punnose Kora	Syrian Christain	Nil	20
126	Ettumanur	K. Janaki Amma	Nair	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
127	Tiruvarpu	K. Kunju Panicker	Ezhava	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
128	Kumaranalloor (Visham)	M. E. Easwara Panicker	Nair	Vishavaidyavisarada	15
129	Pampady (visham)	K. N. Krishna Pillai	Do.	Do.	15
130	Kumarakam (visham)	S. Kochukunju Kaniyar	Kaniyar	Vaidyasastri and Visha vaidyavisarada	15
131	Kaipuzha	K. N. Padmakshy	Ezhava	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
132	Perunna	K. Madhava Kurup	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	20
133	Manimala	M. Narayanan Nair	Do.	Do.	15
134	Ponkunnam	P. A. Aiyappan	Ezhava	Do.	15
135	Karugachal	C. P. Sivarama Pillai	Nair	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
136	Mitrakari	P. E. Madhavan	Kakalan	Do.	15
137	Pazhappalli	M. K. Ramakrishna Menon	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
138	Mundakayam	M. T. Cheriyan	Syrian Christain	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
139	Ramapuram	K. Neelakanta Pillai	Nair	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
140	Kidangoor	R. Rama Warrier	Warrier	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
141	Mevata	Kunjarappan Kartha	Nair	Do.	15
142	Erattupetta	P. S. Krishna Pillai	Do.	Do.	15
143	Kozha	A. N. Krishna Kaimal	Do.	Ayur. H. M. C. E.	15
144	Poonjar	T. K. Bhageerathi Amma	Do.	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
145	Thidanad	N. V. Varkey	Syrian Catholic	Do.	15
146	Kanakari	K. Madhava Kaimal	Nair.	Vaidyasastri and Visha vaidyavisarada	15
147	Moovattupuzha (Visham)	M. K. Narayanan Nair	Do.	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	15
148	Trikariyoor	Venkitachalam Iyer	Brahmin	Nil	30
149	Piravam	K. M. Ithao	Syrian Catholic	Vaidyakalanidhi	15

APPENDIX V—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Vaidyasala.	Name of Vaidyan.	Caste.	Qualification.	Amounts of grant. Rs.
150	Pampakuda	K. K. Rama Kaniyar	Kaniyar	Vaidyakalanidhi	15
151	Thodupuzha	A. Gopala Pillai	Vellala	L. I. M. (Madras)	15
152	Karimanoor	R. Gopala Pillai	Nair	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	15
153	Perumbavoor	C. K. Kesava Pillai	Do.	do.	15
154	Kaladi	T. K. Kavunni Puduval	Other Hindu	Ayurveda Examination	15
155	Edapalli	R. Kunjan Thirumulpad	Do.	do.	15
156	Kodanad	K. Sekharan	Velan	Vaidyasastri	15
157	Kottapuram	C. Madhavan Pillai	Nair	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	30
158	Parur town	C. Chandrasekhara Pillai	Do.	do.	25
159	Ezhikkara (Netra)	T. G. Narayana Pillai	Do.	Nil	20
160	Ayiroor (Visham)	S. Damodaran Namboothiri	Malayala Brahmin	Vishavaidyavisarada	15
161	Parur Vadakekara	K. R. Kumaran	Ezhava	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	15
162	Varapuzha	A. N. Raghavan	Kammala	Vaidyakalanidhi	15

Appendix VI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 72 [325.]

Statement, by caste, of Prisoners in the Central Prison as on 30-11-1114.

1.	Brahmins	3	
2.	Nayars	167	(of which 2 are civil debtors.)
3.	Other Caste Hindus	22	(of which 2 are civil debtors)
4.	Kammalas	51	
5	Nadars	37	
6.	Ezhavas	129	
7.	Pulayas	17	
8.	Other Hindus and Miscellaneous	52	
9.	Muslim	85	
10.	Jacobite	49	
11.	Marthomite	27	
12.	Syriac Catholic	91	
13.	Latin Cathol	9	
14.	South India United Church	1	
15.	Other Christians	15	
	Total	755	

Appendix VII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 76 [356.]

List of Members of the Senate.

1. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Vice Chancellor.
2. M. R. Ry. C. V. Chandrasekharan Avl., M. A. (Oxon), Pro-Vice-Chancellor.
3. M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib A. S. Alagannan Chettiyar Avl., Bodinayakannur.
4. M. R. Ry. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi Avl, B. A., B. L., Member, Travancore Sri Chitra State Council.
5. M. R. Ry. P. N. Bhoothalinga Aiyar Avl., B. A., B. L., Retired Judge, Travancore High Court, Trivandrum.
6. Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah, Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
7. M. R. Ry. S. Chattanatha Karayalar Avl., M. A., B. L., Deputy President, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
8. Dr. Jayaram Cousins, D. Lit., Head of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Travancore.
9. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Vincent Dereere, O. C. D., Bishop of Trivandrum
10. E. H. Francis Esq., General Manager, Kannan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd., Munnar, Travancore.
11. M. R. Ry. K. George Avl., B. A., Special Officer, Land Revenue and Income-tax Department, Travancore, Trivandrum.
12. M. R. Ry. K. Goda Varma Avl., M. A., Ph. D., (London), Principal Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

13. M. R. Ry. A. Gopala Menon Avl., M. A., B Com, (London), Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.
14. M. R. Ry. M. Govindan Avl., B. A., B. L., Member, Travancore Sri Chitra State Council.
15. M. R. Ry. M. Govinda Pillai Avl., B A., Financial Secretary to Government.
16. M. R. Ry. Malloor K. Govinda Pillai Avl., B. A., B. L., Retired Principal, Law College, Trivandrum.
17. Dr. D. Spencer Hatch B. Sc., M. Sc., (Agr.) Ph. D., District Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Trivandrum.
18. N. G. Haydon Esq., William Goodacre & Sons, Alleppey.
19. J. L. Henderson Esq., General Manager, Harrisons & Crossfield, Ltd., Quilon.
20. M. R. Ry. M. L. Janardhana Pillai Avl., Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
21. M. R. Ry. N. V. Joseph Avl., B. A., B. L., Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
22. The Rt. Rev. Mar James Kalacherry, Ph. D., D. D, Bishop of Changanacherry, Travancore.
23. M. R. Ry. S. Kamesam Avl., B. E. (Mech.) M. E. (Hons.) M. I. E. (India), Member, A. R. E. A. (U. S. A.), Director of Development, Travancore.
24. M. R. Ry. S. Krishna Aiyar Avl., B. A., B. L., Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
25. M. R. Ry. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai Avl., B. A., B. L., Legal Remembrancer to Government. Travancore, Trivandrum.
26. M. R. Ry. N. Kumaran Avl., B. A., B. L., Retired Judge, Travancore High Court, Trivandrum.
27. M. R. Ry. C. Kumara Das Avl., B. A., M. Sc., F. I. C., Director of Industries, Travancore, Trivandrum.
28. M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Rajyasevanirata N. Kunjan Pillai, Avl., M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., Retired Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
29. M. R. Ry. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai Avl., B. A., B. L., Member, Travancore Sri Chitra State Council.
30. M. R. Ry. K. K. Kuruvilla Avl., M. A., B. D., Member, Travancore Sri Chitra State Council.
31. M. R. Ry. Rao Bahodur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Avl., B. A., M. D., F. C. O. G., Police Commissioner's Office Road, Egmore, Madras.
32. The Rev. Philip Lea, M. A. (Cantab), Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
33. Vaidya Sastra Kusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Ponnen Lukose, B. A., M. B. B. S. (London), L. M. (Rotunda), Surgeon General, Travancore, Trivandrum.
34. M. R. Ry. C. O. Madhavan Avl., B. A., B. L., Retired Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
35. Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail, B. A., LL. B., Member, Travancore Sri Chitra State Council.
36. T. H. Mathewman Esq., M. Eng., M. I. E. E., Principal, Engineering College, University of Travancore.
37. M. R. Ry. K. L. Moudgill Avl., M. A., (Cantab), D. Sc. (Glasgow), F. I. C. (London), Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Travancore.

38. M. R. Ry., Rao Bahadur A. M. Muthunayagom Pillai Avl., B. A., B. L., Retired Judge, Travancore High Court, Trivandrum.
39. M. R. Ry., K R. Narayana Aiyar Avl., B. A, M Sc. (New Jersey), U. S. A, F. C. S., Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore, Trivandrum.
40. M. R. Ry, A. Narayanan Tampi Avl., B. A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Dip-in-Edn. (Oxford), Dean, Faculty of Education, University of Travancore.
41. Miss Anna Nidiry, M. A., Ag Lady Principal, College for Women, Trivandrum.
42. M. R. Ry., M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar Avl., B. A., B. L., Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
43. M. R. Ry, T. B. Ninan Avl., M. A, Department of Physics, Union Christian College, Alwaye.
44. Dr. G. D, Nokes, LL. D., Bar-at-Law, Public Service Commissioner, Travancore, Trivandrum.
45. M. R. Ry., U. Padmanabha Kukillaya Avl, M. A, B. L., Advocate General, Trivandrum.
46. M. R. Ry, N K. Padmanabha Pillai Avl., F. R. S. A, Medalist, City & Guilds (London), Head of the Department of Textile Technology, University of Travancore.
47. M. R. Ry, K. P. Padmanabha Pillai Avl, B. A, LL. B., Bar-at-Law, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Travancore.
48. M. R. Ry., Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai Avl, B. A., L. T., Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
49. M. R Ry, V. Padmanabhan Tampy Avl., Bellehaven, Trivandrum.
50. M. R. Ry., H. Parameswaran Avl, M. A. Ph, D., D. Sc. (London), F. Inst. P. Professor of Applied Physics, University of Travancore.
51. M. R. Ry., Rao Sahib Mahakavi Sahityabhushana Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyer Avl., M. A., B. L., Retired Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
52. M. R. Ry., G. Parameswaran Pillai Avl., B. A, B. L, Judge, Travancore High Court.
53. M. R. Ry., Kayyalam Parameswaran Pillai Avl., B. A., B. L., Retired Law Member to the Government of Travancore, Trivandrum.
54. M. R. Ry., Changanacherry K. Parameswaran Pillai Avl., B. A., B. L., Retired Judge, Travancore High Court, Trivandrum.
55. M. R. Ry., P. R. Parameswara Panikkar Avl., M. A., Registrar, University of Travancore.
56. Rev. Fr. Patrick O. C. D., Headmaster, St. Joseph's English High School, Trivandrum.
57. M. R. Ry., J. E. A., Pereira Avl., Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
58. M. R. Ry., P. G. Sahasranama Iyer Avl., M. A. Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Travancore.
59. M. R. Ry., A. Sankara Pillai Avl. M. A., Headmaster, S. M. V. English High School, Trivandrum.
60. M. R. Ry., M. Sivathanu Pillai Avl., Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
61. M. R. Ry, R. Srinivasan Avl., M. A., Professor of Mathematics, College of Science, Trivandrum.
62. M. R. Ry., Dewan Bahadur Rajyasevadurandhara V. S. Subramonia Aiyar Avl., B. A., B. L., Retired Dewan of Travancore, Trivandrum.
63. M R. Ry., H. Subramonia Aiyar Avl, M. A, Ph. D., Government Astronomer, Trivandrum.

64. M. R. Ry., E. Subramonia Aiyar Avl., M. A., M. L., Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
65. M. R. Ry., A. V. Thomas Avl., President, Municipal Council, Alleppey.
66. M. R. Ry., P. T. Thomas Avl., Falampatam Estates, Kottayam, Travancore
67. M. R. Ry., P. J. Thomas Avl. M. A., D. Phil., University Professor of Indian Economics, University Buildings, Chepauk, Triplicane, Madras.
68. Rev. Fr. I. C. Romeo Thomas M. A., L. T., Principal, St. Berchmans College, Changanacherry.
69. G. W. Trowell Esq., M. Sc., (London) Principal, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
70. M. R. Ry., Rao Bahadur Rajanitinipuna Abraham Varghese Avl., B. A., B. L., Chief Justice, Travancore High Court.
71. M. R. Ry., O. C. Varghese Avl., M. A., L. T., Department of History and Economics, St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry.
72. M. R. Ry., A. M. Varki Avl., M. A., B. L., Principal, Union Christian College, Alwaye.
73. M. R. Ry., Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai Avl., Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly
74. M. R. Ry., Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai Avl., B. A., B. L., Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.
75. M. R. Ry., T. R. Venkitarama Sastri Avl., C. I. E., B. A., B. L., "Kaustuba", Edward Elliot's Road, Madras.

PRESIDENT: The House had debated item No. 76 under Demand No. II. Mr. Excise Commissioner will now proceed.

DEMAND No. II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(*concld.*)

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Sir, we were yesterday on this subject of nationalisation of salt industry. The mover of the resolution supported it on three grounds: first on the ground that better salt could be produced if Government takes up the monopoly; second, that it could be sold at a cheaper rate and third, that the money which we realise may be utilised for ameliorative purposes.

Yesterday, I was dealing with the question of monopoly. Till the year 1080, Government had the monopoly of salt. But the salt which was produced in the State was insufficient for our consumption and so we had to get salt from Bombay and Tuticorin. After the monopoly was abolished and licenses were given the salt manufacture in our State became increasingly sufficient for our purposes.

MR. E. P. VARUGHESE (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): May I know when that license was abolished?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: In 1080.

Now, we have in fact, an over production. About 12 lakhs maunds of salt are required for our consumption. We get about 15 to 20 lakhs if the seasons are favourable. The licensees are also vying with one another to have better salts so that they may effect larger sales. If the Government takes up the salt industry it may be possible to prepare and produce good salt. But there will be no incentive to improve the quality. The incentive to improve the quality will be lost if the Government takes up the industry.

There is another weighty reason why we should not take up the manufacture of salt. There are 70 licensees in the State and the licenses are for a period of 50 years each. If we have to cancel those licenses we have to pay about Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 lakhs as compensation. I do not think that any honourable member will advocate the spending of such a large amount and the cancellation of the licenses leaving the licensees to suffer.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഉപ്പളങ്ങൾക്ക് എത്ര വർഷത്തേക്ക് ലൈസൻസ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Sir, excepting one license all the 16 licenses are for a period of fifty years.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഈ ലൈസൻസുകൾ എപ്പോൾ മുതൽക്കാണ് കൊടുത്തുതുടങ്ങിയത്.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Licenses are given from the year 1904 to 1938.

Another reason adduced by the mover was that we could sell the salt at a cheaper rate if we take up the monopoly. Under the Inter-portal Convention we are not allowed to sell salt at over price. I will read to the members of the House the Notification issued by the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 20th Edavom 1040, the date of the Interportal Convention.

"The Cochin and Travancore States will adopt the British Indian Selling price of salt, the rates at inland Depots being raised so as to place the salt of Cochin, Travancore and British India on the same footing in the market."

In the face of this provision it is impossible for us to sell salt at a a cheap price. Now we are getting about Rs 20 to 22 lakhs as duty and price on salt. In the last two licenses given, after the present Dewan took up the Administration of the State, an additional clause was included; that is, ten per cent. of the net profit also should go to the Government. This is not in any of the previous licenses. If this amount also comes in we are likely to get about Rs 25 lakhs per year on salt.

Salt has not been manufactured in these two factories. Licenses have been given only recently. The salt manufacture will commence only from Kanni next year.

Under these circumstances, I would request, the honourable members to consider whether it is desirable or profitable to take up the nationalisation of salt industry. In my humble opinion the present arrangement is good because we could get better salt and the revenue which we derive is sufficiently high.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഇന്ന് ലൈസൻസ് കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന രീതി അനുസരിച്ച് അടുത്ത കാലത്തെങ്ങും അത് തിരിച്ചെടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: അതിലേക്ക് കുറെ സമയം വേണ്ടിവരും.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ൨ വർഷത്തിനകം ഇതിനെ എല്ലാം തിരിച്ചെടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : സാധിക്കയില്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഇനിയും ലൈസൻസുകൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ കാലം കുറച്ചു കൊടുക്കരുതോ.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : That is a matter of future policy.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Excise Commissioner may explain the question of exporting the salt from our State the practicability of it.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : Sir, this State is not entitled to export salt unless there is a special agreement between the British Government and the Cochin Government.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കൊച്ചി ഗവണ്മെന്റും തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റുമായി അങ്ങിനെ ഒരുടമ്പടി ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : Yes.

The Government tried their best and they are still trying, to come to some agreement.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. കുചേല കുബേരഭേദമെന്യേ സാർവത്രികമായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സാധനമാണ് ഉപ്പ്. അതു കഴിയുന്നതും വിലകുറച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനാദായകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ വിതരണം ചെയ്യാൻ വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തേണ്ടത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതിലേക്കു ഏററവും പററിയ മാർഗ്ഗം ഈ വ്യവസായം ഗവണ്മെന്റുതന്നെ ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തുകയാകുന്നു. ഇക്കാര്യം തന്നെ ഇതിനു മുൻപു കൗൺസിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും പാസ്സാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ പരിമിതി, ജോലിയുടെ പരിമിതി ഇതു രണ്ടും നോക്കിയാൽ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടുപദ്ധതിയെക്കാൾ വളരെ നിഷ്കർഷയായി കുഴപ്പം വരാത്തവിധത്തിൽ നടത്താൻ കഴിയുന്ന ഒന്നാണ് ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായം. ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായത്തിനു കുറച്ചു സ്ഥലമേ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുള്ളു. അതു കൊണ്ടു ഈ വ്യവസായം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഏറെറടുത്താൽ ശരിയായി ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉപ്പു മോശമായിപ്പോകുമെന്നോ പറയുന്ന വാദങ്ങൾ സമ്മതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുണ്ട്. കുറെ സ്ഥലത്തുമാത്രം നടക്കുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസായം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ശരിയായി നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുടെ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെ

ൻറിൻെറ പ്രാപ്തിയെക്കുറിച്ചോ എന്താണു പറയേണ്ടതു്. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട പദ്ധതി വളരെ സ്ഥലത്തെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. അതു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഏതാനും ചിലസ്ഥലത്തുമാത്രം നടത്തുന്ന വ്യവസായം എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ശ്രേയസ്കരമായവിധം ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്താൻ പാടില്ല?

ഈ വ്യവസായം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തുന്നതിൽ പ്രധാന പ്രതിബന്ധം കൺട്രാക്ടർമാരുമായുള്ള എഗ്രിമെൻറാണെന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്, ശരിതന്നെ, എല്ലാസ്ഥലവും ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തേണ്ടാ. കുറെ സ്ഥലം മാത്രം എടുത്തു ഉത്തമവും ശാസ്ത്രീയവുമായ രീതിയിൽ കൺട്രാക്ടമാർക്കു മാറ്റ്ദർശകമായ വിധത്തിൽ നടത്തി നല്ല ശുദ്ധമായ ഉപ്പു വിളയിച്ചു വിതരണം ചെയ്യരുതോ? ഇവിടെ ടുബാക്കോ ചില്ലി ഇവരണ്ടും പുറമേനിന്നു വരികയാണല്ലോ. അതുപോലെ നാം ഇവിടെ വിളയിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പ് വിദേശത്തയച്ചാൽ ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻകഴിയും. പുറത്തു് എങ്ങും അയച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും നമ്മുടെ അയൽ രാജ്യമായ കൊച്ചിയിലെങ്കിലും അയക്കാം. അവിടെ ഇപ്പോഴും തൂത്തുക്കുടി ഉപ്പാണു വരുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

PRESIDENT: I believe that they prefer salt from any where else excepting Travancore.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ബോംബെയുപ്പും നമ്മുടെ ഉപ്പുമായിട്ടു വളരെ വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടു്. തൂത്തുക്കുടി ഉപ്പും ഇവിടത്തെ ഉപ്പുമായിട്ടു വലിയ വ്യത്യാസമൊന്നുമില്ല. ഏതായാലും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലും മററു പല നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും നമ്മുടെ ഉപ്പു് അയക്കുന്നതിനു ആ രാജ്യങ്ങളുമായാലോചിച്ചു വേണ്ടവ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്യുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നടത്തിവരുന്ന ഡെമാൺസ്ട്രേറീവ് ഫാറം പോലെ ഗവൺമെൻറ, കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർക്കു മാറ്റ്ദർശകമായി ഉപ്പു വിളയിക്കണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഡെമാൺസ്ട്രേറീവ് ഫാറം നടത്തുന്നതുപോലെ നഷ്ടകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ നടത്തണമെന്നല്ലാ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായം ആദായകരമായി നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കും. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നടപ്പിനെ ആദരിച്ചു തടസ്സം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നല്ലാതെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കൺട്രോളിൽ ചെയ്താൽ നല്ല ഉപ്പു ആദായകരമായ വ

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]
ധത്തിൽ വിളയിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായി ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നില്ല. ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു കുറഞ്ഞ വിലക്കു ഉപ്പു കിട്ടാനും ഗവൺമെൻറിനു നഷ്ടം വരാതിരിക്കാനും അധികം വരുന്ന ഉപ്പു വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കയച്ചു കൂടുതൽ ലാഭമുണ്ടാക്കാനും തക്കവണ്ണം ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തണം. സമുദ്രതീരം മററു പലരാജ്യങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് നമുക്കു കൂടുതലായി ഉണ്ട്. മത്സ്യവ്യവസായവും ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായവും വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ പ്രകൃതിദത്തമായ സാമ്പത്തികമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തണം.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY : ഒരു ചോദ്യം.

PRESIDENT : Yes.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI : ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു നടത്തുന്നതിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം ദോഷങ്ങളാണുള്ളത്?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMME : ഇപ്പോൾ ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായം ഗവൺമെൻറ് നടത്തുന്നില്ല. പിന്നെങ്ങിനെയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തുന്നതിൻെറ ദോഷങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറയുന്നത്.

സമുദ്രത്തിൽനിന്നും നമുക്കു കിട്ടാവുന്ന സൌകര്യങ്ങളെ നാം ശരിയായി ഉപയോഗിക്കണം. അതിലേക്കുതകുന്ന ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്വീകരിക്കണം. പരിമിതമായ സ്ഥലത്തെങ്കിലും ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉടനടി ഉപ്പു കൃഷി തുടങ്ങണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : ഇപ്പോൾ കൺട്രാക്ടന്മാർ വിളയിക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു തികയുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN . ഇവിടത്തെ ആവശ്യം കഴിച്ചു കൂടുതലുണ്ടു. ഇപ്പോൾകിട്ടുന്ന ഉപ്പിനെ ഒന്നു കൂടി സംസ്കരിച്ചാൽ ബാംബേ ഉപ്പിനെക്കാൾ നല്ല ഉപ്പ് നമുക്ക് ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ കഴിയും.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : ഗവൺമെൻറു കൂടി ഉപ്പളം നടത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനും ഇപ്പോൾ വ്യവസായം നടത്തുന്ന കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർക്കും തമ്മിൽ കാംപെററിഷൻ വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഒരിക്കലും വരികയില്ല. ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ സമുദ്രതീരമില്ലാത്ത പല രാജ്യങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. അവിടങ്ങളിലേക്കു നമ്മുടെ ഉപ്പ് അയക്കാം.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*) : Sir, I rise to support this motion. The Government's policy is enunciated in the speech of the Dewan-president at the joined session of the Assembly and Council. " Where there is a monopoly there is no harm in Government undertaking its, exploitation. This is preferable to handing over the monopoly to private persons without adequate protection to Governmental interests. " Now the Excise Commissioner's explanation for not taking up this industry by the Government is not at all satisfactory to my mind. It has been said that if it is taken up by the Government there will be no room for competition and so the quality of the salt will have to suffer. But from experience we know that the working of the Transport Scheme has resulted in success. There were grave apprehensions entertained by the public in the beginning. But we know that it has been a success ; thanks to proper control and direction. In matters like this, what is required is proper supervision by the department concerned. Government must seriously take up the matter in hand. If they would make up their minds to work up in earnestness there is no doubt that they can manufacture better salt than the one we get now.

The Excise Commissioner referred to Rs. 30 to 50 lakhs which may have to be paid to the licensees by way of compensation in case their factories are taken over by the Government. Sir, I understand that the licensees annually make between Rs. 8 and 9 lakhs as net profit out of this industry. Therefore, if the Government would take over the industry the profits of the first few years would be quite suffice to cover the compensation payable to the licensees.

In regard to the quality of the salt I am sure that if the Government take up the matter seriously they can produce much better salt ; also there will be no room for complaints about scraping hours and all that, we had here last evening.

Also if the Government take it up, there is a chance of people getting salt at a cheaper rate. Salt is every man's necessity. There is no one who does not use salt ; and it is the poor who consume more salt than the rich. Therefore, it will be a great boon to the poor people if salt is manufactured by Government and supplied cheaper.

Further if the Government take up this industry it will be a source of additional revenue to Government. At the same time nobody will have any hardship. If necessary the licensees may be given a few years' notice, so that they may prepare themselves to hand over the factories to Government.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDHANAN NAIR : This motion was passed by the House last year. Then also it was argued against the motion that Government would have to pay heavy compensation to the present licensees. Sir, may I ask whether the Government paid any compensation to the private bus owners when the Government took up the State Transport Service ?

PRESIDENT : That was because the bus owners were not entitled to it, under the law.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDHANAN NAIR : I withdraw that argument, Sir.

I would support the motion on another ground. At present the licensees get Rs. 1-4 as. per bag of salt; their expenditure on a bag of salt would be only between four and five annas. Nearly 6 to 12 lakhs of salt are sold every year. On an average, all the licensees put together get nearly Rs. 8 lakhs as profit. If the Government nationalise the industry, this eight lakhs would flow into the State Exchequer and can be returned to the tax payer either in the shape of reduction in the price of salt, or by some nation building activities.

Hence I support the motion.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു പ്രതികൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു പ്രകൃതിദത്തമായ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമേ നടത്താൻ തരമുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്ത് സാർവ്വത്രികമായി ഈ വ്യവസായം എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും നടപ്പാക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും ഈ വ്യവസായം നടപ്പാക്കാൻ കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപാവതാരകന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം പോലെ യുക്തമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കുത്തക കൊടുത്ത് ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഈ വ്യവസായം നടത്തുന്നതിൽ എന്തു ദോഷമാണുള്ളതെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ എന്റെ ചോദ്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കാതെയാണ് മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞത്. ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ കുത്തക ഏററ ചിലയാളുകൾ ഈ വ്യവസായം നടത്തുകയാണല്ലോ, അതിൽ എന്തു നഷ്ടമാണ് ഗവൺമെന്റിനു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നാണ്.

സർ, യാതൊരാൾക്കും കുത്തക എടുത്തു ഈ വ്യവസായം നടത്താമെന്നിരിക്കെ ഈ വ്യവസായം നാഷണലൈസ് ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കുത്തകക്കാർ ഉപയോഗയോഗ്യമല്ലാത്ത ഉപ്പു നിർമ്മിക്കുകയും അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ദോഷകരവും അനാരോഗ്യകരവുമാക്കി തീർക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഐശ്വര്യത്തെ കാംക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ഗവൺമെന്റിനു അവരെ ഉപദേശിച്ചു നന്നാക്കാനും കഴിയുമല്ലോ. പിന്നെ വ്യവസായം നടത്തുന്ന ഏതാനും വ്യക്തികൾ ധനികന്മാരായി പോകുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ആ അഭിപ്രായക്കാർക്കും അപ്രകാരം പ്രവർത്തിച്ച് ധനികന്മാരാകാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്. ഏതായാലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നടത്തിപ്പിൽ യാതൊരു ദോഷവും കാണാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I oppose the motion. The grounds urged by the Excise Commissioner appear to me to be reasonable and convincing. Firstly, he says that Government have entered into contracts with the licensees. Any contract entered into by Government should be respected, and not treated as scraps of paper. When the Government enter into a contract with a party, the party believes that the Government will not go back, and that the contract will be honoured. Therefore, on principle and on policy, I think that the contracts already entered into by Government should not be cancelled in a case like this.

Secondly, there is already over production of salt in the State, and according to the existing agreement with the British Cochin Governments, there is no possibility of selling the excess salt outside the State.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether there is any difficulty in selling our salt outside, except in the matter of the selling price?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: That was how I understood the Excise Commissioner; there is difficulty.

Thirdly, as to the salt required for local purposes, till now there has been no difficulty whatsoever in the matter of producing or getting salt. Lastly, if my information is correct, so far as the Rajakkamangalam old Allom is concerned, it was under a special Command of the then sovereign that a Nadar licensee was asked to manufacture salt, about 200 years ago. Some of these contracts being thus 200 or 300 years old it is not at all desirable that they be set at nought so easily and without sufficient grounds. Hence I oppose the motion.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnattur*): I support the motion. I submit that salt industry should be nationalised. Till a few years ago, it was the abkari policy of the Government to give monopoly contracts to particular individuals; and they (contractors) made huge profits; Government got only a small lump-sum from them. Government realised this defect and revised the system. It is now found that the present Excise system is entirely satisfactory and also profitable. I submit that salt, being one of the most important food materials of mankind and even more important than transport or abkari, that industry should be taken over by Government. I have heard the Excise Commissioner say that it would be difficult for Government to manage and run the industry. To me it appears, Sir, that our Government can manage such industries much better and more profitably than any private agency: then the quality, of the product also will improve.

Further, if the Government undertake the manufacture of salt it would be possible for all sections of His Highness the Maharaja's subjects to get their due share of employment in these institutions. At present the licensees employ whomsoever they like. The present proposal would be a solution of the problem of general unemployment as well.

[Mr. K. Kunju Panicker.]

As regards the contracts for the supply of our salt to Cochin and British India, it is a matter for negotiation by our Government with those Governments. I do not think there will be any difficulty in the matter.

As for the argument that Government should not go back upon contracts already entered into, there are other instances in which the Government are doing it. For instance, there is the case of the Kottayam Electric Supply. When the Pallivasal Power becomes available the supply by the private agency at Kottayam will have to be stopped.

PRESIDENT: In most of these contracts there is a stipulation that the contracts will terminate when the State undertakes the supply.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I do not think, Sir, it would be difficult for Government to persuade the present salt licensees to accept reasonable compensation and withdraw. Government should realise that they are losing annually about Rs. 8 lakhs by the licence system and under the present licenses Government will continue to lose that huge income for the next 40 or 50 years. It is therefore very necessary that they should come to a reasonable understanding with the present licensees, and take over the manufacture of salt as early as possible.

With these observations, I support the motion wholeheartedly.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: What will be the approximate compensation that may have to be paid to the contractors?

MR. KUNJU PANICKER: That is a matter to be settled between the contractors and the Government.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: സർ, ഇപ്പോൾ കൺട്രാക്ടന്മാർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണപ്രദമല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ വ്യവസായം ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. വെള്ളംപോലെ മനുഷ്യൎക്കു ഉപയോഗമുള്ള ഒരു സാധനമാണ് ഉപ്പ്. കുന്നത്തുനാട്ട് പറവൂർ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു വരുന്ന ഉപ്പു മുനമ്പം ഡിപ്പോവിൽ നിന്നാണ്. ഫാക്ടറിയിൽ നിന്നു ഉപ്പു വരുമ്പോൾ തന്നെ അതിൽ മണ്ണുണ്ട്. അതു ഡിപ്പോയിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ അവിടേയും മണ്ണു ചേക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉപ്പു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവക്കു് ത്വക്കുരോഗങ്ങളുണ്ടാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നല്ല ഉപ്പു ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ വ്യവസായം ഏറെറടുത്താലെ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു.

ഉപ്പു എല്ലാവിധ വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളേയും വൎദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സാധനമാണു. അതു് ശരിയായ പാകത്തിൽ എടുക്കാതെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു് ഏററവും വിഷമയമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാകുന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ

ന്നിന്നു നേരിട്ടു ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു പദ്ധതി നടപ്പാക്കിയതുപോലെ ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായവും ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും തന്നെ നേരിട്ടു ഏറെറടുത്തു് നടത്തുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറിനോടപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : Sir, I have heard the speeches of the honourable members on the subject. I do not know whether those members who spoke on the motion ever went to South Travancore and saw the working of a salt factory. Mr. Kunju Panicker was telling us that Government adopted the auction system in regard to abkari and that similarly the salt factories also may be given in auction. The analogy is misleading. In the case of abkari there is no elaborate process of manufacture excepting a very simple process. The salt licensees will tell the honourable members how difficult it is to manufacture good salt. Several licensees have spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees over the manufacture of good salt and they have lost lakhs and lakhs of rupees. It was only after many years of experience that they were able to get good salt. As I told the House before, Government tried to manufacture salt and they failed. It was only then that they handed over the manufacture to the licensees. Now the licensees are working under the direct supervision of the Department. Every factory has an Inspector, a number of petty officers and hundreds of peons. Strict instructions are given for the scraping of salt and storage. Mr. Kunju Panicker told us that if the Government takes up the industry the problem of unemployment will be solved. Now, I would ask the honourable member whether our graduates and under-graduates will go and work in the Allams just like the pulayas are doing in the fields. That is the only work that remains for them because all the higher officers are Government officers. The only persons who get employment are coolies and they are paid from 2 annas to 7 or 8 annas. So the unemployment problem will not be solved unless the educated people are prepared to go and work like a cooly in those fields in the hot sun.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Are not the Government spending money by appointing Government officers for the management of the factories excepting payment of coolies?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : Yes, they are.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : So, by under-taking the business Government will have to take up the work of management of the coolies. Is it not so?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : It is not the management alone that the Government will have to take up. They will have to take up the whole manufacture.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Excepting the cooly work in the manufacture the whole supervision and control are exercised by the Excise Department. Is it not so?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : Yes.

[Mr. M. P. Joseph.]

Mr. Kumaran Vaidyan was telling us that the salt which we sell from the Munambam Depot is not pure salt and it is all sand. I may inform the House that the salt transported to Munambam Depot is taken from the best factory in South Travancore. I remember when this year's transport took place that salt from several alloms were proposed to be sent and I myself selected the best salt available for transport to Munambam. I find from the last year's discussion also that the same charge was levelled against the Excise Department, namely that the salt that is in the Munambam Depot is bad salt. People there have acquired a bad taste for Bombay salt which contains impurities of a high order. Now that this salt has been replaced by Travancore salt which is better, they say that it is bad salt. It is due to the acquisition of a bad taste by long use. I believe that in course of time the people will find that our salt is better salt and that they will acquire a taste for our salt.

PRESIDENT: Is there much Bombay salt consumed here in the State?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: No Bombay salt is consumed here at all.

I said that the Government have to invest lakhs and lakhs of rupees if they want to take up this manufacture of salt and they will also have to pay a heavy amount by way of compensation to the licensees who took up the work and invested lakhs of rupees over it under the belief that solemn agreement entered into between them and the Government will be respected.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the nature of the conditions?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: If the honourable member will come to my office, I will show him a copy of the agreement entered into between the licensees and the Government.

Mr. Kunjithommen has been telling us very much about the quality of the salt. I said before that salt is manufactured under the direct supervision of the Excise Department and that one of the factories produces salt which is better in quality than either the Tuticorin salt or the Bombay salt. Now, Government have deputed a Professer of Chemistry to investigate and find out how to improve the salt manufacture. Two pans each from the Cape Comorin and Tamarakulam factories were given to him to start manufacture. He will be starting the manufacture and the experience which he gains and the result he obtains will be available to the Department and to the licensees.

With these words I oppose the motion.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED: ഉപ്പ് വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തിനു ഇന്നല്ലെങ്കിൽ കുറെക്കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ട് ഇതു് ഇവിടെ നാഷണലൈസ് ചെയ്യത്തക്ക ഒരു വ്യവസായം ആക്കിത്തീർക്കാമെന്നു് മെമ്പർക്കു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഇപ്പോഴും തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the sale price adopted in Cochin and that adopted in Travancore are the same.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH There may be a slight difference.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഏറ്റെടുക്കുവാൻ പ്രയാസമാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി വളരെ അത്ഭുതകരമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെയുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വ്യവസായം വളരെ ആദായകരമായി ഗവൺമെൻറിനു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഉപ്പുവ്യവസായം മാത്രമാണെന്നു തെളിയിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: On a point of order. I want to know whether the mover of a token cut motion has the right of reply.

PRESIDENT: No. But the Chair may call upon him to explain his attitude with regard to what has fallen from the Excise Commissioner. I presume he is going to do that, Mr. Narayanan, you have no right to reply in that sense but you can explain your attitude and indicate the reasons for that attitude.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഗവൺമെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി പ്രധാനമായി രണ്ടായി പിരിക്കാം. ഒന്നാമതു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റെടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നല്ല ഉപ്പു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഇതു വളരെ മനസ്താപത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലാതെ വീക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ വ്യക്തികൾമാത്രം വ്യവസായം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഫാക്ടറികളിൽനിന്നു് നല്ല ഉപ്പു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ അവർക്കു സാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ അവരെക്കാൾ കഴിവുകളുള്ള ഗവൺമെൻറിനു എന്തുകൊണ്ടു നല്ല ഉപ്പു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ നല്ല മദ്യം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിവുള്ള കുറെ അധികം ആളുകളുള്ള ഒരു സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആ വ്യവസായത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു് എന്തിനാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വ്യക്തികൾ ആദായമെടുക്കുന്നതും സമുദായമാദായമെടുക്കുന്നതും തമ്മിൽ അന്തരമുണ്ടു്. അതിൻെറ പ്രയത്നസ്വഭാവത്തിനു അന്തരമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നാഷണലൈസു ചെയ്യുന്നതിൻെറ തത്വം ഒന്നാണു്. അതു ആധുനിക സാമ്പത്തികശാസ്ത്രപ്രകാരം ശരിയുമാണു്. രണ്ടാമതായി ഗവൺമെൻറു പറയുന്നതു് ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായം ഗവൺമെൻറു ഏറ്റെടുത്താൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

കണ്ട്രാക്ടന്മാർക്കു നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും എന്നാകുന്നു. അതിന്റെ നിയമവശം കുറച്ചുദൂരം എനിക്കും മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും. എന്നാൽ ഇത്ര ദീർഘമായ കാലത്തേക്കു കണ്ട്രാക്റ്റു കൊടുത്ത ഗവണ്മെൻറു നയം എന്താണെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഉപ്പ് ഒരു ചാക്കൊന്നുക്കു ൩ രൂപാ രണ്ടണാ വച്ചു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ ൫ രൂപാ ൨ അണവച്ചു് കണ്ട്രാക്ടന്മാർക്കും കിട്ടുന്നു. ശരാശരി ആണ്ടൊന്നുക്കു് ൬ മുതൽ ൮ ലക്ഷം വരെ ചാക്കു ഉപ്പ് ചിലവാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും ചിലവുകഴിച്ചു ൬ ലക്ഷത്തിനും ൮ ലക്ഷത്തിനും മദ്ധ്യേയുള്ള സംഖ്യ കണ്ട്രാക്ടർക്കു് ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു കാണാം. ഇതിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന ആദായം ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തകാലത്തേക്കു കണ്ട്രാക്ടറന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കൂടിയ കാലാവധി ൧൦ കൊല്ലക്കാലമാണ്. എഴെട്ടുകൊല്ലക്കാലത്തേക്കു ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ലഭിക്കുന്ന ആദായമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കണ്ട്രാക്റ്ററന്മാർക്കു നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം കൊടുക്കുകയും പിന്നീടുള്ള ൨൩ കൊല്ലത്തെ ആദായം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ലഭിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഇതിനു ഒരു വശം കൂടിയുണ്ട്. ഒരു ഫാക്ടറിയിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തിന്റെ ൫൦ ശതമാനംകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്, ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം എന്നു പറയുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ തയാറില്ലാത്ത കണ്ട്രാക്ടറന്മാരുമായുള്ള ഉടമ്പടി എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ഇതുവരെ കാൻസൽ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം അറിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: അവരുടെ ലൈസൻസ് ഈയാണ്ടിൽ പുതുക്കിക്കൊടുത്തതേയുള്ളു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഇതേ ഉപക്ഷേപം തന്നെ ഒരു വലിയ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനു ശേഷം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്രാവശ്യം ഇവിടെ പാസ്സാകുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ പ്രാവശ്യവും ഈ വിഷയം വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനു വരികയും, പലഭാഗത്തു നിന്നും കക്ഷിവ്യത്യാസമെന്യെ അഭിപ്രായം വരികയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം ശരിക്കു വ്യക്തമായിട്ടുണ്ടു. വ്യക്തികളോടുള്ള സ്നേഹത്തെക്കാൾ രാജ്യത്തോടുള്ള കടമയ്ക്കു പ്രധാന്യം കൊടുത്തു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ പ്രശ്നം വിജയവിശ്വാസപൂർവം അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഈ നിലയും, നയവും, ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൈക്കൊള്ളുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപം പ്രസ്സു ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

PRESIDENT: Is the honourable member pressing the motion?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, I do not press the motion.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I object to the withdrawal.

The question that the salt industry be nationalised was put and declared carried.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: I demand a poll. A poll was accordingly taken with the following results:—

AYES—29

1. Mr. Kottaliti P. Abraham
2. „ P. C. Adichan
3. Srimati K. Devaki Antharjanam
4. Mr. K. G. Govindan
5. „ S. Govinda Pillai
6. „ M. L. Janardana Pillai
7. „ N. John Joseph
8. „ Padiyara Joseph Kunju
9. „ K. C. Karunakaran
10. „ M. Kesava Panickar
11. „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
12. „ K. P. Kochukora Tharakan
13. „ Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju
14. „ N. R. Krishnan
15. „ A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan
16. Mr. Thariyathu Kuujithom-Men
17. „ P. Kunjukrishnan
18. „ K. Kunju Panickar
19. Sahib Bahadar M. K. Mackar Pillai
20. „ P. S. Muhamed
21. Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
22. „ S. Narayana Pillai
23. „ P. Narayana Piilai
24. „ K. R. Narayanan
25. Srimati T. Narayani Amma
26. Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
27. „ P. Sivarama Pillai
28. „ Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
29. „ G. Velu Pillai

NOES—19

1. Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah
2. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3. „ D. Francis
4. „ C. Jebamony Nadar
5. „ N. V. Joseph
6. „ T. C. Kesava Pillai
7. „ E. P. Varghese
8. „ N. Velu Achari
9. „ P. Vivekanadam
10. „ M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar
11. Mr. M. Govinda Pillai
12. „ P. Parameswaran Pillai
13. „ C. V. Chandrasekharan
14. „ Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai
15. „ K. R. Narayana Aiyar
16. „ S. Sasha Aiyar
17. „ A. Gopala Menon
18. „ M. Ramachandra Rao
19. „ M. P. Joseph

NEUTRALS—9

1. Mr. M. L. D'Cruz
2. „ Thamarapallil Kochuthommmen
3. „ K. G. Kunjukrishna Plliai
4. „ Varkala K. Madhavan
5. Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathi
6. „ N. Ramakrishna Pillai
7. „ M. Ramiah Pillai
8. „ M. Sivathanu Pillai
9. „ J. W. Tolson

The motion was declared carried, 29 voting for, 19 voting against and 9 remaining neutral.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : On a point of order. I wish to know from the Chair whether any honourable member who has expressed his opinion to withdraw a particular motion can again vote for the motion.

PRESIDENT : The Chair did not notice it.

Motions Nos. 77 to 80.

The following motions were not moved :—

3-SALT—*Total allotment.*

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADLR :

77. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,17,117 for Salt by Re 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUEAL NADAR :

78. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,17,117 for Salt by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

79. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,17,117 for Salt by Re. 1

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

80. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,17,117 for Salt by Rs. 10.

Motions Nos. 81 to 91.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : Sir, cut motions No. 81 deals with corruption under Assistant Excise Commissioner's salary while cut Motion No. 91 deals with corruption in the Excise Department. I request the permission of the Chair to speak on the two motions now.

PRESIDENT : Yes. The honourable member may proceed.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : These two motions cannot be discussed together because motion No. 91 relates to a different head.

PRESIDENT : I know. But he does not want to talk piecemeal about corruption. He wants to talk comprehensively about corruption.

MR. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : The revenues of the department could not be properly collected. That leads to loss of revenue to Government. I know that more than 90 per cent of the Excise Inspectors are very corrupt and some of the Assistant Excise Commissioners are also corrupt. The Inspectors have necessarily to be corrupt, because they work with the connivance of the Assistant Excise Commissioners. These people take money from the toddy and abkari contractors.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I have to clear one doubt. The present cut motion comes under the heading 'Excise Commissioner Salary' and the other motion comes under the heading 'Commissioner Allowances'. I wish to know whether the object detailed in the cut motion could be discussed in this motion.

PRESIDENT : You say that questions relating to two heads at the same time cannot be discussed. But at the same time it is an easy proposition. I do not know why the honourable member sought my permission to move the two motions together and then discuss the

object underlying them. It is quite open to the member to say that the corruption of this officer is by no means signgular. He could say that the Assistant Excise Commissioners are corrupt because their subordinates are corrupt and they in turn can say that their subordinates are corrupt. In that manner the discussion can go on. It is fully knowing that aspect of the matter I have allowed a discussion in general terms on both the motions.

MR. P. V. MATAAI CHEMPARATHI: From personal knowledge I can say that the contractors give lump sums to the Range Inspectors for certain concessions done to them and the Range Inspectors in their turn give a portion of their income to their superior officers the Assistant Excise Commissioners and thus the matter goes on.

PRESIDENT: I am sure the honourable member has borne in mind the remarks that I made yesterday. The number of Assistant Excise Commissioners will be about seven and a remark of that kind is naturally a charge on them. I take it that the honourable member realises the full force of what I have said yesterday.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: Sir, I do not level a particular charge on anybody. I only mean to speak in general terms. I know there are licensed and unlicensed shops. It is from the unlicensed shops the Inspectors get more bribes. The officers who supervise such shops are to be blamed. There are also a good number of unmarked trees in some parts of the localities. It is a source of loss to Government if the trees remain unmarked. The subordinate officers are aware of these facts, but they allow the trees to be tapped without including them in the account. Now on account of the effective supervision by the present Excise Commissioner, I notice an appreciable change in the subordinate officers of the Excise Department. This fact was noticed from the time of his predecessor also. There is another point also to be taken note of, that is, the location of toddy shops.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPHKUNJU: ൯൦ ശതമാനത്തിലധികം എക്സൈസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടന്മാരും അഴിമതിക്കാരാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ. അതു പണ്ടത്തെ ശതമാനമാണോ, അതോ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശതമാനമാണോ?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: പണ്ടത്തേതിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ ഭേദപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Can the member say, what is the percentage?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: I am not in possession of statistiots at this moment.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: It is enough if the member could say approximately.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: There is an appreciable change in the degree of corruption.

[Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathi.]

But my point is that in the matter of giving contracts of toddy shops, the Inspectors recommend in favour of those who give them money and similar is the practice of the Assistant Excise Commissioners in this matter. An instance of that kind was brought to my notice. Immediately the matter was reported by me to the Commissioner. He took immediate steps in the matter and corrected the wrongs done by his subordinate in that instance. I know, as a matter of fact, the subject of corruption is not a pleasant topic to be dealt with in this House. Still, when I come to know of it, it is my duty to bring to the notice of Government that matter. It is not my object to see that the toddy contractors should be benefited. But it is my object to see that corruption does not exist in any of the departments of Government. A good deal of revenue is lost to Government. With these remarks, I move my motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : സർ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. മററു വകുപ്പുകളിൽ സാമാന്യമായി ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും എക്സൈസ് വകുപ്പിലാണ് അധികമായി കൈക്കൂലിയും അഴിമതിയും നടക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ളത് പരസ്യമായ രഹസ്യമാണ്. കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരായ ഏതെങ്കിലും ചില വ്യക്തികളെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നതു് മര്യാദയ്ക്കു ചേർന്നതല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരായ പലരേയും എനിക്കറിയാമെങ്കിലും ഞാൻ ആരുടേയും പേരുപറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനു ഒരു നിവർത്തിയുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കിത്തരുന്ന ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ കൈക്കൂലിയും അഴിമതിയും വർദ്ധിച്ചാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആദായത്തിനു തന്നെയാണ് അതുകൊണ്ടു ഹാനിവരുന്നതു്. കൈക്കൂലികൊണ്ടും അഴിമതികൊണ്ടും ജനങ്ങൾ ലാഭപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടുവാനുള്ള പണം തന്നെയാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇങ്ങനെ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ?

MR. TARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ശിക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതു് ഒരു ചോദ്യോത്തരം കൂടാതെ തന്നെ ഏവക്കുമറിയാം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ പേർ പറയുന്നതിൽ എന്താണ് വൈഷമ്യമുള്ളതു ?

MR. TARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : സദസ്സിൽ പറയുന്നതു മര്യാദയ്ക്കു യോജിച്ചതല്ലാ. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻപറയുന്നില്ല.

പല എക്സൈസ് ശിപായിമാർക്കും പെററിയാഫീസറന്മാർക്കും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാക്കും ചിലപ്പോൾ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു കമ്മീഷണർമാ

ക്കും ഈ വകുപ്പുമായിടപാടുള്ള മിക്കവരും കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനു പരിഹാരമായി എന്റെ ബുദ്ധിയിൽ തോന്നുന്ന ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം ഞാൻ പറയാം. മേലധികാരികൾ സർക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതാതു സ്ഥലത്തുചെന്ന് അവിടെയുള്ള കൈക്കൂലക്കാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപ്പററി പ്രത്യേകം അന്വേഷിച്ച് മനസിലാക്കണം. കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരാണെന്നു തെളിയുന്നവരെ പരസ്യമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കണം. ഇതു് പറയുവാൻ വളരെ എളുപ്പമാണ്. എന്നാൽ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു അത്ര എളുപ്പമില്ലെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. ആരെങ്കിലും ഒരാൾ ഇന്നാർ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരനാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു് വിരോധംകൊണ്ടുപറഞ്ഞതാണെന്നു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സാധാരണധരിപ്പിക്കാറുണ്ട്. കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പറയുന്നതിനെ സാധാരണമേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും അനുസരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെയാണ് മിക്ക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലും നടക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരു ജനപ്രതിനിധിയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പൗരനൊ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ചെയ്ത അഴിമതിയെക്കുറിച്ച് പരാതിപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ രഹസ്യമായിചെന്ന് അയാളുടെ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ കണ്ടു് ഇതു് ഇന്നകാര്യംകൊണ്ടു ഇന്നാരുടെ വിരോധംകൊണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞതാണെന്നു പറകയും പറയിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ശരിയായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുവാൻ സാധാരണ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തയാറാവുകയുമില്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഒരു ചോദ്യം.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ചോദ്യം അവസാനത്തിൽ ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഞാൻ ഉത്തരം പറയാം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, ഞാൻ ഒരു പായിന്റ് ഒഫ് ആർഡർ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു.

ഒരു അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥസാമാജികൻ എന്തെങ്കിലും അനാവശ്യമൊക്കെ പറയുകയും അതിലെ തെററു തിരുത്തുവാൻ ഒരു മെംബർ എന്തെങ്കിലും ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഞാൻ അതിനു തയാറില്ലാഎന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയാണൊ?

PRESIDENT: There is a certain duty cast upon the members of the Government Benches to answer questions and the limits and ambit of that duty have been outlined by the Chair. So far I know, no non-official member of this House is under a legal or even moral obligation to answer questions or satisfy the legitimate or illegitimate curiosity of other honorable members.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : സർ, ഒരു മെംബർ ഒരു സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ച് പറയുമ്പോൾ മററു ചില മെമ്പറന്മാക്ക് അത് അനാവശ്യമാണെന്ന് തോന്നാം. അത് ഓരോരുത്തരുടെ സ്വഭാവമനുസരിച്ചിരിക്കും.

അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളതിന് സമാധാനം പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം തുടരാം. എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ സഞ്ചരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടും പൗരപ്രമാണികളോടും സംഗതികൾ ചോദിച്ചു മനസ്സിലാക്കി കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരാണെന്നു കാണുന്നവരെ നിർദ്ദാക്ഷിണ്യമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കണം. ആഫീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന സിൽബന്തികളുടെ കൂട്ടുകെട്ട് ഈ കൈക്കൂലിക്ക് വളരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആഫീസിലിരിക്കുന്നവരെ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ വർഷത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ സ്ഥലം മാററണം. ജാതിയുടെ തണലിലാണ് കൈക്കൂലി ഇന്ന് വളന്നു നിൽക്കുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങളിൽ പെട്ടവർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ കൈക്കൂലികൾ വളരെ കുറവു വരുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ സ്വന്തം സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാണല്ലോ എന്നു കരുതി നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒത്തുനില്ക്കുകയാണു പതിവ്. ഇപ്പോൾ കീഴിലുള്ളവരോടു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വാത്സല്യം തുടർന്നു പോകുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. സമർത്ഥനായ കമ്മീഷണർ പലമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽകൂടിയും കൈക്കൂലിയെ അമർത്തുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു ഒന്നു പരീക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒരാളിനെക്കുറിച്ച് മേലധികാരിയോടു എന്തെങ്കിലും പരാതിപറഞ്ഞാൽ സ്വാർത്ഥം സാധിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് വെറുതെ പറയുകയാണെന്നും മററും കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞുകേൾപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉടൻ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു ആപ്രായ ന്വേഷിച്ചറിയണം. ഓരോ ആഫീസിലുമുള്ളവരെ രണ്ടുവർഷത്തിലൊരിക്കലും മററുള്ളവരെ മൂന്നുവർഷത്തിലൊരിക്കലും സ്ഥലംമാററണം. കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസിലുള്ളവരെ രണ്ടുവർഷത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ സ്ഥലംമാററിയേ തീരു. ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെപ്പററി അവിടത്തെ എം. എൽ. എ. യോ പൗരപ്രമാണിയൊ എന്തെങ്കിലും പരാതികൾ മേലധികാരിയോടു പറയുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അത് വിരോധംകൊണ്ട് വെറുതെ പറയുന്നതാണെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാലും ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ വേറൊരിടത്തേക്കു സ്ഥലം മാററി അവിടേയും പരാതി വരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അത് പരമാത്ഥമാണെന്ന് ഗണിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. പറവൂർ ഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരാൾ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരനാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു കല്ക്കുളത്തേക്കുമാററി അവിടെയും കൈക്കൂ

ലിക്കാരനാണെന്ന് കേൾക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അയാളെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വിരോധമില്ലല്ലോ. ഇങ്ങിനെ സ്ഥലം മാററം കൊടുക്കുകയും ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ശരിയായി പുലർത്തുകയും ചെയ്ത് ഈ കൈക്കൂലിയെ ഇല്ലായ്മ ചെയ്യണം അങ്ങിനെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ നല്ല പേരിനേയും ആദായത്തേയും പരിരക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJU PANIKKAR Sir, I support the motion. Corruption largely exists with respect to toddy shops. Almost 90 per cent. of the contractors are victims to that. It is in the sale of toddy there is much scope for corruption. Every main shop has 10 or 12 sub-shops; in certain cases there are even 20 sub-shops. If proper supervision is conducted by the Excise authorities on the spot corruption could have been avoided to a great extent. But that is not done. The inference is that they are conniving at the practice of the contractors or that they are getting some profit out of it. Even now there are many trees which are un-numbered and they are trees which cannot easily be removed. Toddy is openly extracted from such trees and the Excise officers are not taking any action about such illicit tapping. For finding out illicit tapping, it is not enough subordinate officers like Excise peons are deputed. Though they have facilities to go to various localities and could find out the mischief workers we find the mischief is going on.

There is also a practice prevalent in the land, *i. e*, that the tappers are selling toddy in their own houses and that they are tapping from trees which are not numbered. It is thus, I submit, that proper revenue is not being collected in the Excise Department. I do not cast any aspersion on the present Excise Commissioner, bocause he is a man of character. But one man of character alone cannot remedy this defect. Other people of character should take particular care. His subordinate officers should take par icular care to see that corruption is removed from the department. If they are vigilant about removing the corruption, then only proper revenue could be collected. So, I submit that Government should take very strict steps in removing the corruption existing in this Department.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ അക്രമവും കൈക്കൂലിയും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളത് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഏതു പ്രജയ്ക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. സ്പെഷ്യൽപാർട്ടിയെ അയയ്ക്കുക എന്നൊരു ഏർപ്പാട് ഇപ്പോൾ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുണ്ട്. കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികൾക്ക് പണം വാങ്ങിക്കാനുള്ള ഒരു വഴിയായിട്ടാണ് സ്പെഷ്യൽപാർട്ടിയെ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്.

Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.]
അതിനെപ്പററി കൺട്രാക്ടരും ശിപായിമാരും മററുമായി ബഹളം കൂട്ടുന്നതു് ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. സ്പെഷ്യൽ പാർട്ടിചെന്നു് വല്ല കേസുകളും ഷാപ്പുകാരൻെറ പേരിൽ എടുക്കാതിരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അവക്കു് പണം കൊടുത്തേ തീരു എന്നൊരു നില ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. സ്പെഷ്യൽപാർട്ടി പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു് ഇറങ്ങുന്നതു കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നും മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മാസംതോറുമുള്ള കൈക്കൂലി സമയത്തിനു കിട്ടാതിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആണെന്നുള്ളതു പരസ്യമായ ഒരു രഹസ്യമാണു്. ഒരു ഷാപ്പിനു് നാലോ അഞ്ചോ ഉപഷാപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. ഇതിനെപ്പററി ആരോടും പരാതി പറയാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഭയം കൊണ്ടാണു്. പരാതി പറയുന്നയാൾ നിലയും വിലയും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരാളാണെങ്കിൽ വല്ല വ്യാജപ്പുകയിലയോ മറേറാ അയാളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ കൊണ്ടിട്ടു് കേസെടുത്തു് പല വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഉപദ്രവങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യും. ഈ വകകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്യാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ റിസവ്പോലീസിനേയും അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആരും ധൈര്യമായി വാസ്തവങ്ങളൊന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഈ റിസവ്പോലീസിനെ ഉടനെതിരിച്ചു വിളിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെത്തന്നെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തി വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കണം. കൈക്കൂലി നിൽക്കണമെങ്കിൽ വില്ലേജ്പഞ്ചായത്തു് നടപ്പിൽ വരണം. വില്ലേജ്പഞ്ചായത്തിനെപോലെ ഓരോ പകുതികളിലേയും സംഗതികൾ സൂക്ഷ്മമായി അറിഞ്ഞു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മറെറാരേജൻസിയ്ക്കും സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ മറെറാരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് പിൻതാങ്ങുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. അതിലുള്ള കുററങ്ങളെ ഒന്നും പുറത്തുകാണിക്കുകയില്ല. അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വില്ലേജ് പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവക്കു അവിടെയുള്ള അഴിമതികളെക്കുറിച്ചു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ സാധിക്കും. മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം ശരിയായി അനുഷ്ഠിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൈക്കൂലിക്കു് വളരെ കുറവുണ്ടാകും. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ അടുത്ത സംബന്ധിയായിരിക്കും പെററിആഫീസർ. അതിനടുത്ത ഇൻചാജ്ജ് പെററിആഫീസക്കു് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ആളായിരിക്കും. ഇവരുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള കുഴപ്പത്തെ അവർ വെളിയിൽ കാണിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ മാതിരി പല സംഗതികളും ഉണ്ടു്. അവയെ ഈ സഭയിൽ പരസ്യമായി

പറയാതിരിക്കുന്നത് മര്യാദകരുതി മാത്രമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇന്നു കാണുന്ന അഴിമതികളെ നിറുത്തി ഗവമെൻറിന് ന്യായമായി കിട്ടാനുള്ള ആദായം മുഴുവൻ വരുത്തിയാൽ അത് ഇന്നു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആദായത്തിൻെറ ഇരട്ടി ആയിരിക്കും. കള്ളവാറ്റുക മുതലായ വ്യാജപ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അറിവോടുകൂടിയാണ് നടന്നുവരുന്നതെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു. സ്പെഷ്യൽപാർട്ടി കൈക്കൂലിയെ സഹായിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാകയാൽ അതിനെ നിർത്തൽ ചെയ്യണം. അതിലേക്ക് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഭംഗിയായി നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കും. ഈ വക സംഗതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിന് സത്യവാനും നീതിജ്ഞനും ആയ എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മദ്യവ്യവസായം തന്നെ ദോഷാവഹമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്നതിന് പല വഴികളും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ അവരുടെ പരിധിവിട്ട് ആനുകൂല്യം കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇന്ന് ഇത്രമാത്രം ദൂഷ്യംവന്നുചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. സിൽബന്തികളും കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും മററു ചില പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികളിൽ പരസ്യമായി ഇറങ്ങിപ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിന് വിപരീതമായി, മേലധികാരികളുടെ അറിവോടുകൂടി ഇതു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു കിട്ടിയ സൗകര്യം കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇത് ഇത്രകൂടുതൽ ദുഷിക്കാനിടയായത്. കുറെക്കാലമായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻേറയും ഗവമെൻറിൻേറയും നയം മദ്യപാനം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു. അതിനുവേണ്ടി മദ്യത്തിൻെറ വിലകൂട്ടുകയും കൺട്രാക്ടർക്ക് നഷ്ടം വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി മുകളിലുള്ള ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ട് അവരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനും ശ്രമിച്ചു. തൽഫലമായി കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും കൺട്രാക്ടറന്മാരും ചെത്തുകാരും തമ്മിൽ സഖ്യം ചേർന്ന് ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുതുടങ്ങി. കേസില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലത്ത് കേസുണ്ടാക്കി അവരുടെ ജോലികൾ തൃപ്തികരമായി ചെയ്തുവന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ അവർ തമ്മിൽ അങ്ങോട്ടും ഇങ്ങോട്ടും കാണിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയ അല്പസ്വല്പ സൗജന്യങ്ങൾ നിമിത്തമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവമെൻറും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലധികാരിയും വിചാരിച്ചിട്ട് അമർത്താൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു നില വന്നുചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവമെ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ൻറ് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച് ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ ദൂഷിച്ച നിലയെ മാററുന്നതിന് ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഇന്നത്തെ നമ്പ്ര പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ ആണെങ്കിൽ ചെത്തുന്ന തെങ്ങുകളുടെ എണ്ണം കുറഞ്ഞതെങ്ങിനെ എന്ന് പറയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED: ജനസംഖ്യയും കൂടിയല്ലേ വരുന്നത്.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉള്ളതുപോലെയുള്ള അഴിമതി വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന് സംശയമാണ്. ഒരു ഷാപ്പുകാരൻ എക്സൈസ്കാർക്ക് ൨൫ രൂപാ കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഷാപ്പുടമസ്ഥന് ഏതു ആനുകൂല്യവും അവർ ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കും. ശരിയായി ഷാപ്പു നടത്തുന്ന ഒരാളിന് ഈ തുക കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒരേ സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ വളരെക്കാലം ഇരിക്കണമെന്നും മററും ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൈക്കൂലിക്കുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണ്. പറവൂർ ഇരിക്കുന്ന അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് കമ്മീഷണർ വളരെ നല്ലയാളാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം ഇളന്തിക്കര ചൗക്കയിൽ പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു ചെന്നപ്പോൾ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിച്ച അനേകം സാധനങ്ങൾ അവിടെ കണ്ടു. അവയെ അദ്ദേഹം ലേലത്തിൽ വിററ് സർക്കാരിലേയ്ക്കു മുതൽകൂട്ടി. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് സ്ഥലംമാററം വരുമ്പോൾ അവർ വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഓരോ കള്ളുഷാപ്പിനും അഞ്ചു് ഉപഷാപ്പുകൾ വീതമുണ്ട്. ഈ ഉപഷാപ്പുകൾ ഇന്നയിന്ന തുക അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് കമ്മിഷണർക്കും പെററിആഫീസർക്കും കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് നിർബന്ധമുണ്ട്. മാസംതോറും ഈ തുക മൊത്തമായും അല്ലാതേയും കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വക സംഗതികളെപ്പററി എനിക്കു നേരിട്ടും കേൾവിയിലും അറിയാം. കൊച്ചിയിൽ പ്ലേഗു വന്ന സമയത്തു് സ്പെഷ്യൽ പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു് ഡാക്ടരേയും എക്സൈസ്കാരേയും അയച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇന്നും അതു് നില നില്ക്കുന്ന പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ഉണ്ട്. സാധുവായ ഒരുത്തൻ കൊച്ചിയിൽ നിന്നും രണ്ടുചാക്ക് അരി കൊണ്ടുവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന് പ്ലേഗ് ആഫീസറുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കററുവേണമെന്നും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വല്ലതും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും ഈ കൂട്ടർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുവന്നിരുന്നു. ഒരു വള്ളത്തിൽ ഒരാൾക്ക് യാത്രപോകണമെങ്കിൽ കാൽ അണ എങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് കമ്മീഷണർ ഇക്കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം

രണ്ടുമൂന്നുകൊല്ലം ആ താലൂക്കിൽ ഇരുന്നാൽ കൈക്കൂലിയെ അമർത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം സത്യസന്ധനും നീതിനിഷ്ഠനുമാണ്, ഷാപ്പുകൺട്രാക്ടരുടെ പേരിൽ വ്യാജചാരായത്തിനു കേസെടുക്കും. കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ വ്യാജച്ചാരായം പരസ്യമായി വില്ക്കുന്നതിന് സഹായിക്കും. ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള അക്രമങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ട നിവാരണം ചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ മദ്യനിരോധനമാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറ് നയമെന്ന് സമാധാനം പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു ഫലവുമുണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള താഴ്ന്നതരം പ്യൂൺസിൻെറ ശമ്പളം വളരെ പരിമിതമാണ്. അവർ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നത് ആഹാരത്തിന് വകയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കും സബ്ബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കും റെയിഞ്ച് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കും അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് കമ്മീഷണർക്കും കൈക്കൂലിയിൽ ഒരു വീതം കൊടുത്തു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ശരിയായി പരിപാലിച്ചാൽ കൈക്കൂലിക്ക് വളരെ കുറവു വരുമെന്നു ഇവിടെ ചിലർ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ൧൦൦-ന് ൯൫ ശതമാനവും കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരാണ്. വളരെ പ്രയാസപ്പെട്ട് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു ഇതിനാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പലരേയും നേരിട്ടും അല്ലാതേയും അറിയാം. എനിക്ക് എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോട് യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ല. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടുള്ള വിരോധം കൊണ്ടോ ഷാപ്പുകൺട്രാക്ടരിൽനിന്നും ഒന്നും കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ അല്ല ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനും ദോഷം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു അതിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ നിമിത്തമാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറ് എത്ര ശ്രമിച്ചാലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവർ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരിക്കലും ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. കൈക്കൂലിയെ തടുക്കുന്നതിന് തക്കതായ ഒരു നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വളരെ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളുണ്ടാകും. ഇപ്പോൾ സ്പെഷ്യൽപാർട്ടി വരുന്നുവെന്ന് രഹസ്യമായി മുന്നറിവു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തുമുള്ളവർ വളരെ കരുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു കേസെടുക്കാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം അവർ മാററിക്കളയുന്നു. ഇതിന് യാതൊരു മുന്നറിവും കൊടുക്കാതെ എക്സൈസ കമ്മീഷണർ തന്നെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഈ കള്ളങ്ങളെല്ലാം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാം. ധർമ്മരാജ്യത്തിൻെറ അന്തസ്സിനെ പാലിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ അധർമ്മത്തെ ഇല്ലായ്മ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ബഹു

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]
മാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനും വേണ്ട വിധത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് എൻെറ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

SRIMATHY T. NARAYANI AMMA: I also rise to support the motion to discuss only one aspect of the Excise policy namely, that of Abkari.

PRESIDENT: How will the member bring in corruption under that heading ?

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: I will bring that also during the course of my discussion.

Times without number this question has been discussed on the floor of this House. I do not propose now to reiterate the arguments in support of that. We have been told that the policy of the Department is the promotion of temperance. But it is regrettable to note—

PRESIDENT: Though I do not want to check the liberty of the member, I may inform the member that the question of local option and prohibition would not be relevant to the discussion before the House.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Sir, I am in a peculiar position. I am the victim of a burdensome legacy. The Excise Department has been the subject of complaint and attack from very early times. I may at once admit that there is some form of corruption in the lower ranks of the Department as there is in other Departments. (Hear, Hear.)

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May we take that as an authoritative statement from the Government ?

PRESIDENT: The honourable member is speaking as Excise Commissioner.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: He is speaking as Excise Commissioner on behalf of Government.

PRESIDENT: He is speaking as Excise Commissioner.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Is the fact that there is corruption in other departments a justification ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: I admit that there is some form of corruption in the lower ranks.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: രണ്ടു തെററുകൂടിയാൽ ഒരു ശരിയാകുമോ ?

PRESIDENT: Generally speaking, although as between non-official members when one non-official member is on his legs he need not yield his place to another non-official member, general courtesy requires that official members should yield their place to non-official members.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കറപ്ഷൻ ഉണ്ടെന്നും അതുപോലെ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. രണ്ടു തെററുകൂടിയാൽ ഒരു ശരിയാകുമോ എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: I did not mean it as a justification at all. In the subordinate ranks there is likely to be some corruption and there is some corruption.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will remember that there is only 3 minutes to 1 o'clock when the Demand has to be put to vote.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: I am not prepared to admit that there is corruption in the higher ranks of the service. There may be black sheep here and there. But to say that 98 or 99 per cent of the Excise Department employees are corrupt is going wide of the mark. We have been trying to weed out corruption as far as possible. We have punished several Inspectors, several Petty officers and several peons. I do not want to give a list of persons that have been punished. But I may inform the House that very drastic steps have been taken against those officers who are corrupt.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് കമ്മീഷണർമാരിൽ വല്ലവരേയും ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: There was no complaint against any Assistant Excise Commissioner and so there was no investigation and no punishment. Government is taking every step to stop corruption. Their object is to see that the Department is kept neat and clean. There might have been malpractices, sub-sales, sub-shops etc. But an earnest attempt is being made by the Department to get rid of all malpractices and corruption.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: പെററിആഫീസരുടെമേൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ ഗൌനിക്കുന്നതിന് കമ്മീഷണർ ശ്രമിക്കുമോ ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Every attempt is being made to find out corrupt officers and if there is evidence forthcoming investigation is made and the officer punished. The difficulty is this. There is a general statement that all are corrupt but when the question of evidence comes there will be nobody to support their statements.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the Demand is over.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motions lapsed as the time allotted for the Demand had expired:

Motions 82-118, excluding Motion No. 91.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

82. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,477 for Salaries by Re. 1.

COMMISSIONER—*Allowances.*

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

83. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowances by Re, 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

84. To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

85. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

86. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM :

87. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

88. To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,500 for travelling allowance by Rs 10.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

89. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :

90. To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. N. R. KRISHNAN :

92. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

93. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,170 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

94. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,170 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

95. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,170 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

96. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,170 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

B. EXCISE-DIVISION OFFICES—*Salaries.*

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

97. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,363 For Assistant Excise Commissioners by Re. 1.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :

98. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,363 For Assistant Excise Commissioners by Re. 1.

DIVISION OFFICES—*Supplies and Services and Contingencies.*

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN :

99. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 750 for transport of opium and ganja by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

100. To omit the allotment of Rs. 750 for transport of opium and ganja.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

101. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,287 for Division Offices by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

102. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,287 for Division Offices by Re. 1.

4 C—EXCISE-RANGES—*Salaries.*

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

103. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,401 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

104. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,217 for Salaries by Re. 1.

RANGES—*Establishment.*

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

105. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,33,069 for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

106. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,33,069 for Establishment by Re. 1.

4—EXCISE—*Total allotment.*

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

107. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,71,427 for Excise by Re. 1.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:

108. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,71,427 for Excise by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

109. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,71,427 for Excise by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

110. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,71,427 for Excise by Re. 1.

5—CUSTOMS—*Total allotment.*

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

111. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,841 for Customs by Rs. 10.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

112. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,841 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI:

113. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,841 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

114. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,841 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

115. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,841 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

116. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,841 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

117. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,841 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR:

118. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,841 for Customs by Rs. 10.

The question was that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 6,90,435 minus Rs. 5 under Demand II—Excise Department—was put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND III—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III—Administration of Justice.

The House rose for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I move to omit the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for Deputy Registrar by Re. 1.—to speak of the abolition of the Deputy Registrar's post.

Sir, the Retrenchment Committee appointed in 1107 went into the whole question and made the following observation, on page 32 of the Retrenchment Committee's report. Sir, before reading this let me bring to your notice, that the non-official members of the Committee included among others the honourable member Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai (the present Legal Remembrancer), Mr. Pattam Thanu Pillai and myself. It is stated there, that "some reduction seems however to be possible in the office staff of the High Court. The

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

appointment of the Deputy Registrar is in our opinion not justified by the volume of the ministerial work in the High Court. The work that is now being attended to by the Deputy Registrar may be conveniently divided between the Registrar and the Manager without dislocation of work. We therefore recommend that the post of the Deputy Registrar of the High Court be abolished. As regards the Registrar's post we find that although the sanction was for the appointment of one in the grade of 250 to 350, it has been almost the invariable practice of the High Court to appoint senior Munsiffs who are ripe for promotion as Second Judges, with a view to give the maximum in that scale. This is objectionable............ We accordingly recommend the appointment of the Registrar from the cadre of the District Munsiff and Munsiff of ripe experience being appointed in the place." The honourable **Mr.** Puthupally Krishna Pillai is transferred now to the official block from the non-official block. I am not going to say whether it is a promotion or a depromotion. But I trust in view of the extract that has been read that the honourable member the Legal Remembrancer will not waste his lungs in opposing the motion.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, the honourable member Mr. Nadar refers to a statement made by the Retrenchment Committee in their report submitted to Government and he contends on the strength of that statement that the Deputy Registrar's post should be abolished. Certain observations have been made by me in my capacity as a member of that Committee. But I submit that after the presentation of that report, the question was carefully gone into by Government and also by the High Court. Some reallocation of work was made and it is now practically certain that this is a post which could not be dispensed with. No doubt, at the time the report was submitted there was some little justification for making that recommendation. But a very careful examination of the details of his work and the various factors now in existence which give him additional work, render his post indispensable. Those who are familiar with the work of the High court can very well realise how onerous are the duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Registrar. There are three Benches now working regularly in he High Court. The work of posting the cases for the week is managed by the Deputy Registrar. He has to see that all the papers are printed and got ready before a case is posted. He has to see that all notices are properly served on the parties and returned. It is his task to see that the Advocates who appear in the court are not put to any inconvenience in the posting of cases because it often happens that when the Deputy Registrar finds that a case is ripe for argument the Advocate is unavoidably absent. In such cases the Judges will have to adjourn sitting or.........

PRESIDENT: Does that happen?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, because the lawyer is absent sometimes it happens. The Deputy Registrar has to attend on such occasions to the proper and convenient posting of the cases

He has to arrange them to suit the conveniences of the Judges, the parties and the Vakils. Those who are familiar with the work that he is carrying on now knows that it is more than one man can do and the argument that the post must be abolished and that the work should be distributed between the Registrar and the Manager shows a lack of knowledge of how cases are arranged for each day. The High Court have intimated that over and above the preparation and keeping ready of all these records not only in the ordinary cases, but the Deputy Registrar has to prepare the records in Referred Trails, References, Review petitions and miscellaneous cases. The Deputy Registrar is to supervise the working of the Bench Clerks at each of the Benches. In fact it has since been possible for Government and the High Court to give sufficient work for the Deputy Registrar and the conditions which prevailed at the time the report was submitted do not exist at the present time. I, therefore, oppose the motion.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Sir, I do not press the motion.

The motion, was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : I do not wish to move the next two cut motions standing to my name *viz.*, "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,56,304 for salaries and establishment by Re. 1." To speak of the policy of giving extension to ministerial staff and the desirability of disbanding those members of the ministerial staff enjoying extension of service.

Motion No. 122.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500/- for travelling allowance by Re. 1—to urge the necessity of exercising more control over the subordinates with a view to prevent malpractices prevailing in lower courts My object in moving this motion is to emphasise the necessity of checking corruption prevailing among the staff of the Munsiffs Courts. The process servers and the Amins are most corrupt among the staff of the Munsiffs Courts. I have heard of Amins who are earning Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per mensem, by their malpractices. I have heard of Amins who have made retired High Court Judges to bribe them. Sir, this is one of the primary causes of the Law's delays and these people are primarily responsible for that. I do not know whether the honourable Judges of our High Court are aware of this corruption but it is high time that we check the malpractices in the lower courts. There are many honourable members who can speak authoritatively on this and I place this motion for the consideration of the honourable members of this House.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Sir, I wish to make a few observations in support of this motion. This morning we heard arguments levelled against the officers of the Excise Department that a good portion among them are corrupt and that corruption and malpractices are prevalent in that Department. Sir, this is also one of the

[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan.]

Departments in which corruption prevails. In the lower ranks it is rampant. Corruption in Public Service is a matter which is to be viewed with very great concern by the Government. This is a question of general interest and it concerns the welfare both of the people and the Government. By this motion it is intended to bring to the notice of the House and the Government the fact that the subordinates in the Judicial Department are prone to corruption. I may confine myself to this point at present, while at the same time, I bring to the notice of this House that corruption and bribery are rampant in almost all the Departments of the State. I do not refer to the higher grades in the Departments. The higher grades are generally free from bribery. I know that. But the intermediate and the lower grades in all Departments are very lamentably prone to this malpractice. While referring to this particular question I am aware that there must be experienced members in this House and in the Bar who must have known the real state of affairs prevailing. My friend referred to the fact that there are Amins earning Rs. 500 a month by resorting to such malpractices. The honourable member referred to Amins and process servers alone. But this cannot be confined to them alone. Take, for example, the execution clerk, the Bench clerk or other clerks in the Munsiffs' Courts or the District Courts or the Magistrate Courts etc. Take the case of the ordinary clerks of the ministerial section of the department. We know, as a matter of fact, that many among them are receiving money every day, every week, hour after hour. That is a fact which cannot be ignored.

PRESIDENT : Who pays them ?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : It is the public. I am coming to that presently. I know that it is the public that pays them.

PRESIDENT : Do you include the lawyers in the term 'public' ?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Indirectly the lawyers also because they are put to such a position. The public are under certain disadvantages. The laws make provision that those who give bribes are also brought to book, along with the persons receiving bribes. It is because of that that the public are not coming forward with their grievances for fear that they will be dealt with severely. In this case, my first and foremost submission is that the law should be changed in such a way as to give protection for those who have given bribes but at the same time have sought the protection of the authorities. It is a matter for great relief that it has been stated from the Chair that if any person brought to the notice of the Government that a particular officer received bribes from him the matter will be considered and that the person who bribed will not be prosecuted.

PRESIDENT : No. No. If a bribe giver will definitely mention to Government the fact that he gave the bribe, for the sake of putting down corruption Government may not prosecute him. But, in any case they will not pat him on his back.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, my submission is that taking the Judicial Department alone, the Ministerial staff and the low paid servants of the Department, many among them are able to earn much larger amounts of money every month than most of these highly paid officers. It is due to the corrupt practice of receiving bribes prevailing among them that they are able to earn much: Therefore, I may submit that in order to avoid corruption and bribery in the State, not only in the Judicial Department but in every other Department, and to put a check to it effectively suitable action should be taken by Government themselves. For this the head of the administration should institute a separate C. I. D. section to serve this special purpose, and this C. I. D. section must be directly under the control of the head of the administration.

PRESIDENT: Why does the honourable member assume that it is not one already in existence. Perhaps the honourable member does not find any provision for it in the budget.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Because I do not find it lessened Sir. If this section of the C. I. D. is thoroughly supervised and controlled and the men are reliable, drastic and suitable punishments can be awarded to the miscreants.

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member suggest for a moment that officers can be punished merely on the basis of C. I. D. report?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Not exactly, Sir.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know from the member whether another section of C. I. D. is not needed to watch over this C. I. D section?

PRESIDENT: There is a very old proverb that big fleas have little fleas to bite them.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I would admit that it is a very difficult problem. But other Governments have taken strong measures to check corruption in public services. For instance, the Government of the United Provinces have taken very prompt steps in putting down malpractices in the public service. Sir, in view of the fact that the welfare of the people and the Government depend upon the honesty and the integrity of our public service, both of the lower grade and of the higher grade, it is highly necessary that immediate measures should be adopted to make our public service free from corruption and malpractices. I have already suggested how this can be done by the institution of a thoroughly dependable C. I. D. section under the direct control and supervision of the head of the administration.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA IYER: Sir, I believe I shall be failing in my duty to myself, to the members of the bar, to the Judiciary and to the public at large if I do not say a few words on this question. It has been pointed out by several honourable members that corruption is rampant, at any rate, in the ministerial services of the Judiciary. I am not saying for a moment that here and there there may not be instances which require to be dealt with immediately; but to say tha

[Mr. E. Subramonia Iyer.]

the whole department is seething and stinking with corruption is making a very large statement without absolutely any foundation therefor. I have been a practitioner not only in the highest court in the land—every one of the public knows that fact—I have practised in the Munsiffs' Courts, I have practised in District Courts and now I am practising in the High Court. I am not going to state my experiences with reference to the latter period of my association with the bar. It must be pointed out at this stage that I had not been able to detect, or come into contact with or to find out any kind of malpractice which is an especial feature of our courts. But even in my younger days—let it be understood that I am not for making any general statements from my experience in my younger days—I had some experience of the ministerial work of the Judicial Department. For, in fact, it may not be known to many that for six months I had been the Head Clerk of the District Court, Kottayam. Even with my six months' experience, I am prepared to assert that the working of the ministerial staff of the Judiciary does not deserve such characterisation and condemnation as have been heard on the floor of this House to-day. Sir, it was pointed out that the process servers and the Amins do make a lot of money by receiving bribes. If the amount of money which a person is earning or has earned is to be taken as the criterion, I may say that that criterion may not stand the test. It may be that a person was making a lot of money every month or for that matter every day, but when we come to the closing balance probably his assets may come to a minus. Instances are not wanting of such cases. Without any offence to anybody I may say that the school masters are able to save much more than an average lawyer. Coming to my personal experience, I may say that when I was getting 50 S. Rs. as Head Clerk of the Kottayam District Court, I was able to save Rs. 3 a month. Now I may honestly tell you that in spite of the fair income which I am making at the bar, I find it difficult for me to make both ends meet.

Now turning again to the topic in hand I may state that I am not for relaxing the rigorous control which the Presiding officer or the head of the department should exercise over his ministerial staff so far as corruption is concerned. But I may say that the lawyers also have got a duty to the public and a duty to the country to see that such corruptions do not take place. Take for example a plaint is filed. The one general complaint is that the process servers comes away without effecting the proper service of the summons. He would return the process by saying that the particular person is not to be seen. Then what is the lawyer doing? Is he to keep quiet over the matter? He is in duty bound to bring the matter to the notice of the court and point out that the process server has been negligent. The party also can make complaints to the court about this. So, if the public and the lawyers mind they can remove much of the so called alleged corruption of the ministerial staff of the Judiciary. Then coming to the question of the execution of warrants by the peons, there is a

general complaint that the peon goes to the party, takes some bribe from him and comes back without executing the warrant. But he can do that only once. If the lawyer or the party concerned makes a report, the peon is immediately punished. It is not enough to say that there is corruption in the Judiciary. Unless you co-operate with the Judiciary in the matter of cleaning this Augean Stables as it were, no enquiry or investigation can do any good. You may have several committees of enquiry and you can spend money over it. Will that remove corruption? Unless reform is made from within, nothing can be done. Well, for my part, I may say that I was never put to the necessity of conniving at or to be a party directly or indirectly to such malpractices. By making these observations I do not mean to say that here and there there is no corruption. We are not now concerned with old days. We are now speaking of the present condition. Most of the old ministerial staff of the Judiciary have been replaced by young graduates and graduates-in-law. By this, I do not mean that the replaced members of the staff were not efficient or honest. Is it the honourable member's suggestion that these graduates and graduates in-law who are clerks and copyists in the ministerial service of the Judicial Department are corrupt?

MR K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether there is any graduate as Amin?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA IYER: Sir, a time may come if things are to go on at this rate, that even the peon's place will be taken up by graduates. Sir, I was saying that most of the old officers have been replaced by persons with University qualifications. And those process peons and Amins are daily associating themselves with men of accredited honesty and every opportunity is given to them to improve themselves. It is to be hoped that such contact will have a salutary effect upon these peons and Amins.

What I am submitting is that such wholesale condemnation of a department is not proper. I do not for a moment suggest that everything is perfiect in the Judicial Department, or for that matter, in any other department. The control now exercised by the High Court and by the District Courts, and by the other presiding officers, over the staff, should not in any way be relaxed; it should be exercised with even greater rigour than now. But, at the same time, let us not forget ourselves; I am making that statement with pointed reference to the members of the Bar. Let us co-operate with the presiding officers and root out corruption, and even its sources. It is the duty of the new incumbents in the Judicial Department, most of whom are graduates and graduates-in-law whose watch-word is honesty and resistence to temptation, to impress upon their colleagues, clerks, amins or peons that honesty after all pays more than dishonesty.

With these words, I oppose the motion.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. താഴ്ന്ന കോട്ടുകളിൽ കൈക്കൂലിയും അഴിമതികളും ഏറക്കുറെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് സർവ്വത്ര അറിയപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരി

[Mr. Thariathu Kujitommen]
ക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. ദിവസംപ്രതി ഇതു നടക്കുന്നു. കീഴ്കോടതികളിൽ ഇടപെടുന്ന കക്ഷികൾക്കും വക്കീലന്മാർക്കും ഇതു നല്ലതുപോലെ അറിയാം. ഉന്നതകോടതികളിൽ ഇടപെടുന്നവർക്ക് ഈ അനുഭവം ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ കുറച്ചു പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കും. കീഴകോടതികളിൽ ഇടപെടുന്നവർക്ക് മാത്രമേ ഇതിന്റെ ഭയങ്കരരൂപം പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടു കാണുകയുള്ളു. ഇതിനെപ്പററി ഒരഭിപ്രായം പറയുവാൻ വെറും അനുമാനം മാത്രം പോരാ, പ്രത്യക്ഷാനുഭവംകൂടി വേണം. എങ്കിലും ഒന്നു ഞാൻ പറയാം. മുൻസിഫന്മാരുടേയും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരുടേയും ഇടയിൽ മുൻപിലത്തേക്കാൾ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാർ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. മുൻപു തഹശീൽദാരും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടും ഒരാളായിരുന്നു. ആ കാലത്ത് സർക്കീട്ടിലാണ് മജിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ കേസുകൾ വിസ്തരിച്ചുവന്നത്. ആ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അഴിമതികൾ വളരെ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ രണ്ടും വേർതിരിച്ചതിനുശേഷം അഴിമതി വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. മുൻസിഫന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരും അഴിമതിക്കാരും ഈയിടെ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞാണു വരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ഈ രണ്ടു കോർട്ടുകളിലുമുള്ള കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ ഇടയിൽ കൈക്കൂലി നാൾക്കുനാൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അതു നിറുത്തുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ന്യായസ്ഥന്മാരായ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരൊ മുൻസിഫന്മാരൊ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവർ ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നല്ലൊ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികളുടെ കാര്യം കേവലം ഉദാസീനമായി വിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. തങ്ങൾ അകൃത്യം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും അകൃത്യം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവനായിരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഫലം തങ്ങൾ അകൃത്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ തന്നെയാണെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ധാരാളമുണ്ട്, അതുകൊണ്ടു ആത്മാഭിമാനവും സന്മാർഗ്ഗബോധവുംകൂടി വരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ കൈക്കൂലി, വെളിച്ചം വരുമ്പോൾ അന്ധകാരം മറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതുപോലെ, കുറഞ്ഞുകുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു എന്നു ചിലർ പറകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ അനുഭവത്തിൽ അതു ശരിയല്ല. താണസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസയോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരും സംസ്കാരമുള്ളവരും ആണെങ്കിലും അവർ ധാരാളം കൈക്കൂലി മേടിക്കുന്നവരായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. മുൻപു ആഫീസുകാർ രഹസ്യമായി മാത്രമേ വാങ്ങിയിരുന്നുള്ളു. ഇപ്പോൾ പബ്ലിക്കായിത്തന്നെ വാങ്ങി തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരാളിന് ആറൊ ആറൻപതൊ രൂപാ ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു കേസു കൊടു

ക്കേണ്ടിവന്നാൽ ഒടുവിൽ അയാൾ പശ്ചാത്തപിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. കേസു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടായിരുന്നു; എന്തെങ്കിലും വാങ്ങിത്തീരാമായിരുന്നു എന്നു അയാൾ വിചാരിക്കും. കേസിനു വേണ്ടിവന്ന സമയനഷ്ടവും, ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും, പലതരത്തിലുള്ള ദ്രവ്യവ്യയങ്ങളും എല്ലാം ഓർക്കുമ്പോൾ നൂററൻപതു രൂപയുടെ ഈ വിധി സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഭേദം അൻപതുരൂപാ വാങ്ങി കഴിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു വേണ്ടയിരുന്നതു എന്നു അയാൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. വിധി പണമായി ഈടാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ വിധി നടത്തുന്ന ഗുമസ്തനും മററുപല ചെറു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർക്കും കൈക്കൂലികൊടുത്തേ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. ഒരു കേസിനുവേണ്ടി കോടതിയിൽ പോകുന്ന ഒരാൾ ഓരോ ദിവസം ആഫീസുകാർക്കു എന്തെങ്കിലും കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ ദിവസം നഷ്ടപ്പെടും, തന്റെ കാര്യവും സാധിക്കാതെ വരും. അതിനാൽ സ്വല്പം നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടാലും തരക്കേടില്ലാ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് ഈ ഗുമസ്തന്മാർക്കു എന്തെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ആളുകൾ തയാറാകും. കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടാണല്ലോ അതു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു സാധാരണ പറയാറുണ്ടു്. കൊടുക്കാതെ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ലെന്നു കണ്ടിട്ടാണ് ആളുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. കക്ഷികളെ ആ വിധത്തിൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തി ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് അവർ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു്. കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു സമ്പാദിച്ച പണം കൈക്കൂലിയായി സന്തോഷത്തോടെ ആരും കൊടുക്കുകയില്ല. കൊടുക്കുന്നവരെ ആരും കുററം പറഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. കൈക്കൂലിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ആരെങ്കിലും പരാതിക്കുപോയാൽ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളോടു ഒട്ടിനിൽക്കുന്ന ഒരു പതിവാണ് സാധാരണ മേലധികാരികളിൽ കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. അഥവാ ഒരു കീഴ്സിൽബന്തിയെപ്പററി ഒരാൾ പരാതി പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു ഗൌനിച്ചു് തെററുകാരനെ ശിക്ഷിച്ചാൽ അതു തനിക്കുതന്നെ കുറച്ചിലായിവരുമെന്നാണ് മേൽഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. തന്റെ ഭരണദൂഷ്യത്തെത്തന്നെയാണല്ലോ പരാതിക്കാരൻ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നതു എന്നാണ് മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ചിന്താഗതി. താൻ സ്വയം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കയുമില്ല പരാതിപറഞ്ഞാൽ ഗൌനിക്കയുമില്ല. പരാതിപറയുന്നവർ മററുള്ളവരുടെ വിരോധത്തിനു പാത്രീഭവിക്കമാത്രം ഫലം. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു എങ്ങിനെ നീതിനടക്കും. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു സി. ഐ. ഡി-ക്കാരെ വച്ചന്വേഷിക്കണമെന്നു് ചിലർ പറയുന്നതു കേട്ടു. അവരെ വച്ചാൽ അവർതന്നെ കൈക്കൂലി ആദ്യം വാങ്ങിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു സി. ഐ. ഡി-ക്കാരെന്നു അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത കുറെ ആളുകളെ ഹജൂരാഫീസിൽ

[Mr. Thariathu Kujithommen.]

നിന്നുതന്നെ നേരിട്ടു നിയമിക്കണം. അവർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായാലും കൊള്ളാം അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായാലും കൊള്ളാം, സത്യസന്ധന്മാർ എന്നു വിശ്വാസമുള്ള ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കണം. കാര്യസാരജ്ഞനായ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ നേരിട്ടു് കീഴിൽ അവരെ വയ്ക്കണം. മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സർക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തേയും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടും കാര്യം ചോദിക്കണം. ആ വിവരം ഹജൂരാഫീസിലേയ്ക്കു നേരിട്ടെഴുതണം. വേറെ ഒരുത്തരും ഇതു അറിയരുതു്. ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു മറെറാരു സ്ഥലത്തേയ്ക്കു മാററം വരുമ്പോൾ ആ സ്ഥലത്തു ചെന്നതിനുശേഷം അയാളെപ്പററി അഴിമതിക്കാരനാണെന്നുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടു വീണ്ടും മേൽപ്രകാരം കിട്ടിയാൽ ആ വിവരം കൂടുതൽ വിശ്വസനീയമായിത്തീരുമല്ലോ. അതായതു് മുൻപു വേറെ സ്ഥലത്തു വച്ചു അയാളെപ്പററി കിട്ടിയ രേഖയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രേഖയും ഒരുപോലെ ഇരുന്നാൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ശരിയായറിയുവാൻ കഴിയും. സി. ഐ. ഡി ക്കാരായി എത്രയും യോഗ്യന്മാരെ മാത്രമേ നിയമിക്കാവൂ. ചിലർ അയയ്ക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ അവർക്കു വിരോധമുള്ളവർ പ്രക്ഷോഭണകാരികളും രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനം നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നവരാണെന്നും എഴുതിക്കളയും തീരെ വിരോധമുള്ളവരെ സ്റേറററുകോൺഗ്രസ്‌കാരാണെന്നു് പറയാനും മടിക്കയില്ല. തങ്ങളുടെ ഇഷ്ടന്മാർ സമാധാനലംഘനം ചെയ്യുന്നവരായാലും അവരെ വെള്ളപൂശും.

സർ, ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സി. ഐ. ഡി. റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളിന്മേൽ അമിതമായ വിശ്വാസം വയ്ക്കരുതു് എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. യോഗ്യന്മാരായ ആളുകളെ സി. ഐ. ഡി-ക്കാരായി വച്ചു വിവരങ്ങൾ ശരിയായറിയണം. ജനങ്ങളുടെ സുഖദുഃഖങ്ങൾ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അവരാണു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നിർദേശങ്ങളെ നാട്ടിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതും ജനങ്ങളോടിടപെടുന്നതും. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവരെ ശരിയായി നിയന്ത്രിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശേഷികൊണ്ടോ സാമർത്ഥ്യംകൊണ്ടോ യാതൊരു വിശേഷവും ഇല്ല. സ്വല്പ ശമ്പളക്കാരായിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുത്താൽ കൈക്കൂലിക്കു കുറെ കുറവുണ്ടായേയ്ക്കും. ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടും കൈക്കൂലിക്കു യാതൊരു കുറവും ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ ജോലിയിൽ നിന്നു നീക്കണം. ഏതായാലും കൈക്കൂലിയും അഴിമതിയും കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ദിവസംപ്രതി നടക്കുകയും സാധുക്കൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ചില

വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടുമാത്രം ഇടപെടുന്നവർ ഇതൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ട്; അതിനു കാരണമുണ്ട്. അവനവന്റെ പുറക്, അവനവനു കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല; താഴെ നടക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇവർ അറിയുന്നില്ല; ഇവരുടെ പുറകിലാണു ഇതെല്ലാം നടക്കുന്നതു. ഈ അഴിമതികൾക്കും കൈക്കൂലികൾക്കും എത്രയും വേഗം പരിഹാരം വരുത്തണമെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. T. C, KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, in supporting this motion, I would submit the following for the kind consideration of the House.

I have some experience of the lower courts, since I am a Vakil practicing there. I do not think, Sir, there is any justification for speaking so much on what has been called corruption in the Judicial Department. After all, for convenience sake, some parties, at their sweet will and pleasure, some times make small presents to the clerks and other subordinates in courts. We find a similar practise in the Registration Department also. When there is a partition in a big family, the Sub-Registrar obliges the parties; in turn, the parties give him some small presents. After all, Sir, even in the case of Markendaya, God did not hesitate to set aside his own injunctions; he chucked out Yama and declared that his devotee shall always be a youth of sixteen; and thus even *Yama* was dismissed (*Laughter*). Here and there there are stray cases of corruption in the case of the execution clerks, and also amins in delivery cases (*Laughter*). I cannot say that there is any corruption in the writing of judgments.

From some of the speeches that I have heard, I have to infer that graduates alone will not steal, and that others will steal. Suppose a graduate is made a constable on Rs, 10 and he has a big family to support. There is no doubt that he will be tempted to be corrupt. If all graduates are sure to be honest, the State Transport Department would not have appointed Checking Inspectors; because most of the conductors are graduates and may not need any checking.

I am sorry, Sir, that none of my predecessors made any constructive suggestion to remedy the defect. Sir, man as a whole has got a guilty conscience and even if he wants to accuse an innocent man, he will not certainly do it. If there is dirt somewhere it will be published and when it goes to the maximum limit it would be precipitated,

As long as no constructive programme has been placed before the House, any number of C. I. Ds. cannot do much. I would make the suggestion that Government be pleased to connect the Trunk Telephone as early as possible so that it may be possible for the intermediate or higher officers to make a surprise visit on receipt of information over the phone and sack the individual concerned, if he is guilty. Such sacking may take place for one month in a year. The season should not be definitely known. In the month of Chingam it must be

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.]

begun in the Judiciary. In Kanni it may be in the Excise Department. In Thulam it may be in the Education Department. Of course the authority that has got absolute power over all these departments alone could control this situation.

Corruption means not only the receipt of bribe. I have seen communalism. I will quote one instance of it. In a certain Municipality they wanted class VI to be opened in their schools. That was a Malayalam school and under a Tamil Assistant Inspector. The Inspector never wants that Malayalam school to be extended. The public applied for permission to open an additional class. But no sanction was coming. That action is something akin to communalism. These matters should be severely dealt with. I submit that the President alone will have to meditate and find out a remedy which should not be let known even to the C. I. Ds. and such a remedy should be immediately applied.

As regards corruption in other Departments also, I do not think there is as much corruption here as in British India or in any other place. Even otherwise there should be a little bit of corruption so that we may be able to realise what corruption is and who corrupt individuals are. Then alone will we be able to have some enjoyment.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pattanamthitta*) : Mr. Kunjukrishnan indulged in wholesale condemnation of the ministerial staff in the judidiary and Mr. Subramania Aiyar from his experience for six months as a head clerk in the judicial department told us that the ministerial department does not deserve such wholesale condemnation He very advisedly used the words "such wholesale condemnation". He implies thereby that the ministerial staff deserves wholesale condemnation but not to such a severe extent So, Mr. Subramania Aiyar who stood up, I believe, to speak against the motion has also to a very great extent supported the general principle contained in the motion.

Sir, somebody has stated somewhere that law respects no man and there is nobody who is more anxious to observe very correctly this principle than the clerical staff in the Judicial Department. The clerk there respects no man. Just go into his office He does not see you. He is blind, very ardently driving his quill. Speak to him a word. He does not hear you. He is deaf. One is astonished at the ardour with which he does his work. But just throw a small coin before him, say a 7 chuckram silver coin and you see it works wonders. The deaf man hears. The blind man sees. It is wonderful, Sir, how that small coin should contain with in it such miraculous powers. The moment the coin makes a din, as I said, it makes him hear; it makes him see. That is the state of affairs. After that he becomes your obedient servant and he is prepared to do anything you ask him. Ask him for a copy. At once he prepares it. He reads out the whole thing and we can take a copy. So, it has a miraculous effect. This low-paid clerk

drawing a salary of Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 is capable of nullifying the orders of a Distric Judge drawing a salary of Rs. 700. The District Judge passes an order, an injunction order or a stay order. Say, a sale is to take place at 1 'O' clock in the lower court at Mavelikara or some other place. The District Judge passes an order at 11-30 staying the sale. The order has immediately to be communicated. It has to be communicated by the clerk but he cannot be seen there at that moment. Unless the scheduled amount is forthcoming he cannot be seen there. So, the party who is very anxious, because if the sale takes place at 1 'O' clock he will be put to very great difficulties. gives the scheduled fee. He is forced to give it because it is a matter of life and death almost The whole property may go away otherwise So also with the injunction order. If you want to move a stay petition before a Judge the scheduled fee must be coming. There are special fees for each court. There must be a check for all these things.

At this juncture I may refer to an observation made by Mr. E. Subramania Aiyar. He has given the junior members of the bar a kind of advice in which there is a very severe insinuation. The insinuation is that the junior members of the Bar are instigating amins and peons.

MR. E. SUBRAMANIA AIYAR: On a point of personal explanation. I never made any insinuation and I never forget the fact that I was a junior myself.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: If he did not make any such insinuation I have nothing to say. But it is a fact, Sir, that the members of the bar here do not indulge in any such kind of instigating the clerks or the ministerial staff. If anybody says otherwise, it is, I think, uncalled for, uncharitable, untrue and disgraceful to the profession

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I wish to make a few observations on the motion before the House. If Sir, there is an amin like the traffic constable who occasionally takes a tip, it is only a blessing to him that gives and him that takes and nobody is worse for that, On such experience to make an open condemnation of a whole set of people is certainly not justifiable. I have had much experience in the Munsiff's Courts, in the lower Magistrates' Courts and in every one of those courts where these amins, the process servers, bench clerks and other people are working and I must pay a tribute to the extreme hard work they are doing, very often from 8 in the morning till 8 in the night, not because of any bribes, not because of any temptation placed in their way but because they want to finish their work as much as possible so that the next day's work may be less. It is certainly very uncharitable to say because you might have been disappointed in a particular execution application that the man has taken a bribe probably from the other party. The whole system, Sir, is certainly a very difficult system and a complicated system and the working out of even a petition for execution takes a large amount of necessary delay and the over-enthusiastic lawyer may immediately suspect that bribe has been taken by the clerk from the other side. All these things are

[Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

taking place day by day, but if any one who has been at the bar either as a junior or as a senior can place his hand upon his heart and say "I can testify to the majority of the clerks receiving bribes" I for one would like to say that that is untrue and that 99 per cent of them are honest and hard working and doing their utmost for the benefit of the people of the State. So that when Mr. Subramania Aiyar spoke up for them I was glad because as a senior member of the Bar, as a gentleman who has a very large experience, I expected he will come to the rescue of the people who have no voice here and who were condemned in toto by people who probably had very little experience in these matters.

Our subordinate judiciary, the Munsiffs and the Magistrates are exercising a very great check on these clerks day to day. At least about one and a half hours of every day are spent in checking the work of these clerks. The papers are taken to these officers. The parties and the vakils take to them their complaints. They are heard and disposed of. Then what more can humanly be done? What can the C I. D. find out as to what is happening behind the doors? Behind the doors practically there is nothing doing. These allegations do show a want of sense of proportion in these matters. These clerks, these amins and these process servers are all attacked by most of the people who are in one sense or other discouraged by these people, not because they take bribes but because the bribes that were offered were not taken very often in a particular matter where there could not possibly be any justice, the party would advance a four chuckram piece. The clerk would not take it. Then that man comes out and says that clerk is corrupt and that he has taken bribe from the other side. To say that these clerks should be watched, that they should be bound hand and foot, I submit, Sir, is certainly, to say the least, a very disproportionate view of the matter to take Therefore, Sir, having had some personal experience in these matters and an experience of a very satisfactory character. I must pay a willing tribute to the subordinate-ministerial staff of the judicial department for their honesty, hard work and their efficiency.

If there are individual cases, they are very often detected and punished. Proper steps are being taken whenever complaints arise before a Munsiff Court, or Magistrate Court or District Court or even High Court. All those complaints are enquired into and necessary action taken to eradicate malpractices. Therefore, Sir, in voicing forth my opinion and opposing this motion I submit that this motion should not have been made and remarks should not have been expressed to the extent to which it has been done.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: ഈ സഭമുൻപാകെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മി. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ പ്രിസൈഡിംഗ് ആഫീസേഴ്സ് എല്ലാവരും യോഗ്യന്മാരാണെന്നുള്ളതിൽ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമില്ല. എല്ലാ പ്രിസൈഡിംഗ് ആഫീസേഴ്സും

യോഗ്യന്മാരാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയല്ലാതെയുള്ളവർ ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന സംശയമാണ്. ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെ സൂക്ഷിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ റവ്യൂണസ്, ആമീൻ മുതലായവർ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെയുള്ളവരല്ല. അവരെ മനുഷ്യർക്ക ഉപയോഗമുള്ളവരാക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെങ്കിൽ പരമാർത്ഥത്തിലുള്ള സംഗതികളെ മറച്ചു പറയാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയുമായുള്ള പരിചയം കുറെക്കാലമായി എനിക്കുമുണ്ട്. മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഈ ചെറിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക വേണ്ടതരത്തിലുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതു അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അവർ എന്നും കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരായിത്തന്നെ ജീവിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. നൂററിനു തൊണ്ണൂററിയഞ്ചുപേരും യോഗ്യന്മാരാണെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നേരെ മറിച്ചു നൂററിനു ൯൫ പേരും കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരാണ് എന്ന സംഗതി തുറന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഒരാൾ ഒരന്യായമോ പെററിഷനൊ കൊടുത്താൽ അതിലേക്ക് സമൻസൊ നോട്ടീസൊ അയയ്ക്കും. ഈ സമൻസൊ നോട്ടീസൊ എതൃകക്ഷി കൈപ്പററാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇവർക്ക പണം കൊടുത്താൽ മതി. അതുപോലെതന്നെ സമൻസും നോട്ടീസും നടത്തുന്ന ആളിനു കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും എതൃകക്ഷി സമൻസ് കൈപ്പററാതെ മടങ്ങിവരുമെന്നുള്ളതു സാധാരണയാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ മടങ്ങിവന്നാൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ രൂപാ വീണ്ടും ചെലവാക്കണം. അങ്ങനെ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു തങ്ങൾക്ക അരരൂപാ തന്നാൽ എന്താണു എന്നാണു ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചോദിക്കുന്നത്. അതുപോലെ വിധി നടത്തുന്നതിനു അപേക്ഷ കൊടുത്താൽ വിധിനടത്തു ഗുമസ്ഥനെ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്താതെ ഒന്നും സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ നിലയിലുള്ള സംഗതികൾക്ക എന്താണു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം സാധുക്കൾക്ക ചെലവു കുറയാനുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങളാണു കോടതിയിലുള്ളവർ ചെയ്യേണ്ടത്, ഒരു നോട്ടീസിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ കോടതിയിൽ ചെന്നാൽ മൂന്നു ദിവസത്തിനകം ആ നോട്ടീസെഴുതണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധം വേണം. നോട്ടീസ് കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ആൾ നൂററിനു എഴുപത്തിഅഞ്ചും പേർസനലായിത്തന്നെ നടത്തണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധം വയ്ക്കണം.

MR. E. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR: നോട്ടീസിന് ഉത്തരവിട്ടശേഷം പ്രാസസ് ഫീസ് അടയ്ക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നവർ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: നോട്ടീസിന് ഉത്തരവിട്ടശേഷം പ്രാസസ് ഫീസ് അടയ്ക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു് അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നോട്ടീസു കൊണ്ട്

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed]
അയാൾക്ക് പ്രയോജനമില്ലെന്നു തോന്നിയതുകൊണ്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അയാൾക്ക പണം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ ആയിരിക്കാം. അതു് ആക്കും ഉപദ്രവകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയല്ല.

MR. E. SUBRAMOANYA AIYAR : വക്കീൽഗുമസ്ഥന്മാർ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ പങ്കുകാരല്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : അങ്ങിനെയും ഉണ്ട്. അതു വക്കീലന്മാർ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട സംഗതിയാണ്. വക്കീലന്മാർ കക്ഷികളുടെ ചുമതലക്കാരാണ്. എന്നാൽ കോടതിയുടെ ചുമതല അങ്ങിനെ ഉള്ളതല്ല. കോടതി എല്ലാത്തിന്റെയും ചുമതല വഹിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മാസം തികയുമ്പോൾ അവർ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടനിലയെ അവർ പരിപാലിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വക്കീലന്മാർ അജാഗ്രത കാണിച്ചു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് കോടതിക്കും അങ്ങിനെ വിചാരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

വക്കീലന്മാർ എന്തെങ്കിലും കുററം കാണിച്ചാൽ റഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് അവരുടെപേരിൽ കേസെടുക്കണം. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ അവർ ഇങ്ങിനെ പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു. ഇവിടെയുള്ള വലിയ വക്കീലന്മാൎക്ക കച്ചേരിയിൽ നടക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ ശരിയായി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അവരുടെ ഗുമസ്ഥന്മാരോടു ചോദിച്ചാൽ അറിയാം. ഈ ഗുമസ്ഥന്മാർ ഓരോ ദിവസവും എത്രരൂപാ കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുന്നു എന്നു അവർ പറയും. ഇതിനെയെല്ലാം സി. ഐ. ഡി. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് അവരെശിക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. ഈ ചെറിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്ക കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കാനുള്ള സൌകൎയ്യത്തെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള പ്രിസൈഡിംഗ് ആഫീസേഴ്സ് കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമേ എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുള്ളു. അതു ചെയ്യണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Tattanapuram cum Shenkotta*) : Sir, I wish to make a few observations on this motion. The complaint of the mover is against the ministerial subordinates of the Judicial Department. To put in plain words, the complaint is that process servers, amins and execution clerks take moneys from parties and litigants in order to discharge their duties expeditiously. Let us consider the nature of this form of corruption for a movement. I wish to emphasise that this is different in character from the ordinary corrupt practices

prevalent in certain other departments of Government. What I mean to say is that whatever payments are made by parties for such services are in the nature of voluntary contributions, so that in order to find out a remedy, to stop this evil practice, it is necessary to bear this fact in mind. Let me explain that these contributions are made by the litigant public themselves, sometimes aided and abetted by the pleaders concerned in particular cases. Unless therefore, the litigant public and the vakils co-operate with Government in stamping out this form of corruption, it will be impossible by any means whatsoever to check it. Whether we institute an investigation committee or devise a system under which the officers of the High Court and the subordinate courts are called upon to make extensive travels, it will be impossible to put down this form of corruption, because, it is all done by the litigant public, sometimes aided and abetted by the vakils concerned. Unless therefore these parties co-operate, unless they raise their own standards of morality, it will be impossible to put down this form of corruption. There is no use setting up any secret committees for investigating this form of corrupt practice. What gurantee is there that the members of the investigating committee itself will not be prone to similar tendencies? So then, what I want to emphasise is that the reform, as Mr. Subramonia Aiyar pointed out must come from within and not from without. This is a problem which is not capable of being solved either by extensive travels of the Judges of the High Court or by means of special committees.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I am inclined to oppose this token motion, because a wholesale condemnation of the ministerial officers of the Judicial Department is not quite fair. Of course there might be lapses here and there. Why should the lower courts alone be accused of malpractices, I am not able to understand. Of all the courts, why should the lower courts of the Judiciary be singled out in respect of malpractices? I know there are Munsiffs and Magistrates who are as just as justice could be. My experience is............

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Does the member know in what subject we are?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I am fully aware of the motion under discussion........ that whenever any complaint is brought before such a presiding Magistrate or Munsiff, by the parties concerned, for misconduct of his subordinate action is taken then and there and the matter is set right. That is my experience with some of these courts. In fact there might be corruption in all the ranks of the Judiciary, from the highest to the lowest. Of course, as was pointed out by, no less an eminent lawyer than Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar, they are individual cases. On that ground therefore it is unfair to attack the whole of those hard-working officers who toil from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. They enjoy no holidays even.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Are not certain other offices working like that?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Certainly not like these

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Is it not for getting money that the officers of the lower courts work from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I do not think that they are so working for securing any illegitimate gratification. That is how I understand them. In fact, you cannot expect clients or parties to go to courts so early.

Again I am surprised to find that the mover of the motion has confined his motion to the lower courts alone. I should think that there might be as much corruption in the higher as in the lower courts. That being so I should think that the motion as it stands is an unnecessary insinuation against a hard worked class. With these remarks I oppose the motion.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): Sir, I also wish to say a few words on this motion. From the speech of Mr. P. S. Mohammed, this House will think that he was referring to the Ministerial Staff in the Courts of Alleppey including the District Court and all the Courts subordinate thereto. But as a lawyer of 13 years standing and with opportunities to appear before one or other courts daily for one case or other, I cannot agree with the opinion expressed by my brother that about 95 per cent. of the Ministerial Staff are corrupt. If my friend was complaining against the conditions 13 years ago I have nothing to say against. But I can boldly and correctly say that not even 2 per cent. of them are corrupt. Almost all in the Ministerial Staff including Clerks, Amins and Peons are beyond corruption. Neither my clients nor I had any occasion to complain against them hitherto. But we may find some old veterans in the art of corruption here and there in the courts among low paid Amins and Peons as the honourable member Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar remarked, who may desire for some presents, but may do their duties even though nothing is paid to them. But if by chance some of the clients offer this Staff some chewing materials or a cup of coffee, just to encourage them or as a dose of incentive to do the work at once, it cannot be considered as a bribe. It is the anxiety of the client that makes him to offer these materials.

One of the honourable members was remarking that unless some bribe is given to the Clerk he will not communicate the Stay Orders etc., in appeals, in urgent matters in which the order has to reach the destination next day. My experience is otherwise Sir. The Clerks also know the purpose well and they generally help us in all matters in courts as far as possible. There is no necessity of such complaint if the Advocate or client concerned, filed the appeal and obtain the stay sufficiently early so that the order may reach the destination in time.

More than this Sir, all our presiding Officers are quite capable, honest, hardworking and energetic and they are exercising a severe control over their staff in all matters and it is impossible to find corruption practised in the courts in my constituency. If corruption is brought to the notice of the presiding officers they severally punish the offenders. Therefore the wholesale condemnation of the Ministerial Staff is unjustifiable and unwarranted, and I oppose this motion.

MR T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മുൻസിഫ് കോടതികളിലും അതുപോലുള്ള മററു ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും കൈക്കൂലി അടിക്കടി ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പല പ്രാവശ്യവും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്ഥാവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പൊതുവെ ആശാസ്യമല്ലാത്ത ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഊജ്ജസ്വലനായ ഒരു ഭരണാധികാരിയുടെ കീഴിൽ ശോഭനമായ ഒരു ഭരണം നടന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ വിവിധ വശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആരോപണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു തീരെ ശരിയല്ല. ജനക്ഷേമത്തിനു പര്യാപ്തമായി തീരുന്നതുമല്ല. ഒരു മാന്യൻ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുകയും മററു പലരും അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകടനംമൂലം അങ്ങിനെ സമ്മതിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഏതാദൃശസംഗതികൾ പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്നതു കണ്ടാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ന്യായമായി ശിക്ഷിച്ചു നീതിന്യായത്തെ രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. പൊതുവെ നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലാണ് ഈ കൈക്കൂലിപ്രിയം കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. വലിയ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുന്നതായി കേൾക്കുന്നില്ല. താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അവരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു പണം മതിയാകാതെവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ചില കൈമടക്കുകൾക്കു വിധേയരാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഏതാദൃശന്മാരായ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളെ ശരിയായവിധത്തിൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്ന മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും ഇല്ലാതില്ല. കുററക്കാരെ ശിക്ഷിച്ചാൽ തീർച്ചയായും അഴിമതിക്കു കുറവുണ്ടാകുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. ഏതായാലും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ശോഭനമായ ഭാവിയാണു നമ്മുടെ വിജയം. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ധമ്മരാജ്യത്തിൻെറ മഹിമയെ ഇല്ലായ്മ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതാദൃശസംഭവങ്ങൾ മേലാൽ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: There is no subject which gives the Government greater anxiety than about the alleged corruption amongst its officers. Corruption in the Judicial Department, if there be any, is viewed with greater alarm and disfavour by Government and Government are in full sympathy with any feeling in regard to that matter entertained by the public. I may assure honourable members of this House that every effort is being made and will be continued to be made for keeping the Judicial Department free, entirely free from corruption. It is a matter which is of paramount consideration with Government. Government are, however, glad to note that unlike on previous occasions there is a general feeling on the part of

[Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai.]

honourable members of the House who are representatives of the people that the higher ranks of Judiciary are far better and are discharging their duties more efficiently than they were before and that there is very little to be said about or against them. If that is the integrity with which the higher ranks of the Judicial Department are being maintained, if that is the level our judiciary has been able to attain, honourable members may very well feel assured that the same standard will be maintained with regard to the subordinate ranks as well. When it was possible for the Government to attain that efficiency in the higher ranks, it is equally possible for us to achieve the same results in the subordinate ranks also.

In the case of the Judicial Department, Government can very well realise that corruption amongst the Ministerial staff or the subordinate staff is possible not because there is anything fundamentally wrong with them but because there is very great scope for corruption. The number of persons interested in exploiting the Courts of justice for their own advantage and the number of such cases would be very much larger than in the case of other Departments. It has been pointed out here that if a stay order has to be obtained it will involve expenditure of some kind if it is to be given effect to expeditiously. If the parties prefer the application and make a motion sufficiently early there is certainly no room for any alarm for anxiety whatsoever. In the ordinary course the order is despatched in time, provided it is granted by the Judge. But for gaining his own purpose and for the purpose of defeating the opponent and taking him by surprise the party waits till the eleventh hour and then rushes to the court, asks for an order and he wants that the order is despatched within an hour's time. He has come to the court probably avoiding his opponent; probably he was hiding himself in some corner in order to avoid his vigilent opponent. He wants to have the order without anybody knowing it and he wants to keep it as a secret. If it is made public he fears that it would be vetoed by the same Judge because the opposite party may be waiting at the Court's door. If that is the sort of stay order which the clients in question do obtain the inclination to corrupt our officers is more prominent in the case of the Judicial Department than in the case of other Departments.

Similarly it is said that there are rich Amins who are making earnings as high as the salary of the District Judges, namely Rs. 500-700 a month. In an ordinary case where the party wants merely to have orders executed, a proper order in his favour, there will not be much difficulty. But if the party has obtained a decree, say, for instance, against a deceased person or without a subsequent encumbrancer on record and wants to get delivery of the property, he might have committed the error unconsiously or having discovered it during the course of the proceedings might have found it too late to amend; in such cases the party himself has the inducement to corrupt our officers. Officers themselves are not corrupt. Even in such cases I do not say that any

amount received by the Amin or any subordinate officer is justifiable. But I am trying to bring home to the members the very serious responsiblity devolving on the public. In such cases for the purpose of defeating the opponent, the property corrupts our officers. In such cases even though the Dewan President has stated that if any person would bring to the notice of Government that he has corrupted an officer that party will not be proceeded with...........

PRESIDENT: Order, order.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: But, in this particular case, Sir, in the integrity of the Judicial Department and as a representative of the administration of justice in the State I must maintain that a person who corrupt a subordinate officer is more guilty than, another who corrupt any other officer. Cases have been brought before the courts where officers were made instruments of ridicule and disrepute by some designing persons saying that the particular officer received bribes. That is a very heinous offence, Sir. Those who now complain of corruption in the subordinate ranks of the Judicial Department must bear these facts in mind.

It is said that our process peons are corrupt. It is said that for the purpose of effecting even a process in the regular court he has to be paid. Such sweeping statements affecting an institution which has been serving the public honorably for a long time is quite undeserved. I will explain the position more fully. Suppose in a case the plaintiff is interested in getting an exparty decree. Knowledge of the institution of the suit will bring the opposite party to court. The result will be that the suit is dismissed. The only way of avoiding this is by getting a false return of service of process. The mischief starts with the plaintiff in such cases. That is probably why, I believe my honourable friend, Mr. Karayalar said that we are all voluntary contributors so far as bribery is concerned. Some people take it only in that light. One honourable member said that there is a third party in this which is the aggrieved party. But what I submit is that there is also a fourth party that is, the Government who are more aggrieved than the others. The institution is maintained for the purpose of serving the public. They are actually maintaining the best judicial officers possible. These officers themselves are beyond corruption. And they exercise sufficient control over their subordinates. Even then, the cupidity of the litigant public and the frauds they are capable of committing are such that they are able to avade the strictest vigilance that is being maintained by the Government.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Is it enough for the honourable to prevaricate the subject by attributing presumptive motives to the litigant public as an explanation so that the discussion might be prolonged?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I was only echoing the sentiment that reform must begin at the proper place. I at the very outset stated that I am certainly against any form of corruption and I can assure that Government are trying their utmost to check corruption wherever it is found. As I have said already, if there is corruption,

[Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai]

that corruption is due to the temptions offered by certain people who have taken to litigation as their life's work. A humble client, and an ordinary litigant may not resort to all these things. But there are parties who must be taken into account. Reform should begin with these people. That does not mean that Government are not dealing with those matters which come to their notice. I can assure the honourable members that the Government is keeping a strict watch over the subordinates of the Judicial Department and every case that comes to their notice is being severely dealt with. That is the only assurance I can give to the honourable members. But I would request the honourable members to consider the question dispassionately. With these words, I request the honourable member to withdraw his motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 123.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

(To point out the necessity for continuing the Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta.)

Sir, I beg to move that Rs. 2,500 allotted for travelling allowance be reduced by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to point out the necessity for continuing the Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta. From the next year's budget, it is seen that there is no provision for the Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta. From that the only possible inference is that Government are not going to continue any court at Pattanamtitta. If this inference is correct, then I have to say something about the necessity of continuing the court at Pattanamtitta. This question of the establishment of a court at Pattanamtitta was discussed elaborately by the Laws Delays Commissioner and he has come to the very definite conclusion that a court is necessary for Pattanamtitta and that it should be in the town or somewhere near it. He has advanced many reasons for it on pages 606 to 609 of the Laws Delays Commissioner's report. One of the reasons for the continuance of the court at Pattanamtitta is that the litigant from Ranni has to travel a distance of 20 to 40 miles if they want to reach the Chengannur Munsiff's Court. And the litigants from Kumpazha have to travel a distance of 12 to 15 miles to reach the Munsiff's Court at Adoor. If there is no Munsiff's Court in the Pattanamtitta taluk, the result will be that the pakuthies of Omallur, Kumbpazha, Pattanamtitta and Vallicode will have to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Adoor Munsiff's Court and the pakuthies of Elanthoor, Mullapuzhacherry, Cherukole, and Ranni will have to be transferred to the Chengannur Munsiff's Court and the pakuthy of Ayroor will have to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Tiruvalla Munsiff's Court. The Laws Delays Commissioner has stated that these pakuthies should not be transferred to

these jurisdictions. The pakuthies of Omallur, Kumpazha and Mullapuzhacherry are nearer to the Pattanamtitta town than to Adoor. So also Ayroor is nearer to Pattanamtitta than to Thiruvalla. In the Pattanamtitta town there are schools, there is a Hospital and Sub-Treasury. In Pattanamtitta there are nearly at present 45 Vakils practising. Regarding the cases filed in the Pattanamtitta Munsiff's Court, the Administration Report of 1112 gives the number as follows :—

"At the close of 1112, original suits pending in the Pattanamtitta Munsiff's Court was 1,777". There are only some 16 Munsiff's Courts out of 40 in the whole State where the number of cases on the file at the close of 1112 is greater than this. There are munsiff's Courts where the number of cases on the file is far less than 1,000. So if a Munsift's Court is to be abolished or discontinued, my submission is that it should not be the Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta, but let it be some other Munsift's Court.

Sir, the taluk of Pattanamtitta is perhaps one of the biggest in area and it has got a very many other considerations to be taken into account. With these words I move the motion for the kind acceptance of the House.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, one question to the honourable member. What was the pendancy in 1112? I heard the member giving the figure as 1,777. Where does the member get that figure from?

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: From the Administration Report 1112 of the Administration of justice, on page 49.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The Government decision may be understood as an adoption of the principle that there are in the state more courts than are justified at the present moment. It may be taken, for the present, that Government may review the whole question and decide upon the abolition of one or more of the courts now in existence in the state.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: In view of the explanation offered by the official member, I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1—to speak of suprise visits of High Court Judges with special reference to Nagercoil Munsiff's Court.

THE PRESIDENT: Your point is that the Nagercoil Munsiff's Court must always be excepting a suprise visit.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, sometimes I go to the Nagercoil Munsiff's Court not because I have any business there but simply to see how some lawyers conduct the cases. On all those occasions I invariably find that the Munsiff comes to the office at

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar]

11-30 or 12. To the Vakils assembled in the court (in Nagercoil the Vakils are more numerous than the clients) one day I told " why not you organise a public meeting, pass resolution about it and send it to the Government." Well, said one, Vakil " Mr. Nadar, if I do that I am doomed." These Munsiffs will then wreak vengeance on me. The best place for ventillating the grievances will be on the floor of the Legislature." I am therefore moving this motion. If the Judges of High Court who receive Rs. 900 and Rs. 1,400 will visit these courts and make surprise inspections I do not think there will be any more room for complaint against them. On page 31 of the Administration Report for 1113 it is stated that the High Court Judges conducted surprise visits to 2 Civil Courts and one Village Panchayat Court during the last year against 7 Civil Courts and two Village Panchayat Courts in the year before last. Thus while in 1112 they inspected 7 courts, in 1113 they made only two surprise visits, and probably in 1114 they may conduct no surprise visits at all. If our High Court Judges are so lazy how could these small men who receive smaller amounts be expected to be very regular in attending the courts. Some fifteen days ago I saw a High Court Judge near the Museum at about 11-30 on a working day. Sir, this is how our High Court Judges are carrying on the work and that is one of the reasons for the laws' delays in our State.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, in supporting this motion, I may submit that two of the pakuthies of the Vilavencode taluk just six months back transferred to the jurisdiction of the Neyyattinkara Munsiff's Court were about to be sent back or shifted to the Kuzhithurai Munsiff's Court. But that order is being stayed. With regard to the distance and other conveniences it is absolutely necessary that Kollenkode and Palugal pakuthies may be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Kuzhithurai Munsiff's Court. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, in the year 1113, the inspection work was carried on by the Sessions Judges as well and that was the reason why the surprise inspections made by the High Court Judges were so few in number. But a change was effected in 1114. Mr. Nadar apprehends that no surprise inspection would have been made at the rate at which the High Court was inspecting in 1114. I might submit that the number of surprise visits that the High Court Judges have made is more than what he himself might expect. Seventeen courts were inspected during the year 1114 and I may state that many of those surprise visits were fruitful and have yielded encouraging results. In one or two cases, the High Court was able to discover serious irregularities in the conduct of the work of the court and stern measures were taken for correcting the Judges and the staff concerned.

Under these circumstances, Sir, and in view of the great changes made in the system by the Court, I request that the honourable member will withdraw the motion. All that has to be done had been done and the High Court will be doing even more when necessary.

MR. K. NRAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Sir, can the member assure that the Judges will make more visits?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : Yes, Sir. That is exactly the assurance.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR . Sir, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion, was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN ; Sir, I move this motion : "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5."

PRESIDENT : You have not indicated what the point is.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : സർ, ഹൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജിമാർ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ യാത്രചെയ്തിരുന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ വടക്കുപടിഞ്ഞാറെ മൂലയിലിരിക്കുന്ന പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതി തീച്ചയായും, ആ കോടതിയുടെ അധികാരാതൃത്തിയുടെ മദ്ധ്യ സ്ഥാനത്തേയ്ക്കു് മാററി സ്ഥാപിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതി സന്ദർശിക്കുന്നതിനു ജഡ്ജിമാർക്കു വളരെ വിഷമമുണ്ട്. വർഷകാലത്താണെങ്കിൽ കാറിൽകയറി അങ്ങേഅററംവരെ പോകാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കുറെദൂരം കാറിലും കുറേദൂരം ബോട്ടിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമേ പറവൂർ എത്തുകയുള്ളൂ. പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതിക്കു ഒരു നല്ല കെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവംതന്നെ. പ്രജാസഭയിൽ പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതി അതിന്റെ അധികാരാതൃത്തിയുടെ മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥാനമായ പെരുമ്പാവൂരോ മറേറാ മാററി സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു് വാദിച്ചപ്പോൾ അന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജി പറവൂരിൽ ജില്ലാക്കോടതിക്കു ഒരു നല്ല കെട്ടിടമുള്ളതിനാൽ അതു മാററി സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു കച്ചേരി സ്ഥാപിക്കയല്ലാതെ കെട്ടിടമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു കച്ചേരി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന നയം ഒരിക്കലും അനുയോജ്യമല്ല. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ആ സ്ഥലത്തു താമസിക്കുന്നവർക്കോ ചെല്ലുന്നവർക്കോ വേനൽക്കാലത്തു ഉപ്പുവെള്ളമല്ലാതെ കിട്ടുന്നതു് പ്രയാസവുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഹൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജിമാരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൌകര്യമായ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു് പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതി മാററി സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭ്യർത്ഥനയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDIAN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു വളരെക്കാലത്തിനുമുൻപു് അനേകം ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചെലവുചെയ്തു പണിയിച്ച ഒരുകെട്ടിടമാണ് പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതി. പറവൂരേക്കുള്ള പ്രാധാന്യംതന്നെ ഈ കോടതി അവിടെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതി മാററി ആ കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan]

വേറെ ഒരു കച്ചേരിയിടാനുള്ള സൌകര്യമില്ല. പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതി അവിടെനിന്നും മാററുന്നതിൽ അവിടെയുള്ള ൯൯ ശതമാനം ജനങ്ങളും എതിരഭിപ്രായക്കാരാണ്. ഇത്രയും നല്ല ഒരു കെട്ടിടം ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമാക്കിക്കളഞ്ഞിട്ട വേറൊരു സ്ഥലത്ത് ഇതിലേക്ക് ഒരു കെട്ടിടത്തിനായി ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്ന നയം ഈ സാമ്പത്തികക്ഷാമകാലത്ത് ഒരിക്കലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു യോജിച്ചതല്ല. പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതി പറവൂർനിന്നും മാററരുതെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുമ്പോൾ എനിക്കു ആ കോടതിയിൽ കേസുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് എന്നാരും ധരിക്കരുത്. എനിക്കു കേസുകൾ ഒന്നുമില്ല.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the Demand is over.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: Sir, I press the motion.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

The following motions lapsed as the time allotted for the Demand had expired.

Motions Nos. 126 to 163.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

126. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,643 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

127. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,643 for High Court by Rs. 10.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

128. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,643 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

129. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,643 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR:

130. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,643 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

131. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,643 for High Court by Re. 1.

16 B—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—

CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS—*Salaries.*

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,600 for Second Judges by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,600 for Second Judges by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

134. To omit the allotment of Rs. 23,100 for Temporary Second Judges.

CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS—*Establishment.*

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

135. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,104 for Munsiff's by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

136. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,104 for Munsiffs' by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

137. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,104 for Munsiffs' by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,104 for Munsiffs' by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant—(contd.)

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

139. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,104 for Munsiffs' by Re. 1.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

140. To reduce the ellotment of Rs. 1,37,668 for Munsiffs' local allowances and Temporary Munsiff's by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :

141. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,668 for Munsiffs' local allowances and Temporary Munsiffs' by Re. 1

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN.

142. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,668 for Munsiff's local allowances and Temporary Munsiff's by Re. 1.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :

143. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,000 for Head Clerk, Clerks etc., (Village Panchayat Courts Establishment) by Re. 1.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN :

144. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,58,430 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Re. 1.

MR. TARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

145. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,58,430 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Re. 1.

16. C—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—CRIMINAL COURTS—*Salaries.*

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

146. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,550 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN ;

147. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,550 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

148. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,550 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

149. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,550 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

150. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26, 550 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

151. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,550 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN ;

152. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,550 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

153. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,300 for Criminal Courts by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

154 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,04,830 for Criminal Courts by Rs. 10.

16 G—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—CONCILIATION OFFICES - *Salaries.*

MR. TARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

155. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,620 for Conciliation Officers by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

156. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,620 for Conciliation Officers by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand III.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :

157. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

158. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III by Re. 1.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN :

159. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

160. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III by Rs. 10.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN ;

161. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

162. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III by Rs. 10.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

163. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,25,100 under Demand III by Re. 1.

DEMAND IV—EDUCATION.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 44,54,547, under Demand IV—Education, excluding the Travancore University.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : സർ, ഡയറക്ഷൻ ശമ്പളത്തിലുള്ള ൯൭൪ രൂപയിൽ നിന്നും ൫൦ രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഇതു് പ്രൈവററ് സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു് ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നതിനുമാത്രമാകുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, വിശേഷിച്ചും പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇവിടത്തെ എല്ലാ വീടുകളിലും ചെന്നുചേരണമെന്നു ഇവിടത്തെ എല്ലാ പൌരന്മാരും ഗവർമ്മെൻറും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. കമ്പൽസറി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ തന്നെ ഇവിടെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ കൂടുതൽ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാതെ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർതന്നെ മുൻപോട്ടു വന്നു് പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ സഹായിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവരെ സ്വാഗതംചെയ്കയും അവർക്കു അശേഷം വിഷമമില്ലാത്തതരത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതൊക്കെ ചെയ്കയുംപ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കയുംചെയ്ക എന്നുള്ളതായിരിക്കണം ഗവർമ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ട നയം. ആ നയമാണു് ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ഇപ്പോൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്നാണു് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. എന്നാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറെ വർഷങ്ങളായി ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂളുകളുടെ നേരെ ഡയറക്ടർ അനുവർത്തിച്ചു കാണിക്കുന്ന നയം വിപരീതമായ രീതിയിലാണെന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ പരിതപിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തി

യില്ല. അത് ഡയറക്ടരുടെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലായ്മകൊണ്ടുകൂടിയാണോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. അനേകം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ മൂന്നും നാലും അഞ്ചും വർഷങ്ങൾ ക്ലാസുകൾ തുടങ്ങി അംഗീകാരവും വാങ്ങി അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ച് പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പലതിനും ഇന്നും ഗ്രാൻറനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളംവകയിലും മററും നാലഞ്ചു വർഷങ്ങളായി ഇങ്ങനെ ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യകൾ വർഷംതോറും സഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മുൻപോട്ടു പോകുവാൻ മനഃസ്ഥിതിയുള്ള മാനേജരന്മാർ എത്രപേർ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കണ്ടറിയേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഈപ്രകാരം ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കാതെ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ധാരാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ൲൱൰ൻ മുതൽ ഉള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാർക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കാതെ വളരെക്കാലം കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടതിനു ശേഷം അവർക്ക് ൲൱൰ വരെയുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറ് ഏകദേശം കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതിനുശേഷം അവർക്ക് ശരിയായി ഗ്രാൻറ് കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ൲൱൰൮ മുതൽ പല സ്കൂളുകൾക്കും, മിക്കവാറും ൯൫ ശതമാനം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾക്കും ഗ്രാൻറ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അല്പസ്വല്പം ചില വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്ക് ചില പ്രത്യേക കാരണവശാൽ ഗ്രാൻറ് അനുവദിച്ചുകാണുമെന്നല്ലാതെ, മററു നിലകളിൽ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു മുസ്ലീങ്ങളുടെ സ്കൂളുകൾക്ക് ഇതുവരെ ഗ്രാൻറ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. മുസ്ലീങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ ചുരുക്കം ആളുകൾമാത്രമേ ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി മുൻപോട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളു. അവരുടെ കാര്യത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കയും അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഇതിനു മുൻപുള്ള കുടിശിഖസഹിതം അവർക്കുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I support the motion. We are all aware that several private agencies have taken up the work of imparting education to the pupils and have thus relieved the Government considerably of their burden in the matter. These private agencies are therefore entitled to get adequate help at the hands of Government. In my constituency itself there are several private schools; I can say that, but for them, we would have moved Government long ago for departmental schools there. In the Alleppey town itself, there is no Malayalam School for girls; one private agency has taken up that work, I am sorry to say that since 1110 they have not been given grants for the higher classes. The institution is run by a poor agency and the pupils there are mostly poor. There are not many among the pupils who pay school fees; therefore, the agency finds it very difficult to run the school. If the Government do not go to their rescue, by giving them grants it is very likely that they may stop the school, and increase the burden of Government in this matter.

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup]

I would therefore bring to the notice of the House, and of the Government, that these private agencies deserve all help at the hands of Government and the Government may be pleased to give grants to such schools.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Sir, I also support the motion. Travancore is one of the most advanced countries in the matter of education; still, we cannot say that our education has become universal. Especially the backward and the depressed communities are still far below the standard we aspire for.

In regard to the backward communities, such of them as have had the good fortune to have got themselves educated, have attempted to start schools under their direction and control, and have been persuading the members of their community to send their children to such schools. There are only very few schools of that sort. They deserve to be encouraged by liberal grants.

I would especially bring to the notice of the honourable member the Director of Public Instruction, the Malayalam School at Ponkunnam. It was started in 1105, and was raised to the Middle School standard in 1111. There are now 600 pupils there,and 15 teachers. The school has not so far been given a grant. The institution is run by Ezhavas.

There is another school near Pathanamthitta, a primary school. The first two classes were started in 1090; those classes are being given grant. Now the third and the fourth classes have also been added; and the institution is a full blown primary school. The third and the fourth classes have not yet secured the departmental grant. Those who run the school are not in a position to pay the salaries of the teachers; in fact the salaries are in arrears. As it is, unless the Government give the grant, the managers will have to pay the salaries of the teachers from their own pockets.

Sir, compulsory education is our ideal. Therefore agencies which start primary schools should be encouraged.

I therefore beg to submit that the motion before the House should be accepted and that institutions which serve the backward communities should be specially encouraged by liberal grants.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, this motion raises a very important question and should receive adequate and careful consideration at the hands of Government. Schools were no doubt started in the past with the best of intentions. Now a days, they have become more or less commercial undertakings. Most of the communal institutions are run as profit-making concerns.

MR. KUNJU PANICKAR: Is that so with regard to primary schools?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Yes; four teachers join together, each one of them contributes Rs. 200; and they start a school. They easily obtain Government grant. It is not difficult for them to get adequate return for their investments.

Sir, what I would suggest is this. We are contemplating the establishment of Village Panchayats. All our primary schools should be handed over to the Panchayats. There need be no giving of grant by Government or the taking of it by any individual. Let the allotment for grants be consolidated—be it five rupees or fifty thousand rupees —and distributed to the various Panchayats. If any additional amount is required, it would be open to the Panchayat to levy additional cess from the people of the locality.

Sir, in most cases, even in places where there are Government schools, private schools are started in the neighbourhood. X or Y is interested in the management. He is able to get Government grant. The result is that, after 3 or 4 years, the Government school becomes extinct, and X's school, under the indirect patronage of officers, grows stronger and more healthy. My suggestion therefore is that primary education should be entrusted to Village Panchayats.

As regards secondary education, I would suggest that that also be nationalised. Let there be no private institution imparting secondary education. If it is profitable, let the Government get the profit. If any private agency is anxious to start and run any educational institution of the higher grade, let such agencies start industrial schools.

This is a very important matter. A very great portion of our revenue is spent on education. We have got a university. For a State like Travancore it is highly necessary that primary education should be strictly enforced. Let Government give a grant. If this matter is strictly adhered to by Government, in the course of the next ten years there will be compulsory education successfully worked out in the rural parts. Recently, a church was converted into a school on week days except Sundays. There are some industrial schools also. Such philanthropic agencies are working with the aid of Government money. Without Government money no institution could come up, not even individuals. So, it is high time that Government think over the matter and entrust this primary education, village sanitation, minor irrigation and such other things under the direct control of the Village Panchayats. With these words I support the motion.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ അതിപ്രധാനമായി കരുതേണ്ട ഒരു കാൎയ്യമാണല്ലോ. ഇവിടെ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസംതന്നെയും വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ കാണുന്നതു്. ഇതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് റിക്കാർഡു കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയുവാൻകഴിയും. ഗവണ്മെൻറു് സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഭീമമായ തുക ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെലവാക്കേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പ്രൈവററു സ്കൂളുകൾക്കാകട്ടെ. ഗ്രാൻറു് മാത്രമെ കൊടുത്തു ചെലവാക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുള്ളു. കൂടിവന്നാൽ ൨൦൦ മുതൽ ൫൦൦ രൂപവരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഓരോ ഗ്രാൻറു് സ്കൂളിനും വേണ്ടി സഹായധനം നൽകേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നുള്ളു. അതേസമയം ഗവണ്മെൻറു നടത്തുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള സ്കൂ

[Mr. N. Velu Achari]

ളുകൾക്ക് ൩൦൦൦-മോ അതിൽ കൂടുതലൊ രൂപ ചെലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടി വരുന്നു. ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂളുകൾ നാട്ടിൽ എത്രമാത്രം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ അത്രമാത്രം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന് പുരോഗതിയുമുണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറ് സ്കൂളുകൾ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടായിരുന്നാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. കൂടുതൽ ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂളുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണ് വേണ്ടതു്. അവയ്ക്കെല്ലാം ഗ്രാൻറും കൊടുക്കണം. ഗവൺമെൻറിനു അതുകൊണ്ട് വലിയ നഷ്ടമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലല്ലോ? തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇതരരാജ്യങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ പുരോഗമിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് പരമാർത്ഥംതന്നെയെങ്കിലും ഇവിടത്തെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അഥവാ ദരിദ്രരും അന്ധന്മാരും ആയ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് സാമാന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസംപോലും ശരിക്കില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ്, മഹാശയനായ മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സിലേയും തിരുമനസ്സിലെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധമായ ഗവൺമെൻറിനേയും കളങ്കപങ്കിലമാക്കാൻ കുറച്ചു നാളിനുമുമ്പു ചിലർ ശ്രമിച്ചതെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ രമണീയമായ ഈ പൂന്തോട്ടത്തെ—അഥവാ ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ഠമായ ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ ഇൻഡ്യൻ നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രഥമസ്ഥാനാർഹമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള തിരുമനസ്സിലെ അഭിലാഷത്തെ—ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ നിശ്ചയത്തെ—ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആഗ്രഹത്തെ നിറവേററണമെങ്കിൽ ഓരോ കരകളിലും ഓരോ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംകാലം അതു് പൂർണ്ണമായി സാധിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറ് പ്രൈവററ് സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ദയവു കാണിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. D. FRANCIS (*Kulkulam* cum *Vilavancod* : ஸர், இந்தப்பிரமேயத்தை—cut motion-ஐ—நான் அனுகூலிக்கிறேன். இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏராளமாக கிறாண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள்—Grand-in-aid schools—சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை விட திறமையாகவும், செம்மையாகவும் நடத்தப்படுகின்றன. அநேகம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிற கிறாண்டு சொல்பமானபடியால், மானேஜர்மாருக்கு தங்கள் தங்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை சரிவர நடத்திக்கொண்டுபோக முடியவில்லை. பிரைவேட் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள பரீட்சை ரிஸல்டு-Result-டிபார்ட்டுமென்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை விட நன்றாயிருக்கிறது. ஒரு பிரைவேட்டு பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு 1000 ரூபாய்சிலவு ஆகுமானால், இதுபோலுள்ள டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு ஸ்கூலுக்கு 3000 ரூபாய் சிலவாகும். ஆதலால் சிலடிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை பிரைவேட் பள்ளிக்கூடம் மானேஜர்களிடத்தில் ஏற்பிக்கிறது நன்மையாகயிருக்கும். பிரைவேட் பள்ளிக்கூட வாத்தியார் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாயாவது சம்பளத்தில் கூடுதல் அனுவதிக்கிறது உத்தமமாயிருக்கும். இவ்வளவும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்தப்பிரமேயத்தை அனுகூலிக்கிறேன்.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: My personal attitude in regard to the desirability of encouraging primary schools under private management was expressed in very clear terms at the last budget session of this Assembly, and in the administration of the affairs of the Education Department, I have carried out my idea by allotting every pie of the amount assigned in the Budget for the purpose for distribution among primary schools in the State. Unfortunately, however, the funds have not been sufficient. Last year, as I think I have told the House before, it was possible to bring all primary schools opened and completed up till Idavom 1110 within the scope of the grant-in-aid rule. For that purpose, Government generously placed at the disposal of the Department Rs. 9, 75,000. With that sum it was possible to bring down the date up to Idavom 1110 uniformly for all primary schools. I did not want to make any discrimination in that matter because every locality is interested in its own school, and therefore to have a fixed date would be more appropriate and justifiable than to select a few schools in every locality.

My friend Mr. P. S. Mahomed has given a very wide scope to his motion, because the motion covers the treatment towards managers of private schools as a whole. In this regard, I have to place before the House considerations which must decide between different types and different kinds and grades of schools. For example, there are English High Schools and English Middle Schools, in which to a large extent the fee income is sufficient to cover all the necessary expenditure. It has also been observed for a very long time that the English Middle schools are certainly profit-making concerns to private managements, and that English High Schools can at least pay their own way. In regard to Malayalam and Tamil Middle Schools also, this proposition holds good to some extent. Fees are levied in every class and a minimum of 20 students who are paying fees will guarantee an income of at least ten rupees to the manager. Secondly, there is no direct obligation on the part of the Government or the department to run to the rescue of these institutions as a rule. There are, of course certain institutions which are run on very advanced lines and which require some help, and they are getting such help even now, from another fund placed at the disposal of the Department. But as a general rule, the anxious demand for more and more schools of this type has brought to the front the possibility at any rate of such institutions becoming profit-making concerns, and therefore during the last two years a very strict watch has been kept over their development, especially where they come into direct conflict with established institutions and set up rival management in the same locality. My sympathy is all for primary schools, because the Government have declared that the managements should not collect fees from the pupils. As I have told the House earlier, with Rs. 9,75,000 placed at the disposal of the Department it was possible for me to bring schools opened and completed up to Edavom 1110 only, within the scope of the grant.

[Mr. A. Gopala Menon]

Recently I have started an enquiry as to how many primary schools which have been completed after 1110 deserve special recognition or aid and those statistics are coming in. The Assistant Inspectors have been asked to report on schools which have sufficient accomodation, schools which are efficient in teaching and schools which require immediate help, so that they may not drop out, so that these schools may be taken up for special aid. After examining such institutions, I shall be in a position to say how far we can go immediately towards their aid. Even then a substantial number might have to be left out in the next year, and every effort must be made to close down over-lapping schools and save money on the grants that are now wasted on them. The difficulty there is that two class schools refuse to become four classes schools, because they are not immediately given the promised aid for the third and the fourth classes. They are receiving grants for classes one and two only and unless the Department can promise a grant for classes 3 and 4, they refuse to move forward and they do not therefore co-operative with us. Wherever the schools are found to be over-lapping they will be closed down and the moneys made available thereby will be utilised as far as possible to help institutions which have four complete classes and which run on efficient lines.

Something has been said in regard to the help rendered to backward areas and backward communities. The difficulty has been very great in recent months, because some schools are not getting now any kind of grant. The attention of the Department has been drawn to the necessity for going to the rescue of backward areas and the uplift of the backward communities. As regards backward areas, I can easily understand the demand. Some times the plea on their behalf gets mixed up. Is the school to be judged by the community to which the management belongs or backwardness in relation to the backward class pupils attending those schools. If it is the recognition of the backward class pupil alone, I think Government have already made some provision for helping the Harijan schools and other schools of that kind by means of special rules such as, lower rates of grants, waiving of necessary conditions of recognition etc. Their teachers do not require any qualifications and there is no necessity to have any particular type of building, nor is there any restriction in regard to the number of classes, and so forth. So that then, there is no question of any discrimination in regard to them. What often happens is some managements come and say that they are running schools and as children of backward communities are undergoing tuition there, they require help. In that particular respect, probably, I am not able to meet the requirements of my honourable friends either here or elsewhere. But to the extent to which the primary schools are working satisfactorily, to the extent to which they are working within the rules laid down by the department, it will be my earnest endeavour to help them with whatever funds are available and give them such support as is possible at present.

Sir, something has been said by way contrast between the economy of private management and the costeiness of departmental management. That is a very wide question upon which I will not enter. Departmental schools serve purposes of their own which the private schools cannot serve. Private schools serve their objects too and I am aware of that. But the average type of private school is not in any way superior to the average type of departmental school. My difficulty is that within certain allotted funds, the possibility of developing these departmental schools is so difficult and the possibility of developing the private schools is so limited that it is not fair on my part to take up the challenge. I shall content myself by saying this in reply to the suggestion put forward here. Let me say, that it is, neither cheap and economical and probably not more efficient to hand over departmental schools to private managements. Sir, it has been my belief that such a transition cannot be allowed under the present condition of the schools and I cannot subscribe to such a proposition. But the main contention here is that private managements, should be given such help as would enable them to carry on the work which they are doing now. I agree with that proposition and I shall endeavour to give them such help as is possible within the funds at my disposal or within the funds that I can bring to my help. With this assurance I request Mr. Muhamad to withdraw his motion.

MR. P. S. MAHOMAD: I beg leave to withdraw the motion. The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved.

Motions 165 and 166.

165. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,433 for establishment by Rs. 10.

166. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

Motion No. 167.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move the following motion.

> "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by rupee 1."

My object in moving this motion is to impress on the Government the necessity for reducing the price of text books published by Government.

PRESIDENT: Is it the member's idea that the Director during his travels can hear the grievances in regard to the high prices of text-books?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Yes Sir. That is exactly my point.

The public in general are very greatful to Government for having been pleased to publish text-books and we all know that the standard of those books has been considerably improved thereby. But Sir, it is a matter of common complaint that the prices fixed for the Text-books published by Government are very prohibitive and out of proportion to the cost of their production. I have asked a specific question with regard to the cost of production and the selling price of these books and I find it has been admitted in the list of questions for answers. I have

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

enquired the price of each copy of the Text-Books published by Government and the actual cost of its production. I am sorry to find that I have not been able to get so far an answer to this question of mine. I do not wish to make a long speech in support of this motion, but would only draw the attention of Government to the grievances of the general public in regard to the high price fixed for the text-books, by Government. It is rather disappointing and extremely painful to the public to find that the publication of these Text Books by Government is also attempted to be made a source of profit to them as in the case of commercial undertakings. Of course this should not be the motto of any Government. Hence I move my motion for the unanimous acceptance of the House.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: I support the motion so ably moved by my friend Mr. Velayudhan Pillai. The cost of education in English and Vernacular schools of the State has become too prohibitive on account of the high rate of school fees levied on the students. I should say it is a sort of super-tax levied from the parents for sending their children to the schools. That cannot be tolerated. But along with that, to make the students of Preparatory, First and Second Forms etc. to purchase books worth from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 is very very hard. If the Books had cost so much by way of printing and other charges to the publishers, then the fixing of high prices would have been reasonable. On the other hand, we see that an ordinary Malayalam V reader which was once sold by an ordinary printer for four or five chuckrams are now being sold only for three times the price. The same is the case with regard to most other books. So, my submission is that along with the prohibitive school fees, to tax the guardians with such high prices for text-books also is not a justifiable proposition. I should say that it is not a step in the right direction. It appears that it is rather to prohibit education that such high prices are fixed, especially for Government publications. So as a policy of encouraging education at least considering the depression time in which we are placed, the price of text-books should be brought down to a reasonable level. With these words I resume my seat.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I also wish to offer a few remarks on this motion. I am one with Mr. Velayudhan Pillai in thinking that the price of books published under the auspices of Government is high. I had occasion to compare the price of Malayalam, Tamil and English books and I found that the cost for Tamil text-books especially has been fixed at higher rates than for Malayalam text books. I also happened to see one or two Tamil books which my children brought to me, when I ascertained its prohibitive price. When I turned the pages of them, I found their printing so bad that even with the help of spectacles, I was not able to read them. The printing was shabby and was covered by a thin layer of ink. I am sorry to observe that the printing was so disgraceful. Then as regards illustrations in the books, elephant looked like an ass. It may be said that I am a bit exaggerating matters. Whatever it is, the fact remains that the printing of

Tamil text books was thoroughly unworthy. Such books cannot at all be recommended to be used especially by school children. Along with that, if Government were to say that the price of each book is between 6 to 10 annas, so far as Preparatory class text books are concerned, I do not know how many students will buy that kind of books. Perhaps they may be forced to do without such books.

PRESIDENT: What is the publication which the honourable Member is referring to?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I refer to Tamil books that were printed by the City Press and the Reddiar Press.

PRESIDENT: What is the actual publication referred to by the Member.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Some readers for the Preparatory class and certain higher forms. That is the present position of the printing undertaken by the Government authorising private firms to print for them. For these reasons it is desirable for the Government to see that the get up printing and finish of there text books in Tamil is sought to be improved and the price thereof is also reduced so as to give no room for further complaint.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILAI: Sir, I would like to offer a few remarks. Since the text books are intended for educating school children, certain principles have to be followed in that respect. It should be our object to inculcate artistic taste in our children. Their get-up should neat; the illustrations therein should be neat; the printing should equally be neat. In the Government publication, for instance, illustrations in the first and second reader in Malayalam give a different import altogether. Modern education in lower classes especially, depends to a great extent on the illustrations Picture studies are considered to be more important. In the books I referred to, pictures of animals look like plants and plants look like animals. Sometimes plant designs, give the appearance of sky and stars. Is that state of affairs due to lack of persons wanting in good artistic taste? In fact pictures should be what they are intended to be. From such publications, I have to infer that there is paucity of good artists here. So, what I want to bring to the notice of the Director is, that even if the price of books are reduced possibly next year, proper printing of books with really good illustrations must be looked into. There should be no room for similar complaints next year also.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, the Government have published recently a number of text books on various topics covering the whole scheme of syllabus for middle schools in English, Malayalam and Tamil. These books were prepared by persons employed in the Education Department here and elsewhere as well as by public men who were found fit for such kind of work. This work was hurried through so as to make it possible for uniform readers and text-books to be introduced in the schools of the State with as little delay as possible.

[Mr. A. Gopala Menon.]

The work was entrusted to established firms of printers and publishers in the State itself. The Government are aware that if the work had been entrusted to out-siders it would have been done better, particularly in the case of Tamil. But the Government deliberately did not want to do it. The work was gone through in a hurry. Given time and opportunity, Government are confident that publishers and firms in this country can come up to that artistic sense which Mr. Sivarama Pillai dwelt upon.

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR: May I know the names of the publishers?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: As far as I remember they were the Reddiar Press, the City Press and the Anantharamavarma Press which had sent in competative tenders for printing and stocking these books. They were engaged to print and stock these books and get the work done as quickly and cheaply as possible. In this case they had not the time to do their very best. Whatever shortcomings, there are, may be overlooked for the time being because we fully expect that the revised and later editions will attain the excellence which we all wish for.

In regard to the price, the question again is mixed up. We have been told by honourable members that the prices now are higher than before. Considering that I have been connected with the Text Book Committee for the last 25 years, I am surprised that the cry should now be raised at the prices now levied by Government for any book should be regarded as high. Even if it be so, the House will remember that the capital cost, the cost of preparing these books, the cost of translating these books and the cost of printing and binding these books all these will have to be considered in fixing the price. Government had to fix the price of these books at such a figure as will enable them to pay all sorts of persons engaged in the work. The bills that pass through my office show me that the initial costs are high and that the sales will not be up to expectations. As a matter of fact, the number of copies in each case had to be reduced because of the possibilities of the books not selling. The sixth and seventh readers are not purchased by all the students. If all the students could afford to purchase the books prescribed for their classes, Government will not stand to loose. So unless the students come to the rescue, I am afraid, this year the expenditure will exceed the receipts. As regards the Readers which have been taken over long ago by the Government the cry has been raised that they could have been printed and sold for five chs. The books which were sold for five chs. in the old days had only 25 to 40 pages and were badly printed on dirty paper. The Readers now sold contain 120 pages and more and include many illustrations. They may not be of the best type. They are also not such as are produced by any amateurs. Such productions cannot be sold for 5 chs. or 10 chs. Government have no intention of making any great profit. But they do not propose to invest money on these Readers and sell them at

loss. Government have also to take into account the possibility of expenditure on other publications for schools which they have in view. I can assure the House that the whole question will be examined with a view to reduce the gain that Government may be making on these Readers and with that undertaking I request the Honourable member to withdraw his motion.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Has the Government made any profit this year on this account:

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It is too early to say that now, the sale is only going on.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it on account of their apprehension that the total number of books will not be sold this year that they have fixed the prohibitive price?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: No prohibitive price has been fixed.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Will the Government be able to produce the books from the Government Press next year?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: I am not sure.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I beg permission of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 168.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for Travelling Allowance be reduced by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity for the reduction of school fees at least by 25 per cent. The use of the words "school fees" in this motion is very significant. I do not intend including within the scope of this motion any request regarding the reduction of College fees. When we approach this problem we must bear in mind the economic position of the average agriculturist in the State. From page 4 of the Dewan President's statement on 21st July 1939 at the Joint sitting of the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council it is seen that:

> "Each poor man with his backyard or field of half an acre or an acre owns a few trees and out of the proceeds of these he expects to fill the gap of livelihood between necessity and starvation. "It is therefore impossible for him adequately to advertise his goods, it is impossible for him, speaking practically, to mark or grade his goods, and it is impossible to keep up all those high standards which people in a more fortunate situation are able to

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

> adopt. The handicap, the natural hardships of fragmented holdings and labour working on the margin of starvation, must also attract the attention and engage the careful consideration of the authorities".

It is on account of this candid admission of the real economic condition of the agriculturists in the State that I have been emboldened to make this request by means of the motion under discussion. It is not necessary in this connection to say that we, the non-official members on this side of the House, did not venture to move the cut motions regarding the remission of land tax with the fervent hope that atleast this modest and legitimate request will meet with sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government. The total amount of agricultural indebtedness in this State will not be less than Rs. 3 crores now.

PRESIDENT: That figure has been repeated very often, but it must necessarily be wrong because in this country there is no class of people as money-lenders. The same man may be the lender and the borrower.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: According to a modest calculation made by me the total agricultural indebtedness will bear not less than Rs. 180 lakhs per annum at the rate of 6 per cent. We can see from the budget estimate that Government expects to get during the next year by way of school fees and college fees about Rs. 8 lakhs. These two figures will suffice the purpose of serving as a sure index of the unbearable burden of the suffering agriculturists during the next year. I may be permitted to state that the reduction of school fees will in effect be more beneficial to the whole population of the State than any generous remi sion of land tax. The latter would benefit only the land owning people of the State. But so far as Travancore is concerned, I can assure this House that almost in all Houses there will be some school- going children and so much so if any generous reduction in the school fees is made by Government that will, no doubt, benefit the whole population of the State to some extent at least. So my request is very modest and legitimate. I pray only for the reduction of 25 per cent of the school fees and the probable amount of loss as a result of this cut motion being carried and acted upon will not be very much because Rs. 8 lakhs estimated in the next year's Budget will include the college fees also. So I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Is the member agreeable to receive fees for the education of the children of Government officers?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Yes, from the officers of the State as well as from the retired officers the school fees or something more may be received if they are willing to do so.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: And also from people earning large income?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Yes, I have no objection. They may also be taxed on this account.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: I also support the motion. Generally, families in Travancore have to spend Rs. 3 to 4 as tuition fees for the education of their children. An average family will havo to spend atleast 10 Rs. as school fees. The price of paddy is too low as also the price of cocoanut, the major source of our income. Even to an average socalled wealthy Travancorean to pay Rs. 10 per mensem as education fees is very difficult. By his earnest desire to get his children educated, he cannot desist from teaching his children though with much difficulty and even some liability. I submit that a higher rate of fees may be levied for those boys who go above the High School classes. Middle School and High School education, I submit, has become a necessity with Travancoreans. To charge a prohibitive rate as school fees for acquiring the necessity of a man is not a good policy. So I beg to support the motion of my friend.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI At this time of economic depression—

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The House adjourned at 5 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.
OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIFTH SESSION.

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 28th July 1939/12th Karkadakam 1114.

The Assembly met again at 11 o'clock in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices, with the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took the oath and signed the rolls:

1. Dr. G. D. Nokes,
2. Mr. V. R. Sankaranarayana Pillai.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Appointments in short vacancies.

77. *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was a proposal to furnish local lists to the appointing authorities, by the Public Service Commissioner for making appointments in short vacancies?

DR. G. D. NOKES (*Public Service Commissioner*): Yes,

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether any list was supplied to the appointing authorities in 1112? If not, why not?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The order was not in effect during the whole of 1112.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know the object of supplying such list to the appointing authorities?

DR. G. D. NOKES: One of the objects was to assist appointing authorities to select candidates living in the locality of the work that will have to be done?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER (*Mavelikara cum Kunnathur*): May I know whether those short vacancies are given to those recruits who are appointed and are subsequently relieved?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The Government order makes no such provision.

Appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner.

78. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner during the period commencing from Chingom 1113 and ending with the 30th Edavom 1114?

DR. G. D. NOKES: As regards recruitments advised by the Public Service Commissiner during 1113, attention is invited to pages 20, 21, 22, 23, 27 and 28 of the Administration Report of the Public Service Department for 1113 M. E. The statement in respect of recruitments advised from the 1st Chingom till the end of Edavom 1114 is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഈ വ്യ ൨ ന നിയമനങ്ങൾ സ്ഥിരമായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: No, Sir.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഇൻറർമീഡിയററ് ഡിവിഷനിൽ നിന്നും ലോവർഡിവിഷനിൽ പതിനാറു പുലയരെ നിയമിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതു നാല്പതു ശതമാനം അവക്ക് സൌജന്യമായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തോതനുസരിച്ചാണോ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്?

DR. G. D. NOKES: I don't understand the question.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാക്ക് പബ്ലിക്കസവ്വീസിൽ നാല്പതുശതമാനം സൌജന്യം ചെയ്യാമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ തോതനുസരിച്ചാണോ ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Yes, Sir.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): ൪൬൧ നിയമനങ്ങളുള്ള ലോവർ ഡിവിഷനിൽ ൨൨ മുസ്ലിമിങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. റൊട്ടേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു ഈ ൨൨ പേരെമാത്രം നിയമിക്കാനെ അർഹതയുള്ളോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Sir, so far is the lower division is concerned the appointments were made according to rotation.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanacherry cum Permade*) ഇൻറർമീഡിയററു ഡിവിഷനിൽ ൩൦൩-ം ലോവർഡിവിഷനിൽ ൪൬൧-ം ഉൾപ്പെടെ ൨൦൩ നിയമനങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ൨൦൩ പേരും ഇപ്പോഴും സർവീസിലുണ്ടോ എന്നു പറയാമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Not all of them.

*Vide Appendix—1, page 416.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : How many of them are out of service now ?

DR. G. D. NOKES : The information is not in my possession. It should be obtaind from the respective Departments.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU ; ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാപേരും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ഉദ്ദേശമായി എത്ര പേർ ഗവൺമെൻറു സർവീസിലുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES : I am not in a position to guess.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Murattupuzha* cum *Devikolam*) : May I know for what reason they were relieved ?

DR. G. D. NOKES : For the simple reason that their services were only temporary.

Preference to Backward communities in appointments.

79. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :** Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in the matter of appointments, the Public Service Commissioner has given preference to backward communities who are inadequately represented in Public Service and, if so, the nature of such preference ?

DR. G. D. NOKES*e* : Yes. *In the Intermediate Division of the Public Service* the maximum age of recruitment is 28 years in the case of persons belonging to backward communities while in the case of others it is 25. 40 per cent of vacancies in each type of appointment is reserved exclusively for candidates belonging to the inadequately represented communities. This reservation is in addition to what they may get out of 60 per cent. of the appointments which are open to all communities.

In the selective tests held for appointments, special marks are awarded for membership of a brckward community or backward part of a community.

In the Lower Division of the Public Service out of 55 appointments 41 appointments are given to members of backword or inadequately represented communities.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസിൽ ഏററവും മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നതു ഏതെല്ലാം സമുദായക്കാരാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES : The only question is that of literacy. The member will find the information in the Travancore Service Recruitment Manual.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : മലയൻമാർ, കാണിക്കാർ മുതലായ ജാതിക്കാർ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളിൽവച്ചു ഏററവും പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്നവരാണെന്നുള്ളതു അറിയാമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: I am not prepared to discuss opinions on the subject.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഈ സമുദായാംഗങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മെമ്പർ ദയവായി ആലോചിച്ചു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യുമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: All applications are considered impartially.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know whether the Departmental Heads are only to appoint the Service Commissioner's recruits who are out of service, in short vacancies?

DR. G. D. NOKES: No.

Appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner to the lower division.

80. ***MR KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU** (*Nominated*): Will the the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether appointments by the Public Service Commissioner to the lower division are made on the basis of acting service or according to the serial number of the applicants; and

(*b*) whether they will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of candidates belonging to the Varnava community, who have been included in the acting list and the divisions to which they respectively belong, as per the Public Service Rules?

DR. G. D. NOKES: (*a*) In the case of long sevice candidates in accordance with Rule 20 and in the case of others in accordance with Rules 40. 41 and 43 of the Pubilc Service Recruitment Rules.

(*b*) No separate statistics are available for the Varnava community.

MR KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: വർണ്ണവ സമുദായത്തിലുള്ള ആക്റ്റിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവർ ഏതെല്ലാം ഡിവിഷനിൽ എത്ര പേരുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The Varnava community in the last census consisted of 161 members only. It is now suggested that there are various other sub-divisions in that community. All of them are included for the purpose of Public Service Recruitment under the heading 'other Hindus'. No separate statistics are maintained for the separate sub-divisions.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: അവരിൽ എത്രപേർ ഇപ്പോൾ സർവീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അവരുടെ ശമ്പളക്രമം എന്താണെന്നും പറയാമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: It is impossible to answer that question without notice.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: പബ്ളിക്കസർവീസിൽ ലോവർ ഡിവിഷനിലെ ആക്റ്റിംഗ്ലിസ്റ്റിൽ പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ നിയമനം കഴിഞ്ഞുശേഷമേ പുത്തനായി നിയമനം നടത്തുകയുള്ളോ എന്നു പറയാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The question of appointments to the Lower Division depends upon the seniority of the candidate within the community; and, so far as the "Other Hindus" are concerned, when their turn arises the senior available among the candidates will be appointed.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ഇടപ്രേമമായി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്തു് പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായി വരുന്ന പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട വർക്ക് സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇതൊരു പ്രതിബന്ധമാണെന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനറിയാമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: It is a mattar of opinion and I think I need not exprees my opinion now.

Applications for appointments from candidates belonging to Varnava community.

81 ***MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:** Will the Government be pleased to give out a statement showing the number of application for appointments received from the candidate belonging to Varnava Community (Pathiyan, Vannan, Mannan, Chayakkaran, Pandi vannan, Ettaly, Purathon, Velan, Nariyan, Paravan), the number of applications registered in the respective divisions of the Public service in which these applications have been registered and the number of persons appointed in each of the divisions since the Public Service Commissioner began to make recruitments to the Public Service?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The labour involved in preparing the statement would be incommensurate with the possible benfits derivable therefrom

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: പബ്ളിക്കസർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ അപേക്ഷകൾ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ ജാതി എഴുതുക പതിവില്ലേ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Yes.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ സംഖ്യ എത്രയാണെന്നു് പറയുവാൻ വിഷമമാണെന്നു് പറയാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ്?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Because, for Public Service Recruitment there are 15 recognised communities. If a candidate is a member of one of the sub-divisions of the Varnava community he should write in his application "Other Hindu."

Persons appointed on the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioner.

82 ***MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN** (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, showing the number of persons now in service, who were appointed on the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioner during the last twelve months?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The time and labour involved in collecting the information is out of all proportion to its possible utility.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : പബ്ളിക്കസർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ കാര്യക്ഷമമായിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നും അദ്ദേഹം ശുപാർശചെയ്തയയ്ക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോഴും സർവീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോയെന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനായി അതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള പട്ടികകൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ സമയനഷ്ടമാണ് എന്നും മററും പറഞ്ഞാൽ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് ആ വിവരങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഈവക നിയമനക്കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ റിവ്യൂചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ളിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം ഇപ്പോൾ കഴിയാറായിരിക്കുന്നു. പബ്ളിക്കസർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനങ്ങളേയും മററു നിയമനങ്ങളേയും വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പര്യാലോചിച്ച് ഉടൻതന്നെ റിവ്യൂ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഈവക നിയമനങ്ങളുടെ പട്ടിക തയാറാക്കുന്നതു് വലിയ സമയനഷ്ടമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണ്. ൭൫൦൦ പേരുള്ളതിൽ എത്ര സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയാൻ കഴിയുമോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആരുമില്ലാതിരിക്കെ റക്കമെൻറു ചെയ്തയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ കാണുന്നു. എത്രയാണെന്ന് ശരിയായി പറയാൻ പാടില്ലേ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ൭൫൦൦ പേരുള്ളതിൽ കത്തോലിക്കർ എത്രപേരുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം വേണമെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു സ്റ്റേററുമെൻറ് തയാറാക്കിത്തരാം.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : പട്ടിക തയാറാക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോൾ സർവീസിൽ എത്രപേർ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരവുംകൂടി കാണിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നു വരികിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി വീണ്ടും ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ച് സമയം നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യം വരുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ദയവുചെയ്ത് മൂന്നുമാസത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ഒരു പട്ടികകൂടി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്താൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : റിവ്യൂ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററിയും ഗൌനിക്കുന്നതാണു. ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ പട്ടിക

പബ്ളിക്കസവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരിൽ വേലവിട്ടു പോകുന്നവരുടെ വിവരം കൂടി രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഇപ്പോൾ എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകൾ നടക്കുകയാണു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : പബ്ളിക്കസവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷണർക്കു് ശുപാർശചെയ്തയയ്ക്കാൻ അല്ലാതെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്താൻ അധികാരമുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇല്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ൮൦൩ പേരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ എത്രപേരുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ. പബ്ളിക്കസവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷണർക്കു് സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്താൻ അധികാരമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ വിവരം അദ്ദേഹത്തിനറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ എന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആ സംഗതി ഗവമ്മെൻറിനറിയാമല്ലോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുമാണു് നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എത്രപേരുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിവില്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : പബ്ളിക്കസവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ശുപാർശചെയ്തയച്ച ആളുകളിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കു ഇഷ്ടമുള്ളവരെ സവ്വീസിൽ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും അല്ലാത്തവരെ വിടുർത്തി അയയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPHKUNJU : നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം പലസ്ഥലത്തും ഇരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണോ അതിനെപ്പററി അറിയാൻ വിഷമിക്കുന്നതു്

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതെ.

Road from Ranni to Mundakayam.

83 *MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : (*Minachil* cum *Todupuzha*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether a road from Ranni to Mundakayam *via* Erumeli is under construction ;

(*b*) if so, what is the length of that road ;

(*c*) how far has the work progressed : and

(*d*) if there is any delay, what is it due to?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 6 7/8 miles.

(*c*) The fourth section from Erumeli to the junction of Cheruvally estate is made cartable. The work is in progress.

(*d*) Opening of 350 feet in the 2nd section is delayed owing to non-acquisition of land.

Road from Erumeli temple to Manimalai River.

84. *MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a road from Erumeli temple to Manimalai river through Korathi and

(b) whether the Government is spending any amount to repair this road?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know the length of this road?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The road running from Erumeli Temple to Manimala River is about a mile.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know the amount spent on that-

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Sir, the maintenance grant is Rs. 200 per mile.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether it is cartable?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No, Sir.

Appointments by Heads of Departments.

85. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether Heads of Departments have been permitted to make appointments of not more than one month's duration?

DR. G. D. NOKES: (a) Yes.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഒരു മാസക്കാലത്തെ നിയമനത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുടെ പേർ പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുണ്ടോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Sir, the information is stated in the Public Service Recruitment Rules.

Statement, by caste, of certain officers in the Secretariat.

86. *MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents now in service in the Huzur Secretariat?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The *statement required is laid on the table.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഇത്രയും ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ജനസംഖ്യയിലും ധനസ്ഥിതിയിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലും മറ്റൊരു സമുദായത്തിന്റെയും പിന്നിലല്ലാത്ത കത്തോലിക്ക് സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളെപ്പോലും നിയമിച്ചുകാണാത്തതു എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ്?

*Vide Appendix II. page 416.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതിനുള്ള കാരണം പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അതു രഹസ്യമാണോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : രഹസ്യമല്ല. അതിന്റെ ഹിസ്റ്റാറിക്കലായിട്ടുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഇന്നലെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അതു് എന്താണെന്നു് പറയാമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം പ്രമോഷൻ കൊണ്ടു വരുന്നതാണു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : പ്രമോഷൻ കൂടാതെ വെളിയിൽനിന്നും വല്ലവരേയും എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അപൂർവ്വമായി അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അങ്ങനെ അപൂർവ്വമായി എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ കത്തോലിക്കരെ എടുക്കാത്തതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതിനു് പ്രത്യേക കാരണങ്ങളൊന്നും ഇല്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : അങ്ങിനെ അപൂർവ്വമായി എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഹജൂരിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്തവരെ വേണ്ടേ എടുക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും അപ്പോഴത്തെ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികൾ ആലോചിച്ചു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്തവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അതു് അനീതിയല്ലേ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഡയറക്ടായി റിക്രൂട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് പ്രധാനമല്ലാത്ത സമുദായക്കാരിൽനിന്നുമാണു്.

Statement, by caste, of the persons appointed in the Huzur Office during the last three years.

87. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the persons appointed to posts carrying a pay of above Rs. 100, in the Huzur Office during the last three years?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The required * statement is laid on the table.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*) : May I know the names of the four Ezhavas given in the list?

* *Vide* Appendix III. page 417

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : They are Mr. C. O. Madhavan, Mr. K. N. Govindan, Mr. G. Sekharan and Mr. K. K. Madhavan.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know how many of them are now in the Secretariat ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Only two.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : മൂന്നു വർഷത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു നടന്ന നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ നൂറു രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള എത്ര സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്ക്സ് ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഫയലിൽ നോക്കി പറയാം.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : നൂറു രൂപയ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കൻ ഹജ്ജൂരിൽ ആരും ഇല്ലെന്ന് മിനഞ്ഞാന്ന് ആരു പറഞ്ഞു?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇതു മൂന്നു വർഷത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളാണ്. ഇവരിൽ ചിലക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കാം. മററു ചിലരുടെ ആക്ററിംഗ് പീര്യേഡ് തീന്നിരിക്കാം.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITNOMMEN : ഈ ഒരു വർഗ്ഗക്കാർ മാത്രമേ അവിടെയില്ലാതുള്ളോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെയില്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരാളെ ഇനിമേലാലെങ്കിലും ഹജ്ജൂരിൽ നിയമിക്കാമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഡയറക്ററ് റിക്രൂട്ടമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തും ആക്ററിംഗ പീര്യേഡ തീന്നും ഇരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കും ഇപ്പോൾ അവരിൽ ആരേയും കാണാതിരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ആരുമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഒരു സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കനെയെങ്കിലും നിയമിക്കരുതോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതു മേലാലുള്ള ഒരു പോളിസിമാത്രമാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈഴവർ ൪ പേരുടെ പേര് നിശ്ചയമുണ്ടായിരിക്കെ കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ പേരു നിശ്ചയമില്ലാത്തതിന് കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇന്നലെ ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു ൧൦൦ രൂപയ്ക്കുമേൽ ഈഴവരിൽ ഒരാളുണ്ടെന്നു മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞു. ഇന്നത്തെ ചോദ്യത്തിനു പട്ടിക വന്നപ്പോൾ നാലുപേർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കണ്ടു. പട്ടിക തെററായിരിക്കുമെന്നു സംശയിച്ചു പേരുകൾ ഗൌനിച്ചതാണ്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*) : ൩ കൊല്ലത്തിനുമുമ്പ് നടത്തിയ നിയമനങ്ങൾ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യമുള്ളവൎക്കു കൂടുതലും പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യമില്ലാത്തവൎക്ക് കുറവുമായിട്ടല്ലെ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ൧൦൦ രൂപയ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ളവരെ പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തിട്ടാണ് നിയമിക്കുന്നതു്.

Under-graduate clerks and peons in the Huzur Secretariat.

88. * MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Under graduate clerks and peons in the Huzur Secretariat?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The statement is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡ്വേററ് ക്ലാൎക്കിന്റെ ആക്റ്റിംഗ് ഒഴിവിൽ പുലയരോ ചേരമരോ വല്ലവരും ആക്റ്റു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇല്ല

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : അങ്ങിനെ വല്ലവരും ഉണ്ടോ എന്നന്വേഷിക്കാമോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അന്വേഷിക്കാം.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ വല്ലവരും ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അവരെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്താൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതു് മേലാലുള്ള ഒരു നടപടിയാണു്.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI (*Nominated*) : അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡ്വേററു ക്ലാൎക്കന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ വിശ്വകൎമ്മ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നു ആരെയും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനു കാരണമെന്താണ് ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : കമ്മാളസമുദായത്തിലുള്ള ഒന്നു രണ്ടു പേൎക്കു തൽക്കാലം ആക്റ്റിംഗ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : ൧൭൦ അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡ്വേററു ക്ലാൎക്കന്മാരുടെ ലിസ്റ്റിലുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കനേ ഉള്ളു എന്നു പറയുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പേരെന്തെന്നു പറയാമോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

*Vide Appendix—IV. page 417

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : ക്ലാക്കന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലല്ല പ്യൂൺസിന്റെ കൂട്ടത്തിലും ആരുമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്.

MR. M. K. NILAKNNTA AIYAR : അതിനെപ്പററി സാവകാശമായി ലിസ്ററു നോക്കി പറയാം.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED ; മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഈ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ആരേയും കാണുന്നില്ല. അത് അവരുടെയിടയിൽ അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡ്വേററ്സ് ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതിനെപ്പററിയും ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI : അക്റ്റിംഗായിട്ട് ഒരാൾ മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു പേർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർ ആരെല്ലാമെന്നു പറയാമോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഒന്നു രണ്ടു പേരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അവരുടെ അക്റ്റിംഗ് പിരിയേഡ് വിട്ടുപോയിരിക്കാം.

Re-lining the big Tunnel at Varkala.

89. ***MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN** (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the work of re-lining the big tunnel at Varkala was started; and

(*b*) when it will be completed?

MR. S SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) In the year 1109 M. E.

(*b*) It is expected to be completed by the end of 1119 M. E.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know the reason for the great delay incompleting the work?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: There has been no delay, according to our programme

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDHANAN NAIR (*Karunagapally* cum *Kartigapally*): What was the reason that led to the relining?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The original lining got damaged, and had to be redone.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I know whether the whole of the tunnel is being relined now?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No, only portions where the lining was damaged had to be redone.

Appointments to the Backward communities.

90. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Public Service Commissioner has given any appointments to any member of the communities such as Vedan, Kanikar or Mala-Arayan who are backward among the Backward communities, and, if so, to whom and what appointment?

DR. G. D. NOKES: No separate statistics are available for the communities referred to.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളിൽപ്പെട്ട വേടർ മുതലായ ആളുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമോ ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The very backward sub-communities referred to by the member are included under "Other Hindus" and in some of the sub-divisions of Christians. Among sub-communities, preference cannot be given on the ground of relative backwardness.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI: ഏതു സംഗതിയെമാനദണ്ഡമാക്കിയാണ് ബാക്ക്വേഡ് കമ്മ്യൂനിററി എന്ന് വിഭജിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The percentage of literacy.

Appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner.

91. *MR. D. FRANCIS (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statement by caste showing the total number of appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner with names, pay and the date of appointment from the beginning of the department till 1-11-1114, including peons who are receiving a pay of Rs. 7 and above?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The labour involved in collecting the information would be incommensurate with the possible benefits derivable therefrom.

MR. D. FRANCIS: பட்டிகை தராவிட்டால் எங்களுக்கு எப்படி விவரம் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும்.

DR. G. D. NOKES: I am afraid the honourable member cannot get the information now.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION.

Resolutions in the S. N. D. P. Yogam at Ezhukone.

*MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any assurance has been given to Mr. N. Kumaran, retired High Court Judge, or any other person that in case the S. N. D. P. Yogam passed a ressolution dissociating themselves from the Travancore State Congress, Government will extend to Ezhavas also the special protection now provided for minorities like the Muslims and Latin Catholics in the change recently made in the voting system; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, whether they will be pleased to repudiate the assertions made by Mr. N. Kumaran in his speech at the S. N. D. P. Union Conference held at Ezhukone on 7-12-1114 that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja will extend the special protection as stated in (*a*)?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) No such assurance has been given.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 78 [281]

Statement showing the recruitments advised by the Public Service Commissioner from the 1st Chingom 1114 up to the end of Edavom 1114.

	Intermediate Division.	*Lower Division.*	*Tota*
Brahmin	31	5	36
Nayar	86	73	159
Kammala	8	35	43
Nadar	3	30	33
Ezhava	28	77	105
Pulaya	1	16	17
Other Hindu	22	49	71
Muslim	10	28	38
Jacobite	18	33	51
Marthomite	24	17	41
Syriac Catholic	16	49	65
Latin Catholic	14	41	55
S. I. U. C.	25	20	45
Other Christian	20	24	44
Total	306	497	803

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 86 [673].

Statement, by caste, of the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents, in the Secretariat including Central Records.

	Secretaries.		*Assistant Secretaries.*		*Superintendents.*	
	Permanent.	*Acting.*	*Permanent.*	*Acting.*	*Permanent.*	*Acting.*
Hindu:						
Brahmin	...	...	0	1	1	1
Nair	2	1	1	1	4	1
Other Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	1
Muslim:	...	...	1	...	...	...
Christian:						
S. I. U. C.	...	...	1	...	...	1

Appendix III.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 87 [12].**

Statement, by caste, of the persons appointed in the Huzur Office during the last three years to posts carrying a pay of above Rs. 100.

Hindu:	
Brahmin	7
Nair	13
Other Hindu	3
Ezhava	4
Muslim:	1
Christian:	
Jacobite	1
Syrian Catholic	2
S. I. U. C.	2

Appendix IV.

Vide **Answer to Question. No. 88 [315]**

Statement by caste, under-graduate clerks and peons in the Huzur Secretariat.

	Under-graduate clerks.		*Peons.*	
	Permanent.	*Acting.*	*Permanent.*	*Acting.*
Hindu:				
Brahmin	15	1	7	
Nair	22	2	58	2
Other Hindus	10	1	2	2
Ezhava	4	1	2	1
Cheramar	...	...	...	1
Kammala	...	...	...	1
Muslim:	...	..	1	1
Christian:				
Jacobite	2	1	1	...
Marthomite	2	...	...	...
Syrian Catholic	...	...	1	...
Other Christian	2	1	7	...

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMAMABHA PILLAI: Sir, over 700 questions have been sent up by different members. We are spending only 20 or 25 minutes every day for questions and answers. I would therefore request you, Sir, to issue instructions to the Legislative Department to include more questions and answers in the agenda from tomorrow onwards.

PRESIDENT: I may assure hon'ble members that the answering of questions is being expedited. I shall bear in mind what has fallen from the non-official benches. I have given instructions to the Secretary to include more questions and answers, if possible from tomorrow.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*Contd*).

DEMAND IV—EDUCATION—(*Contd*).

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, at this time of economic depression it has become very difficult for the people to pay the present high rates of fees. The present rates are so high that it is beyond the scope of ordinary people to bear the expenses of education. It should be the concern of the Government to afford ample facilities to all classes of His Highness's subjects, in the matter of education. Except very few individuals, there are no people who do not feel the strain of sending their children to schools and colleges. Unless substantial reduction is made in school fees, a number of students who are desirous of prosecuting their studies will have to discontinue their studies. Even now there are many who do not send their children to the schools on this ground. That is certainly inconsistent with the policy of Government in the matter of education.

Sir, it may be that Government may lose some money if they reduce the fees; but that loss, then should be prepared to incur for the general welfare of the people. The difficulty experienced by the people can be seen from the abnormal increase in the number of fee concession applications in recent years. Considering the present rate of fees, and the general depression, I should think that a reduction of school fees by fifty per cent would not be an unreasonable demand.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദവുമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ധനസ്ഥിതിയുള്ള സമുദായക്കാർ തന്നെ ഫീസിൽ ൫൦ ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ കാര്യം എത്രത്തോളം പരിതാപകരമാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നല്ലവണ്ണം ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ൧൦൮ മുതൽക്കാണ് സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം രാജ്യത്തു പരക്കെ ബാധിച്ചത്. അതിന് ഇതുവരെയും ഒരു ശമനം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. അവശസമുദായക്കാരെക്കുറിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ ഫീസ്

സൌജന്യം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി. അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ സഹായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതിൽ പക്ഷാന്തരമില്ല. അതിലേക്ക് അവർ ആകമാനം ഏററവും നന്ദിയുള്ളവരും രാജഭക്തരും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ പേരിൽ വിശ്വാസമുള്ളവരും ആണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ ഫീസ് വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറുചെയ്യുന്ന നന്മയെ വർണ്ണിക്കത്തക്ക വണ്ണമുള്ള നാവ് എനിക്കില്ല. അത്രത്തോളം വലുതായ സഹായങ്ങളാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനി മിഷനറിമാർ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വന്നു പല വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അവശസമുദായക്കാരെ, ക്രിസ്തുമാർഗ്ഗം സ്വീകരിച്ചവരെയും അല്ലാത്തവരെയും, മററു ഉയന്ന സമുദായക്കാരെയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ സഹായിക്കയും ഇന്നും സഹായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി എല്ലാവക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനി മിഷനറിമാരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായ പ്രവൎത്തനത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധേയമാകാത്ത അവശസമുദായക്കാർ എന്നല്ല ഉയന്ന സമുദായക്കാർപോലും ഇൻഡ്യയിൽതന്നെയുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ സാക്ഷരത്വം ഫീസ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സാക്ഷരത്വത്തോടടുത്തല്ല. നിൽക്കുന്നത്.

PRESIDENT: Will the Director of Public Instruction inform the House as to what is now being done, in the matter of school fees, for children belonging to the backward communities?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, backward communities are divided into two classes, A and B; full fee concession is allowed in regard to class A, and half fee concession to class B. In class A, the pupils are eligible to enjoy the benefit for two years in the same class; in other words, even if the pupil fails once, he will continue to get the concession. In the Middle School and High School classes, they can fail once in the former and once in the latter, without prejudice to the concession.

PRESIDENT: How do our rates of school fees compare with those in British India and in Cochin?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON In British India, for the High School classes, the rate is the same Rs. 42 per annum only it is Sirkar rupees here. while it is B. Rs there. In the first form, they charge British rupees 18 while here we charge S. Rs. 24 per annum. In the second and third forms, they charge B. Rs. 30 per annum, while we charge only S. Rs. 24 per annum.

[A. Gopala Menon]

In Cochin, they charge fees for the primary classes also, 4 annas for the I class, 6 annas for the II class, 9 annas for the III class and 12 annas for the IV class. For the Preparatory class they charge B. Rs. 18. For the higher classes, the rates are the same as the rates here. Their rates are in British Rupees.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH: അവശസമുദായ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ കാര്യമാണ് ഇനി എനിക്ക് ഇവിടെ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഫീസ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സാക്ഷരത്വത്തിൻെറ തോതു് അവശസമുദായ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു് ഒട്ടുമില്ലെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ദയവായി ധരിക്കണം. എഴുതാനും വായിക്കാനും അറിയാവുന്നവർ സമുദായത്തിൽ ഏതാനുംപേർ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും ആ സാക്ഷരത്വത്തെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ ഫീസ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് സങ്കടകരമാണ്. അവശസമുദായ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു ഭൂസ്വത്തില്ല, വോട്ടവകാശമില്ല. കൈവിരലിൽ എണ്ണത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഏതാനും ചിലക്കു ഉദ്യോഗമുണ്ടെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അവക്കു കിട്ടുന്ന തുച്ഛമായ ശമ്പളത്തിൽനിന്നും മിച്ചംഉണ്ടാക്കി കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളൊന്നും അവക്കില്ല. നാട്ടിൽ പരക്കെ പരന്നുകിടക്കുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാവരും കഷ്ടപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ, ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഭൂസ്വത്തില്ലാത്തവരും വ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടു ആദായമില്ലാത്തവരും ആയ അധഃകൃത ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ വിഷമം എത്രമാത്രമുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ എടുത്തുപറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ അനേകം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ പള്ളിക്കൂടം വിട്ടു പോകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെ അവശസമുദായ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ പള്ളിക്കൂടം വിട്ടിറങ്ങിപ്പോകുന്നപക്ഷം ഏതാനും ചില വർഷങ്ങൾക്കകം ഈ സമുദായം നിരക്ഷരകുക്ഷികളെക്കൊണ്ടു നിറഞ്ഞ ഒരു സമുദായമായി പര്യവസാനിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ കാര്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു് ആലോചിച്ചു് അവശസമുദായ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ സാക്ഷരത്വം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തോതു് വ്യത്യാസപ്പെടുത്തി അവക്കും സൗജന്യം കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണമാക്കി സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

രണ്ടാമതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് തോററുപോകുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം എടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് സൗജന്യം നൽകിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാർത്ഥി ഒരു ക്ലാ

സ്സിൽ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം തോററുപോയാൽ ഫീസു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥ. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു ഒരു കൊല്ലം തോററുപോയാൽ ഫീസു് സൗജന്യം എടുത്തുകളയുമെന്നാണ് വ്യവസ്ഥ. നല്ല ആഹാരം കഴിച്ചു് സുഖസൗകര്യാദികളിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്ന ഉയന്ന സമുദായത്തിലെ കട്ടികാംതന്നെ രണ്ടും മൂന്നും വഷം തോററുപോകുമ്പോഠം ആഹാരത്തിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്ന അവശസമുദായക്കുട്ടികഠം ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ കൊല്ലം തോററുപോയെങ്കിൽ അതു് അപൂവ്വമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയായി പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എത്ര കൊല്ലം തോററാലും ഫീസു് സൗജന്യം എടുത്തുകളയരുതെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണു ഞാൻ എങ്കിലും ഒരു കൊല്ലം ഒരു ക്ലാസ്സിൽ തോററുപോയാൽ ഫീസു് ചുമത്തുന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇന്നത്തേപ്പോലെതന്നെ മേലും തുടന്നുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം അവശക്രസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുതന്നെ ഒരു വലിയ പ്രതിബന്ധം നേരിടുന്നതാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുതന്നെ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണു്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള അവശസമുദായക്കാർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നോട്ടുവന്നാൽ അവക്കു രാഷ്ട്രീയജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേപ്പോലെ വിപ്ലവങ്ങഠം ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോഠം ഞങ്ങളെപ്പോലെയുള്ളവർ അവരോടു കായ്യം പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയാൽ അതു ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു് രാജഭക്തിയുള്ളവരായികഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവശസമുദായക്രസ്ത്യാനികളേയും ഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്യിച്ചാൽ ഭാവിയിൽ രാജ്യത്തിനും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും തന്നെ അതൊരു സഹായമായിരിക്കും.

ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കയും അവശസമുദായ ക്രസ്ത്യാനികഠംക്കു് ഫീസു് ഇളച്ചുകൊടുക്കയും, രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം ഒരേ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ തോററുപോകുന്ന കുട്ടികളോടുമാത്രം ഫീസു് വാങ്ങിക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് അഭ്യത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായങ്ങളിലെ വിദ്യാത്ഥികഠംക്കു നേരിട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഭീമമായ അവശതകളെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും സംപൂജ്യനായ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടരെ അനുസ്മരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും കൂടിയാകുന്നു.

[Mr. Kaviyur K. K. Kochukunju.]

ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം അനുഭവിച്ചുപോരുന്ന പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായങ്ങളിലെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ഒരു വർഷം തോററാൽ ഫീസ് മുഴുവൻ കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം അവരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും ഒന്നും അല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ വച്ചു പഠിത്തം ഹൃദയവേദനയോടുകൂടി ഉപേക്ഷിച്ച് ഒന്നിനും കൊള്ളാത്തവരായി ജീവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും സംസ്കാരവും ഉള്ള ഉയർന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽപെട്ടവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഗന്ധം ലവലേശം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായങ്ങളിലുള്ളവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളും എല്ലാക്കാലങ്ങളിലും ഒരുപോലെ വിജയികളായി ഉദ്ദിഷ്ടസ്ഥാനത്ത് എത്തി എന്നുവരുന്നതല്ല. ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളുടെ ഗുണഗണങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചും ബുദ്ധിശക്തിയും മനോവികാസവും പ്രബലപ്പെടുമല്ലോ. ഈ കാര്യം നോക്കിയാലും ബുദ്ധിശക്തിയും ശേഷിയും നോക്കിയാലും പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായത്തിലെ കുട്ടികൾ ഉയർന്ന സമുദായത്തിലെ കുട്ടികളെക്കാൾ അവശരാണ്. കുറഞ്ഞ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ആസ്പദിക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും അവർക്ക് സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. വിളക്കെണ്ണയില്ല, എണ്ണയുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ വായിക്കാൻ പുസ്തകമില്ല, ഇങ്ങനെ അവർ വളരെ സങ്കടമനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഇവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ നൽകുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകണം. ഒരു കൊല്ലം ഒരു ക്ലാസ്സിൽ തോററുപോയാൽ മുഴുവൻ ഫീസും കൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപുരോഗതിയെ സാരമായി സ്പർശിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു പ്രത്യേകം ചിന്തിക്കണം. അതുകൊണ്ട് പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഒരു കൊല്ലം തോററാൽ ഫീസ് മുഴുവൻ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം തുടർച്ചയായി ഒരു ക്ലാസ്സിൽ തോററുപോയാൽ ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും വ്യവസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തെപ്പററിക്കൂടി രണ്ടു വാക്കു ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. വർണ്ണസമുദായത്തിലെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഇംഗ്ലീഷു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പകുതിയും മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ മുഴുവനും ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതുതന്നെ പലവിധമായ എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകളുടെ ഫലമായി ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സൗ

ജന്ത്യം വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിലെ എല്ലാ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും ഒരുപോലെ ലഭിക്കുന്നുമില്ല. ഇതു ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപുരോഗമനത്തെ നാശമായി തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. സെൻസസ്സ് റിപ്പോർട്ട വച്ചുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം അവശസമുദായക്കാൎക്ക നൽകുന്ന സൗജന്യത്തിൽ ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ട് എന്നുവച്ചാൽ എന്താണെന്നോ അതിന്റെ ഭാവിഗുണം എന്താണെന്നോ ചിന്തിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു കഴിവുമില്ലാത്ത വർണവ സമുദായാംഗങ്ങൾ സെൻസ് എടുക്കുന്നകാലത്തു് പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ നിമിത്തം വരുന്ന തകരാറുകൾകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ ദോഷം സംഭവിച്ചതു്. അതിനാൽ അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ച് വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അധികൃതന്മാരുടെ കടമയാകുന്നു.

വർണസമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നു കാളേജിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാർത്ഥിപോലുമില്ലാ എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ നില എന്താണെന്നു ഊഹിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണു്. നാളതുവരെയായിട്ട് ബി. എ. പാസ്സാകാൻ വർണവസമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഒരാൾക്കു മാത്രമെ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളു. അയാൾക്ക ന്യായമായ പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഇല്ലതാനും. പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തെ ഉദ്ധരിക്കാൻ മുന്നോട്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറും രാജ്യത്തെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുതരണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): Sir, the present economic depression, to put it in the words of one of the previous Financial Secretaries, is unprecedented in its extent, duration and intensity and those whom this depression has hit very hard are the poor ryots who form the bulk of the guardians of our students. Many of them find it extremely difficult to send their sons and daughters to schools. I know very many instances where even promising students had to discontinue their studies. Sir, the authorities of the various educational institutions will be able to tell us the number of instances in which there have been belated payments of fees, in most cases, out of sheer inability. I am sure the number of students in the schools and colleges will be much greater but for this economic depression. Therefore a temporary reduction by 25 % of the school fees will be a step in the right direction and it will be welcomed by all classes of people. I therefore trust that Government will find their way to grant this modest demand.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഇതേവിധത്തിൽ അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസച്ചെ

[Mr. Tariathu kunjithommen]

ലവ് അരക്കോടി രൂപവരെ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തെ നാഗരീകത അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിച്ചവരുടെ സംഖ്യയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണ് സാധാരണ കണക്കാക്കുന്നത്. നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറ് പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സകലർക്കും ഫീസ് കൂടാതെ സിദ്ധിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട് അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ മറ്റനേകം നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളെയും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പ്രാവിൻസുകളെയും അപേക്ഷിച്ച്, നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം ലിറ്ററസിയിൽ ഉയർന്നുനിൽക്കുന്നു; കുറെക്കാലംകൊണ്ട് ഇനിയും ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി പല വിധത്തിലുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ഇനിയും ആവശ്യമാണ്. പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഫീസേർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിഞ്ഞ് ഉപരിവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു പുറപ്പെടുന്നവർ ദരിദ്രന്മാരെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ അവർക്കു ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഓരോ സ്കൂളുകളിലും ദരിദ്രന്മാരെന്നു കാണുന്ന ഇത്ര വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം കൊടുക്കാമെന്ന് ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് അതുതന്നെ വളരെ കൂടുതലാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്റെ ചില മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ അവശസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരുടേയും മററു സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ദരിദ്രന്മാരുടെയും കുട്ടികൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ കടമയാകുന്നു. ധനവാനേയും ദരിദ്രനേയും ഫീസ് സൌജന്യവിഷയത്തിൽ ഒന്നുപോലെ ഗണിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽനിന്നും വെളിവാകുന്നത്. അത് ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയായിരിക്കയില്ല. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പൗരന്മാരുടെ പ്രഥമാവകാശമായി ഗണിച്ച് ഫീസുകൂടാതെ നൽകുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഉപരിവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് ശക്തിയുള്ളവർ ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കുകതന്നെവേണം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ ചെലവ് എവിടെ ചെന്നവസാനിക്കുമെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കയാണ്. അതിലേക്കു പതിനായിരം സ്കൂൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിലേക്ക് അൻപതേമുക്കാൽ ലക്ഷം രൂപയോളം ഇപ്പോൾ ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്ന നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ തുക ഉയർന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനാണു ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നത്. സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യമായതു നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാണ്. സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളാണല്ലോ ഇവിടത്തെ നികുതിഭാരം അധികവും വഹിക്കുന്നത്.

അവക്കു സാർവ്വത്രികമായി വേണ്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ആകെ നാലായിരം കരകൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഓരോ കരയിലും അഞ്ചു സ്കൂളെങ്കിലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അതിനേക്ക് വൻപിച്ച തുക ചെലവിടേണ്ടി വരും. അപ്പോഴാണ് ധനവാന്റെ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് പറയുന്നത്. ആഹാരം കഴിഞ്ഞവനു പലഹാരം കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെ ഉള്ള ഒരു നയമാണിത്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സാമാന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൾകുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടതെല്ലാം ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ട് ധനവാന്മാർക്കും ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ വേണ്ടത് പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രചാരപ്പെടുത്തുകയാകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ധനവാനും ദരിദ്രനും ഒന്നുപോലെ ഉയർന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad cum Perur*) സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം ധാരാളം മതിയായ ഒന്നാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതായത് ഓരോ സ്കൂളുകളിലും ഇത്രയിത്ര കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസ്ഥ. ഇതു സാധുക്കളെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഗവണ്മെന്റു വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയാണെങ്കിലും ഇതിന്റെ ഫലം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു മുഴുവൻ ധനവാന്മാരാകുന്നു. ഒരു കുട്ടിയെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ ചേർക്കുമ്പോൾ ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി യാതൊരു സ്വത്തുമില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളിനെയാണ് രക്ഷകർത്താവായി വയ്ക്കുന്നത്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റും ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളും പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ഇതിന്റെ വാസ്തവം അറിയാം. മനഃപൂർവ്വമായി അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നവരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് ശിക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കാൻ രക്ഷകർത്താവിനു സ്വത്തില്ലാ എന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കുള്ള ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് എളുപ്പത്തിൽ സമ്പാദിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. എന്നാൽ കുട്ടിയുടെ യഥാർത്ഥരക്ഷകർത്താവ് അനേകായിരം രൂപ ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു കരം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു ധനവാനായിരിക്കും. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അക്രമങ്ങളെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ നടത്തിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ സാധുക്കൾക്കു ഈ സൗജന്യം ലഭിക്കാതെപോയേക്കാനിടയുണ്ട്.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI ഫീസ് സൌജന്യത്തിന് അർഹനാണെന്നുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കററ് അസംബ്ലി മെംബർമാക്ക് കൊടുക്കാൻ അധികാരമുണ്ടോ?

MR A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN ഉണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കററു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് യാതൊരു സ്വത്തും ഇല്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കു മാത്രമാണു്.

ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പ്രതികൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണരൂപത്തോടു അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപം പാസാക്കുകയും നടപ്പിലാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ഫീസ് കൊടുത്തു പഠിക്കുവാൻ കഴിവുള്ളവരെക്കൂടി ഇതു് ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. നിർദ്ധനരും അവശസമുദായാംഗങ്ങളും ഫീസ്സാനുകൂല്യത്തിനു അർഹരാണു്. ഇവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഗവണ്മെന്റു് നൾകുന്ന ഫീസ്സാനുകൂല്യംതന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു വർഷത്തേക്കു മാത്രമാണു്. ഒന്നിലധികം വർഷം നൽകിയിരുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യം നിശേഷം നിറുത്തിയിരിക്കയാണു്. പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാൎക്കു നൽകുന്ന ഫീസ്സാനുകൂല്യം കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഒരു ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യ പ്രതിവർഷം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ചെലവാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് പ്രത്യേകം പ്രസ്താവ്യമാകുന്നു. സാധുക്കളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഈ ആനുകൂല്യം, ഒന്നിൽനിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞു് ഒരു ക്ലാസ്സിൽ രണ്ടു വർഷത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു സമുചിതമായിരിക്കും. ഇതര സമുദായങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഫീസാനുകൂല്യം നൽകിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. സർ, അഡ്വൈസറി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ബോർഡ് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരു നല്ല തീരുമാനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ജാതിമതാദികൾ നോക്കാതെ നിർദ്ധനരായ വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾക്കു യോഗ്യതാനുസരണം പകുതി ഫീസ്സോ, മുഴവൻ ഫീസ്സതന്നെയുമോ ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണെന്നും, അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട സാക്ഷ്യം ഹാജരാക്കിയാൽ മതിയെന്നുമാണു് പ്രസ്തുത ബോർഡിന്റെ ദയവേറിയ തീരുമാനം. തദനുസരണം പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളിൽപ്പെടാത്ത പല വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾക്കും ഫീസ്സ് സൌജന്യം കിട്ടുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ ധനികന്മാരെക്കൂടി ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരുഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ പാസാക്കി ഫീസ്സ് കുറക്കേണ്ട എന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. സത്യം പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഫീസ്സ് കൊടുത്തു പഠിക്കാൻ കഴിവുള്ളവർ മാത്രവും സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവർ മാത്രമാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പോകുന്നതും പഠിക്കുന്നതും. ഒരുവർഷസൌജന്യക്കാരൻ

പരാജിതനായാൽ തുടൎന്നുപഠിക്കാൻ മാൎഗ്ഗമില്ലാതെ പഠനം നിറുത്തി മടങ്ങുകയുമാണ്. ഇവിടെയും ധനവാന്റെ സന്താനത്തിനു മാത്രമേ പഠനവിഷയത്തിൽ ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്തും ഉയൎന്നുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. സൗജന്യം ഈ വഴിക്കു അനുവദിച്ചാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും കഴിവുള്ളവർ പഠിക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. നിൎദ്ധനരെ സഹായിക്കാനും പ്രത്യേക വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഗവൺമെന്റു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും, സൗജന്യത്തിനു വിധേയരായ അവശസമുദായാംഗങ്ങളും ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും, ഈ ഇനത്തിലും ഒരു ഗണ്യമായ സംഖ്യ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു നഷ്ടമാകാനിടയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും, പൊതുവെ കമ്പൽസറി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ നടപ്പിലാക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഇപ്രകാരം ഞാൻ എതിൎക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്താൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വളരെ ഉന്നതനിലയിലാണ്. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാവിഹീനരുടെ സംഖ്യയും ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ കുറവല്ല. പൊതുവെ പ്രാഥമിക നിൎബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസവ്യവസ്ഥകൂടി ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. സാധുക്കളെ ഗവൺമെന്റു സഹായിച്ചും ധനികർ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ സഹായിച്ചും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപന്ഥാവിന് വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായിരിക്കും സൎവ്വോപരി മാന്യമായിട്ടുള്ളത്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാധികൃതരുടെ അഭിപ്രായവും തീരുമാനവും ശ്രദ്ധേയമാണല്ലോ. ഇത്രമാത്രമേ ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ച് എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളു. സർ, ആണറബിൾ മെംബർ പ്രോ-വൈസ് ചാൻസ്ലർ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടരായി ഇരിക്കുമ്പോഴാണ് പൊതുഫീസ് സൌജന്യവ്യവസ്ഥ നിൎദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടരും പ്രസ്തുത സൌജന്യസഹായം തുടൎന്നു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണെന്നും കൂടി, പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ എനിക്കു സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രോത്സാഹനം വേണ്ടവിധം നൽകിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ സബഹുമാനം അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ദരിദ്രരുടെയും സാധുക്കളുടെയും കാൎയ്യം ഒരിക്കൽകൂടി അനുസ്മരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇതേപടി പാസാക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള എന്റെ എതിരഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഇങ്ങനെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയാകുന്നു.

MR. P. C. ADICHAN (*Nominated*): സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അവശസമുദായങ്ങളിലുൾപ്പെട്ടവർ ഒരു കൊല്ലം തോററാൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ഫീസുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു് രണ്ടു കൊല്ലംതോററാൽ മാത്രമേ ഫീസു ചുമത്താവൂ എന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു തീരുമാനപ്പെടുത്താതിരുന്നാൽ

[Mr. P. C. Adichan]

അനവധി ഹരിജനവിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളുടെ കാൎയ്യം വളരെ കഷ്ടത്തിലാകും. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഏററവും പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായം ഏതാണെന്നു നോക്കി അവൎക്കു കൂടുതൽ സൗജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം. അവശസമുദായത്തിൽ കുറവ സമുദായം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ വളരെ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്. കുറവ സമുദായത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ശതമാനം [illegible] യും പുലയസമുദായത്തിൽ ൪ ം പറയസമുദായം ൬ ശതമാനവുമുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിൽ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ തന്നെയും പാസാകാവുന്ന വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾ സ്റ്റേററുകാൺഗ്രസിന്റെ തടസംമൂലം പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പോകാതവന്നു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കാനുള്ള വിഷമംകൊണ്ടു പല കുട്ടികളും പഠിത്തം നിറുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഒന്നര ശതമാനമുള്ള കുറവ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ കഷ്ടതരമാണ്. ഈ കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതിയിൽ നിന്നും ഗവൺമെന്റ് അവരെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN (*Thiruvella*) : സർ, ഫീസു കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മി: വേലായുധൻപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. രക്ഷകൎത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതികൊണ്ടല്ല കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിലയക്കുന്നതു്. ധനവാനും ദരിദ്രനും ഒന്നുപോലെ ഫീസുസൗജന്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ താല്പൎയ്യം. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചവർ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. സൎക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ല രക്ഷകൎത്താക്കൾ തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി അയക്കേണ്ടിയതു്. വ്യവസായങ്ങളിലേൎപ്പെടുന്നതിനും വിദേശവുമായി വ്യാപാരം നടത്തുന്നതിനും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തികനില ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ മോശമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ഫീസ് കുറക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനും അവശസമുദായത്തിനു ഫീസുസൗജന്യം കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനും തമ്മിൽ യാതൊരു സംബന്ധവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED: മി. ടി പി വേലായുധൻപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ തത്വ

ത്തെ അല്പസ്വല്പം തെററിധരിച്ചതായിട്ട് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ സൗജന്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഒന്നിനും വിഘാതം വരുത്തണമെന്ന് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപകർത്താവിന് ഉദ്ദേശമില്ല എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു ആദ്യമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളത്. ഫീസിൻെറ ഭാരം ഇപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളിൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കയാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ധനവാനായിരുന്നാലും ദരിദ്രനായിരുന്നാലും ഈ ഭാരം വഹിക്കാൻപാടില്ലാത്ത നിലയിലായിത്തീരുകയും ജനങ്ങളെ ഒരു പ്രയാസമേറിയ രംഗത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ ഭാരത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഏതെങ്കിലും നിലയിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയ കുറവുവരുത്തുവാൻ എങ്ങിനെ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് അതു ഫലത്തിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ കൂടുതൽ യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ ഈ മോഷൻകൊണ്ട് പ്രമേയകർത്താവ് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഫീസായിട്ടും, വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് അവർ വാങ്ങേണ്ടിവരുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ വിലയായിട്ടും—ഈ രണ്ടിനത്തിൽ അമിതമായ ഒരു ചെലവാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസംബന്ധമായി ഇന്ന് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നേരിട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഒന്നുകിൽ ഫീസിനത്തിലൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പുസ്തകത്തിൻെറ വിലയിലൊ ഇങ്ങനെ ഏതെങ്കിലും നിലയിൽ കുറവുചെയ്തു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ആശ്വാസം നൽകുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുവരികിൽ അതു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങൾക്കും സ്വാഗതാർഹമായ ഒരു കാര്യമായിരിക്കും. ഫീസ് കുറവു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു പ്രയാസമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ഇതിൻെറ ഭാരംകുറയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതും നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഫീസ് സൗജന്യകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ചില വിഷമങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാം. ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂളുകൾക്ക് കാമ്പെൻസേഷൻ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും. എന്നിരുന്നാലും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പൊതുവെ ആശ്വാസപ്രദമായ ഒരു നടപടിയായി ഇതിനെ പരിഗണിച്ച് ഏതെങ്കിലുംതരത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംബന്ധമായ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഈ ഭാരം കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു ശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I also wish to offer a few remarks on this motion. As a result of the wide-spread economic depression and the ever-growing standard of life, the problem of school fees has become really a difficult problem for the average parent or guardian. That is the reason why similar motions have been repeatedly moved on the floor of this House and the Government requested to make fee concessions. When approaching this subject,

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

various considerations have to be remembered. This motion has not been moved for getting any of those considerations The mover himself pointed out that there will be a loss to the extent of about Rs. 2 lakhs, in the fee income to Government. It is a matter for serious consideration.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvella*): Sir, a word of personal explanation. It must be less than Rs. 2 lakhs.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: That is why I said that a loss of *about* 2 lakhs in the fee income will have to be suffered by Government. In the year 1110, the same experiment was tried, and, as a result of that, the Government had to pay a good amount by way of compensation for the loss incurred by private managements. If school fees are reduced, compensation will have to be paid again. It may be paid openly as compensation and, even if Government do not go so far, it will have to be paid indirectly as payment towards grant.

PRESIDENT: Or, in the alternative, the teachers will have to starve.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes, Sir. Therefore, the financial implication is someahing more than Rs. 2 lakhs Suppose, no compensation is paid or that the maintenance grant is calculated excluding this loss, the result will be certainly painful to the teachers. As was pointed out by the Director yesterday, the average number of pupils studying in a Vernacular Middle School will be 20 or say 25 according to the rules. That means, from these 25 pupils, the average monthly fee income will be about Rs. 37½. A Vernacular Middle School, at the same time, will have to pay for 4 teachers. On an average, each teacher can be paid at the rate of Rs. 9. If compensation is also not paid to private management, then the teacher's pay will go still lower down. Therefore, all these considerations have to be thought of. At the same time, the financial difficulties of the parents are so very severe that we have to come before Government with similar requests. In my opinion, the question has to be gone into more carefully by the Department than it would appear necessary at first sight. First of all, a certain amount of discrimination is necessary between schools themselves, also, a certain discrimination between the guardians. Let us compare the fees that is collected from the different kinds of schools. The fee to be paid in a Vernacular Middle School is half a rupee per month; in a Vernacular High School, it is rupee 1; in the Preparatory class Rs. 1½; in the I, II & III forms, Rs. 2 each and in the High School classes it is Rs. 3½. You find a great disparity between the fee that is to be paid in a Vernacular High School and that of an English Middle School. Sir, a Vernacular High School has to be staffed with L. T.'s and Graduates. It has to provide for a very good library and a laboratory. It has to be fitted almost exactly on a level with an English High School. The maintenance expenditure is in no way below that of an English High School. While the fee to be paid in a

Vernacular High School is only rupee 1, the fee to be paid in an English Middle School is Rs. 2. In other words, the fee to be paid in an English Middle School is just double the amount to be paid in a Vernacular High School. Thus there are certain sections of the schools where the fees can be reduced by even more than 25 per cent Now looking at English High Schools, what do we find?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*): Is it not a fact, that the lower strata of society, economically speaking, favour Vernacular Schools?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I shall come to that. Now, Sir, I personally am against reducing fees in English High Schools. The mover of the motion said that the Colleges are left out. The same principle, I believe must be applied to English High Schools as well, because, English High School classes are clearly the pre-University classes. Fifth and Sixth forms are pre-University classes. If the fees need not be reduced in the Colleges, for the very same reason, fees should not be reduced in High School classes also. Having laid out these preliminaries I will proceed to regroup the classes.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the member, is it not possible to extend that logic even to the Preparatory class?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: No, Sir. If we have logic, we cannot. If we have no logic, then we can. Therefore, to summarise the whole plan, in the Primary School we have no fees, in the Vernacular Middle School we have a small fee; in the English Middle School, an abnormal fe when compared to V. M and V. H. Schools. I would suggest a recasting of classes. If primary education is to give full benefit, you have to make one more class, free of fees. That is to say, the fifth class will have to be transferred to the primary section, so that, you may be assured of a permanent literacy from the pupils who go out of the primary classes. The fourth class standard is too low to assure us a permanent literacy. Therefore the first thing is to push down the V class to the primary section. The second thing is, you have to push down the fourth form from the High School classes to the English Middle School section. It must be accompanied by anamalgamation of the two kinds of Middle Schools. And then it will be time to introduce a uniform system of fees. The first step will be, as I said, to extend the courses of education in a primary school and in an English Middle School, to add the fifth class to the primary section, and the fourth form to the English Middle school section. It is necessary to make primary class education freely accessible to every boy and girl in this country, whether poor or rich. It is equally necessary to make the middle school education accessible to the average guardian in this country. It is necessary to limit the admissions in colleges and therefore there is absolutely no necessity for making any fee concession in High School classes.

Here one pertinent question was raised by Srimathi Narayani Amma. Very brilliant students from among the poor will have to discontinue education on account of their poverty. After studying in a

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

primary school for 5 years, they may find it difficult to pursue higher studies. In such instances, my answer is this. This can be remedied only by a wider application of the rules relating to scholarships and not by fee concessions There should be more scholarships. In fee concession no discrimination is to be exercised. If we find that a boy or girl is brilliant and that boy or girl deserves to go to college, it is the duty, certainly, of the State, not only in the interest of the boy or girl but in its own interest, to help that boy or girl by giving adequate facilities for studies.

PRESIDENT: It will be in the interests of the various communities also.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: We hope that this question will disappear very soon at least in educational matter. Suppose we give indiscriminate concession to all persons. The result will be as Mr. Kunjitommen observed, the deserving may not get it, while those who do not deserve may get it.

Therefore, my suggestion is let the department go into the question carefully. Let them reorganise the whole fee system, so that, the benefit of the reduction may go to those sections of the schools and guardians that really deserve it. I should not be understood to be opposing the reduction of school fees. While making a reduction in school fees, the department must take particular care that the reduction becomes useful to those persons who are in immediate need of it. Those persons certainly are the poor.

I may point out that this was just the recommendation made by the Educational Reforms Committee also. They recommended that there must be 5 classes in a primary school section and the English Middle school must end in form IV and a public examination must be held at the end of the IV form. The students might be tested about their special aptitudes. Such of the students that are fit for college tuition may be diverted to that branch and those who exhibit special aptitudes may be diverted to those branches. Thus they may be enabled to specialise for different kinds of professions. If a boy or girl wants to enter into an independent profession, an independent walk of life suited to his or her taste, then it is the duty of the State to give that at reasonable cost. Primary education must be imparted free, because it must reach even those persons who cannot pay anything. Therefore, primary education must be absolutely free. Then there are parents who want to educate their children in the middle schools and thereby make them fit for entering into independent walks of life. Such children do not want college education. Therefore, the middle school education must be such as an average citizen can give to his boy or girl. Therefore the reduction of fees must be confined mostly to the middle school section and it must be limited to those persons who are not capable of paying it.

Now about compulsory primary education, what I have to say is this. We are demanding Responsible Government in all sincerity. Yesterday, the whole debate centred round the subject of corruption. We really feel that we must come into closer contact with the Governmental machinery that it is necessary that our relation with the administration of Government should be more intimate. But we have to recongnise that Responsible Government is dependent upon adult franchise and there can be no adult franchise without compulsory primary education. So, when we are trying for reform, let us start with compulsory primary education. That means a lot of money. These aspects have to be considered carefully. Under these circumstances, my request is, that this motion may be accepted by Government in such a way that the loss incurred by Government may go to benefit the deserving poor as well as to that section of schools that actually deserve it.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala cum Agastiswaram*): Then, am I to take it that the member is not satisfied with the present policy of Government in granting half fee concession and also providing for scholarships in the English Middle Schools?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: No. In fact scholarships are not given at all now in schools. Only fee concessions are being allowed. My position is that more scholarships should be instituted. In deciding fee concession the poverty of the student is the main consideration. But in granting scholarships the ability of the student is the main fact.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, as has been remarked by various members in this House, firstly the economic depression which was prevalent in the State was not materially different from the depression in other parts of India and has not affected Travancore more than other parts of India. Secondly there is no possibility of any case for the reduction of school fees until the economic depression is over. On the other hand, I am constrained to agree with Mr. Kunjithommen when he pointed out that this proposition is introduced with a view to relieve the average middle class parent or guardian rather than with a view to secure better and greater opportunities for really indigent people. A discrimination therefore has to be made between the two classes of relief which this proposition envisages. Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai, although he came very near to solving the problem - I do not know for what reason he changed his opinion finally and pleaded that Government should accept this proposition. There was quite a good show during the major portion of his argument prior to the final conclusion that he was opposed to the proposition. I thought he was agreeing to the position that concession should be given to the really deserving people and not to others. When he went further he said that Government should accept this proposition for the reduction of school fees.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I said it as conditional. What I said was that it must be accepted so as to utilise the money for this purpose.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: I stand corrected.

PRESIDENT: So, the motion is theoretically accepted and practically rejected by the member.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Either in accepting or rejecting this proposition Mr. Padmanabha Pillai brought in a number of issues of vital importance; the question of re-organisation of the schools, the question of compulsory primary education and so forth. They cannot be solved in an year or two, nor can they support the present demand. The question of relieving the average middle class guardian from the burden of fees in English Schools is inseperably connected with the reorganisation of the education system, so much so that, before that is done nothing can be immediately achieved. Government are contemplating the reorganisation of the education system which will start with the high schools and the time is not far distant when the whole scheme will be adumbrated by the University and submitted to Government for approval. In that connection the recommendation of the Statham Committee Report will be taken into account and such suggestions as are indicated by Mr. Padmanabha Pillai may become possible. Although I should not state it as the Director of Public Instruction, I know honourable members and some guardians are fully aware of it that there is a method open, a way clear for all guardians who wish to avoid the burden of fees in English Schools. As soon as a boy passes the 7th Class of a Malayalam or a Tamil School he can walk into the 2nd Form of an English Middle School. Therefore by paying 14 chs. for 3 years he can avoid the heavy burden of paying Rs. 18 in the Preparatory Class and Rs. 24 in the first Form. After all he is losing only one year. The Text Books now used in the Malayalam and Tamil Schools are identical. I do not see where the difficulty lies for the children. I should not have spoken of this method. Some people are already aware of it, how to get over the burden of school fees in the two lower classes. The fundamental difficulty therefore in regard to the reduction of school fees is how to distribute the relief in such manner as to benefit the really deserving and to discover such people. I have referred to the ready made method which can be resorted to by all alike.

In the case of Malayalam Schools, Government have, in recent years, been keeping the fees at a reduced rate of 14 chs. per month and that rate has been continued for the last 3 years; and probably it may be continued during the course of the depression. With that concession it is possible for parents who send their children to the English Middle schools to get over the difficulty of heavy fees there. The point has been admitted that in view of the general reconstruction scheme which we contemplate it will not be possible for us to linker with the existing sources of income in the High School classes.

There are certain disabilties which the poor parents suffer apart from the fee concessions and scholarships now granted. I know, as a matter of fact, specific cases which are taken before Government for consideration, in which concessions are granted independently of those rules, where the guardians are poor. But to give them wholesale, as has been pointed out by some of

the members of the House, the loss that has to be sustained by the Government will be somewhere about Rs. 3 lakhs. If this 25% reduction is made it will immediately mean the loss of Rs. 1 lakh by way of fees from the Departmental English High Schools. The strength of the Departmental English schools is, however, only one-third of the strength of the non-departmental English schools. Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, as the manager of a very wide educational organisation, can see how far it will affect him more than the Departmental schools. I am sure Government cannot afford to pay any compensation to the private schools for this reduction of school fees. They are, even now, under-cutting the fees in the Government schools and there is no meaning in allowing them to go further down so as to throw a heavier burden on Government. While Government lose the income from fees, they also lose indirectly by paying compensation to the managers, and thus the loss sustained by Government is twofold. Government cannot afford to meet all those expenses. However the point now under consideration is mainly with regard to Departmental schools. But in so far as fees in Departmental schools are to be lowered, private schools will also have to lower their fees. Even now many concessions are given in private schools with the special approval of the Department. In extending such cases, the point to be considered is whether we want to increase merely the number of pupils attending the schools or whether we want education to advance. Is it possible by merely increasing the number of pupils to make them more learned and wiser? The fundamental principle laid down in the G. O. on the question of fee concession should be borne in mind, that there is no meaning in encouraging pupils who are not fit to receive education of a higher standard. Therefore the average pupil need not be helped beyond a certain limit.

The fee concessions now in force are those allowed three years ago. Taking the backward communities as a special case, those concessions will be allowed to them until they go to the Sixth Form. It is true that the recent rules on concessions say that if a pupil fails more than once his concession shall be stopped. May I ask whether it should be the policy of Government or can it be the policy of any Government to encourage slackness in any pupil and create the belief that he will be the fondling of the State for ever? He must rise to the occasion. There is no distinction between the instruction given to pupils belonging to the backward communities and those belonging to advanced communities. What matters probably is that the home surroundings of the backward community pupils are not as conducive to a sustained application to studies as the surroundings of members of other communities. The question of continuing concessions to pupils who have failed once, merely because they are members of backward communities, requires further investigation and cannot be admitted as a proposition worthy of immediate acceptance. The fact of retaining these slackers along with others in the same class has also to be taken into account. Therefore in reply to the mover I may submit that Government are prepared to consider the whole question in relation to the re-organisation of education in the State, and devise such measures as will give greater relief to those pupils who really deserve relief in the matter of the burden of school fees.

[Mr. A. Gopala Menon]

Much has been done in the case of vernacular schools. The text books in Malayalam and English schools have been standardised. More could be done when we know how to stand in regard to the demand for the re-orientation of education.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAUDHAN PILLAI: I press the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഞാൻ പോൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:

AYES—35

1 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2 Srimathi K. Devaki Antharjanam
3 Mr. E. E. Pandarathil
4 „ K. G. Govindan
5 „ M. L. Janardana Pillai
6 „ Kannanthodath Janardanan Nair
7 „ N. John Joseph
8 „ Padiyara Joseph Kunju
9 „ K. C. Karunakaran
10 „ M. Kesava Panickar
11 „ Menatheri N. Kesava Panickar
12 „ M. G. Kesava Pillai
13 „ T. C. Kesava Pillai
14 „ Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju
15 „ Thamarappallil Kochuthommen
16 „ N. R. Krishnan
17 „ A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan
18 „ P. Kunjukrishnan
19 Mr. K. Kunju Panickar
20 Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai
21 Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathi
22 Sahib Bahadur P. S. Muhamed
23 Mr. N. Narayana Kurup
24 „ K. Narayana Perumal Nadar
25 „ S. Narayana Pillai
26 „ P. Narayana Pillai
27 „ K. R. Narayanan
28 „ R. Narayanan Nambootiri
29 Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
30 Mr Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
31 „ N. Ramakrishna Pillai
32 „ Codiveetil C. Raman kunju
33 „ P. Sivarama Pillai
34 „ Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
35 „ P. Vivekanantham

NOES—23.

1 Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham
2 Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah
3 Mr. M. L. D'Cruz
4 „ D. Francis
5 „ N. V. Joseph
6 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
7 „ K. P. Kochukora Tharakan
8 „ Thariathu Kunjithommen
9 „ M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar
10 „ P. Parameswaran Pillai
11 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
12 Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar
13 „ A. Gopala Menon
14 „ Varkala K. Madhavan
15 „ J. E. A. Pereira
16 „ M. Sivathanu Pillai
17 „ J. W. Tolson
18 „ E. P. Varghese
19 „ M. Govinda Pillai
20 „ G. D. Nokes
21 „ C. V. Chandrasekharan
22 „ M. Ramachandra Rao
23 „ V. R. Sankaranarayana Pillai

NEUTRALS- 3

1 Mr. P. C. Adichan
2 ,, S. Govinda Pillai
3 Mr. M. Ramiah Pillai

The following motions lapsed due to time limit.

Motions Nos. 169 to 234,

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
169. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
170. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :
171. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :
172. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :
173. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN:
174. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :
175. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :
176. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,300 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :
177. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:
178. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :
179. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
180. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re 1

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
181. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
182. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI ;
183. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PIILLAI :
184. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :
185. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :
186. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :
187. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :
188. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

189. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH;

190. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:

191. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Re. 1

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA:

192. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,189 for Direction by Rs. 5

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA:

193. To reduce the allotment of Rs 35,189 for Direction by Rs. 5

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

*194. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,006 for Direction by Re. 1

CONTROLLING AGENCIES—II. INSPECTORS

Salaries.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

195. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,016 for salaries by Re. 1

II. INSPECTORS—*allowances*

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN;

196. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:

197. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

198. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

199. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,525 for Inspectors by Re. 1

CONTROLLING AGENCIES—III

INSPECTRESSES—*Salaries.*

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

200. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,630 for Inspectress.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

201. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,630 for Inspectress.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:

202. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,630 for Inspectress.

III. INSPECTRESSES— *Establishment.*

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

203. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3, 849 for Head Clerk, Clerks etc. by Rs. 10

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

204. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

205. To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,878 for Inspectresses by Re. 1

CONTROLLING AGENCIES—*Total Allotment.*

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

206. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 1,91,592 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN:

207. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,91,592 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

208. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,91,592 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 5

20. C—EDUCATION—ENGLISH SCHOOL EDUCATION—I A.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—

Establishment.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI:

209. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,05,002 for Teachers by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

210. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,05,002 for Teachers by Rs. 10

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

211. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,92,347 for English High School's for Boys by Rs. 10

ENGLISH SCHOOL EDUCATION—II

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—

Establishment.

MR. THAMARAPPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

212. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,074 for Establishment by Re. 1

ENGLISH SCHOOL EDUCATION—

IX. GRANTS-IN-AID TO NON GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

213. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 49,563 for grants-in-aid to non-Government English Schools by Re. 1

Motion for reduction of total grant.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:

214. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,27,818 for English School Education by Re. 1

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

215. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,27,818 for English School Education by Re. 1

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:

216. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,27,818 for English School Education by Rs. 10

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

217. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,27,818 for English School Education by Re. 1

20 D—EDUCATION—MALAYALAM & TAMIL SCHOOL EDUCATION III—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Establishment.

MR. THAMARAPPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

218. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,47,708 for Establishment by Re. 1

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

219. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,89,656 for Primary Schools by Re. 1

MALAYALAM and TAMIL SCHOOL EDUCATION.

V. GRANTS-IN-AID TO NON-GOVERNMENT MALAYALAM AND TAMIL SCHOOLS.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

220. To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,75,000 for grants-in aid to non-Government Malayalam and Tamil Schools by Re 1

Motions for reduction of total grants.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

221. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,13,248 for Malayalam and Tamil Education by Re. 1

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

222. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,13,248 for Malayalam and Tamil Education by Rs. 10

MR. C JEBAMONY NADAR:

223. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,13,248 for Malayalam and Tamil Education by Re. 1

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

224. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,13,248 for Malayalam and Tamil School Education by Re. 1

20. F—EDUCATION—MISCELLANEOUS

II—TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

225. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,435 for Text Book Committee by

MISCELLANEOUS VII—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

226. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for maintenance grants to reading rooms and libraries by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

227. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for maintenance grants to reading rooms and libraries by Re. 1

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY.

228. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,29,000 for grants-in-aid by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

229. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,29,000 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 10

Motions for reduction of total grant Under Demand IV.

Mr. K. KUNJU PANICKAR:

230. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 44,54,547 under Demand IV by Rs. 10

Mr. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI:

231. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 44,54,547 under Demand IV by Re. 1

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

232. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 44,54,547 under Demand IV by Rs 10

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

233. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 44,54,547 under Demand IV by Rs. 10

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI :

234. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 44,54,547 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 44,54,547 minus Re. 1 was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND V—TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 8,40,000 under Demand V—Travancore University.

Demand No. 235.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : Sir, I beg to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling Allowance by Re. 1 The object of my motion is to urge on the necessity of starting a deploma course in Medicine and Surgery.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Sir, I rise to a point of order. The motion relates to the University Budget. The University Budget is not before the Legislature. I have moved for a grant of Rs. 8,40,000 for the University. If the member would modify his motion and propose reduction of the total allotment by Re. 1 it will be all right. T. A. is under the General Administration.

PRESIDENT : As it is, the motion is not in order. Considering the whole question Government have come to the conclusion that more important diploma courses may be started by the University. Diploma courses in medicine and surgery would involve at least Rs. 25 lakhs in the beginning and an establishment charge of over Rs. one or two lakhs per annum. We cannot really afford it. If the honourable member wants to move his motion I will give him permission.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN . I do not press my motion,

The motion was by leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 236 and 237.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :

236. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for Travelling Allowance."

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :

237. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,69,432 for colleges by Rs. 10."

Motion No. 238.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY (*Minachil cum Thodupuzha*) : Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,40,000 by Re. 1 to point out the necessity of holding University Examinations in the month of September also. My object in moving this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the difficulties experienced by a good number of students who are unfortunately not able to pass in the examination during the month of April. It is necessary that an examination should be held 3 or 4 months after April for the use of those

[Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathy.]

of inconvenience is caused to such students. It is to bring this fact to the attention of the Government and this House that I bring forward this motion.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: This year only two examinations have been held by the University, the L. T. and F. L. examinations and the number of students who failed is so small that the University will not be justified in holding a September examination for their sake. When the big examinations are held next year it may be necessary to have the September examination also. The September examination may be necessary for the Intermediate and B. A. Whether we should have a September examination for L. T. and F. L. is a matter that has to be considered. To hold a special examination for such a limited number of students would mean heavy cost by way of examination fees for setting of papers and other incidental charges. But the other question will be considered when the big examination is held.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMAPARATHY: I beg permission to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 239.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,40,000 by Re. 1 to discuss the need for affording greater facilities for the study of Hindi in the College classes

PRESIDENT: Has the honorable member any idea of the number of Hindi Books fit for college studies?

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: No, Sir.

PRESIDENT: Are there 100 books in Hindi language fit for College education?

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: I am not sure. This is not the first time that a demand for the introduction of Hindi in the schools has been made in the Travancore Legislature. A resolution was carried about 8 years ago for the introduction of Hindi in High Schools and the Education Department has considered the question favourably and Hindi has been introduced in seven Departmental and nine Aided Schools. About 120 students appeared for the last E. S. L. C. Examination of whom more than 70 have passed.

PRESIDENT: Is the honorable member acquainted with Hindi?

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: No, Sir. The Hindi Prachar Sabha has been making great progress in the study of Hindi in the State.

A large number of students have applied for admission in the Science College and most of them wanted to take Hindi as their second language in the Intermediate class. That fact also should not be forgotten.

PRESIDENT: I am told there are only about 100 or 120 books altogether in that language.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, my submission is that provision for the study of Hindi should be made in the Colleges conducted by our University.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, I am sorry that I cannot support the motion. A lot of talk about this question is going on in India especially in the Madras Presidency at the present day. Sir, I am well acquainted with North India where I have stayed for 6 years of which I spent 2 years in Bengal and 4 years in United Province. As a matter of fact there are about 5 crores of people in Bengal, but most of them do not know Hindi and do not want to study the language. Though there are excellent books in Hindi like the Thulasidas Ramayana and a very few excellent novels, there are very few books useful for College students.

PRESIDENT: I think most of the books were written during the last seven years under the auspices of the Hindi Pracharak Sabha.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, I do not want to enter into the question whether Hindi should or should not be the *lingua franca* of India. But considering the practical difficulties that stand in our way and considering the practical utility of making Hindi a language of study, either compulsory or optional in our Colleges, I am not sure whether it is worthwhile trying. Though the idea is popular, from a practical utilitarian point of view, I think it is not feasible at present to institute a Hindi course in our Colleges.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I like to support this motion for the introduction of Hindi for the Collegiate classes. Much of our ancient culture in diverse direction have been lost to us because India has become a disunited country and this disunion was brought about by want of unifying force.

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member understand Hindi?

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: No, Sir. But it is my ambition to study as early as possible. One can study till one goes to grave. This want of unifying force is further demonstrated when we go to Bengal or Bombay sides. We cannot make ourselves understood when we go to the bazaars. So much so, we are looked upon as strangers in our own country. Considering all these, I would like to see the Government introduce Hindi in the Schools and Colleges.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I do support the motion on this ground. Now there are a larger number of pupils who have passed the School Final with Hindi as their second language.

PRESIDENT: Do they not know Malayalam.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: They begin Malayalam in their College classes. I am at a loss to understand why Hindi could not be taught in College. Hindi is being taught in almost all the Colleges of North India.

PRESIDENT: There is a Professor for Tibetan, Pali, and Burmese respectively in the Calcutta University. But there are no students to study them.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: But I assure you, Sir, that there will be no lack of students in the case of Hindi.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, I am afraid that there is a great deal of sentimentality about this question of Hindi. I wish that we in South India would clear our minds in regard to the question as to what should be the position of Hindi here. I can understand the position that South Indians should have a working knowledge of Hindi to follow discussions in Hindi and to be able to carry on conversation with North Indians. But for acquiring a working knowledge of Hindi I do not see why our University should provide a scholarly course in Hindi.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether there is Hindi course conducted in the Colleges at Madras?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: No, not to my knowledge. Sir, there is a good deal of artificial agitation about Hindi in South India. The Hindi Prachara Sabha, though a useful organisation, is in danger of becoming a nuisance to the public and the authorities. They go about with petition forms and after getting the names of the pupils entered in the forms, they ask such pupils to present these petitions to their respective Principals. In the Science College the Principal gathered together all these petitioners and had a talk with them. Out of a large number, only 11 desired to take Hindi.

The University Office is now flooded with petitions for courses in Arabic, Syriac and Hindi. Here in this connection I am reminded of the story of a teacher who asked his pupil 'why our language is called the mother-tongue"? The pupil replied "our language is called the mother-tongue because the fathers do not know how to use it". It looks as if the fathers here may soon forget their own mother-tongue in this Tower of Babel. I understand, Sir, that Hindi has a very poor literature, and men with adequate qualifications for teaching Hindi of University standard are also scarce.

PRESIDENT: Of the 100 books available, only 25 are fit for College studies.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, Hindi can only be an ancillary or subordinate subject of study something which would be of help to us when we travel. But to think of providing for it in the programme of a South Indian University, cannot be taken seriously. There is another source of trouble. A number of young men who have passed the Visharad Examination are going about here in search of work. They carry on propaganda for Hindi. Altogether, I think, there is a great deal of sentimentality on the one hand and a certain amount of economic calculation on the other. If there is a sufficient number of enthusiasts for Hindi, they must come together, pool their resources and give an endowment to the University to start a Chair for that purpose. If adequate endowments or donations are forthcoming the University, can start the study of any language—Tibetan, Arabic Pali or Syriac. We have no objection to that. There is one difficulty, Sir, which Mr. Padmanabha Pillai has pointed out. In eight schools we have introduced Hindi as an experimental measure and those

students who passed their School Final Examination with Hindi as their second language, number about 50 or 60. It is not correct to say that they do not know Malayalam. The students who wish to take up Hindi may reasonably be compelled to study their mother-tongue. The mother-tongue is going to be more and more important. In the last University Conference held at Bombay it was agreed that the mother-tongue should be gradually made the medium of instruction. When we have such rich and valuable languages as Tamil and Malayalam, why should the University provide a Chair for Hindi. In view of these considerations, I would request the honourable mover to withdraw the motion.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, may I know whether the figure given in the cut motion is correct? On page 112 of the budget it is stated————

PRESIDENT: Order, order. We are still on the subject of Hindi.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, the motion is to cut down Re. 1 from the total grant.

PRESIDENT: That question can be taken up afterwards.

I think it is necessary that this matter should be put beyond any further possibility of confused controversy. I am speaking on this matter not only as the Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore University but also as one of the first few persons who in the Madras Presidency helped this Hindi propaganda. It was about 25 or 30 years ago and it was not very popular at that time. A small school was opened, and I was connected with the management. From that day to this, I have been personally interested in this matter. Therefore I can speak with some kind of acquaintance with this topic. From that day to this, I have been a regular subscriber to many publications in Hindi. So it is not with any prejudice that I am speaking. As the Pro-Vice-Chancellor put it, the language is extremely valuable for ordinary linguistic purposes, for business, travel and conversation in North India. If the leaders of our organised parties have to go for some conference in Lahore or Lucknow and have to put forward the Travancore point of view, the likelihood is that, if they talk in English, very few would understand them, because the facility to talk and understand English is not as widespread in Northern India as it is in the South. But if they talk in Hindi, they will be fairly well understood. A large number of people in North India although they speak other languages, understand Hindi because the basic principle of Hindi is Sanskrit, as it is of Bengali, Punjabi, Gujerati and many other languages. It is for the same reason that I am able up to a point to understand Hindi; because, I know Sanskrit. Therefore from the point of view of making ourselves intelligible in North India, and as a *lingua franca* in the sense that it is a ready medium of ordinary conversation among the people all over India, it is certainly worthy of encouragement, as a third language in addition to English and Malayalam. The order of importance, I should say emphatically and unequivocally, should be first Malayalam

[President.]

or Tamil, second English and third Hindi, the reason being that Malayalam and Tamil possess a very great, a very ancient and a very memorable literature. Malayalam is allied to Sanskrit and can draw from Sanskrit as a kind of tributary in addition to its own literature. Any step that is taken to discourage, actively or passively, directly or indirectly, the speedy progress and encouragement of Malayalam, Sanskrit and Tamil is a step which, I trust, the Travancore University and the Travancore Government, and the Travancore public, would not encourage. (*Hear, hear*). That is the first essential to be considered. It is equally essential that, for the purpose of the progress of this country, scientific education, literary education, and all education excepting in the highly technicalised subjects, should be imparted, if possible, in Malayalam or Tamil in course of time I am therefore looking forward to the time when the publication department of the Travancore University would bring out text books, suitable text books, on almost every important subject under the Sun, text books written in Malayalam and Tamil, so that, excepting in the teaching of English as a language, the medium of instruction in the University of Travancore will be Malayalam and Tamil. Feeling like that, one would seriously question the necessity for introducing Hindi in the College Classes. It is likely to improve our education, or is it not? That is the main test by which this question has to be judged.

It is not possible without great exaggeration to compare Hindi language and literature with Sanskrit or Tamil or Malayalam. In Sanskrit we have hundreds of books fit to be prescribed for University studies; and in fact, many more books are still being unearthed. But what is the case of Hindi? It will be admitted even by the best students of Hindi that apart from a very few classics, they have less than 200 books worthy of being prescribed for higher studies and most of them are modern. The position is entirely different in the case of Tamil or Malayalam. Tamil has a literature over 3000 years old. Therefore the question is, are we going, for the sake of spreading the knowledge of these hundred odd books, to start a University course in Hindi? The position would be entirely different in the case of primary schools or even secondary schools. After a boy has learned English or Malayalam, he might learn Hindi instead of English history or some other similar study in the lower classes. I therefore trust that, in their enthusiasm, honourable members would not lose their sense of proportion with regard to their ideals and outlook in what may be called the programme of higher University education. The motion deals with only University education. As I said, if it had been a question of primary education or even secondary education, the position would have been somewhat different. It is not that. I take it that honourable members would bear that in mind in voting on this motion.

The motion was, by leave withdrawn.

Motion No. 240.

The following motion was not moved.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

240. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,40,000 under Demand V by Re. 1

Motion No. 241

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Sir, I beg to move the cut motion No. 241 which stands in my name.

"To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,40,000 under Demand V by Re. 1." As stated the object of this cut is to point out the need for working the rules of admission to the various colleges in such a way that candidates from all communities may be afforded opportunities of Collegiate education. Sir, the cause of action for moving the motion arises from the recent admissions to the Engineering College. It appears that there was an examination to test the capacity of the students who wished to study in that particular College. The result of this was that the communities which are at present not adequately represented in the public services were afforded only scant opportunities. On the other hand, the communities which are already overrepresented in the Engineering Department have been afforded a overwhelming chance for the continuance of this over representation. In a matter like this I do not see much force in the so called " efficiency test". It is after all only admission to a College. We cannot be sure that all the students who are admitted would come out successful in the final examination. Even supposing that they do so, one cannot be sure that they would be successful in their profession. There may be some reason in applying this efficiency tests to appointments for particular posts. On the other hand, if you apply this test to a College study course I think it may even tend to shut out the best intelects. Again, so far as the viva-voce examination is concerned many practical difficulties arise. A student may be well educated and really clever. But he may be coming from a far off village. He sees these examiners for the first time. No sooner he meets them than they put the questions. The student is taken aback. Till then he might not have had any idea as to the nature of the questions that might be put. Thus due to some cause or other which may have little to do with his real merit he is told that he is not fit to be selected. Further I am told that students who have passed the Intermediate and the B. A. have applied and that those students who took years to pass the Intermediate examination have been admitted whereas candidates who have passed with first class in B. A. have been rejected. Sir, thus there is a conflict between these examiners tests and the University degrees already granted. When the University has given them a decree to the effect that they are sufficiently qualified these examinations say otherwise. In my view the Madras University has to be prefered to these examiners, and that this Viva-voce examination, is not at all a safe and sure test. What I therefore suggest is that the rules have to be worked out in such a way that all communities may be given a chance and thereby pick up knowledge. The principle of communal representation may be applied to this case also. Of course there might be no candidate coming forward from some community. In that case there could be no objection in admitting

[Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar.]

candidates from other communities. The number selected from the over-represented communities is large enough that some of them at least would necessarily come out successful and I regret that this year's selection has manifestly placed the backward communities in a most disadvantageous position.

That means the Engineering Department would be closed to those under-represented communities. Hence it is that I move this.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether he is aware that sons of the biggest officers of the State were refused admission by the Board or by the Engineering College.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I am not aware of the son of the biggest officer being refused admission.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, in the course of the general discussion of the Budget Mr. Jebamony Nadar raised this point and with a sublime indifference to fact said that no representative of any backward community was admitted to the Engineeing College.

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR: I did not say that.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I immediately got up and corrected him and stated that 1 Muhammadan, 1 Ezhava, 1 Sambava Christian and 1 Malayala Brahmin were admitted. The fundamental fact is that the number of admission was very rigidly restricted. There were only 21 seats assigned for the Degree Course, 21 seats for the Diploma Course and 40 seats for the Certificate Course. For the Degree Course there were 208 applicants. What method does Mr. Jebamony Nadar suggest for selecting 21 out of 208 applicants? If, as he says, all communities should be represented it would mean a dichotomy of the poor candidates. There are nearly 40 communities in Travancore and only 21 seats for the Degree Course in the Engineering College. The Principal was very keen that there should be a very careful selection. A written examination was held and a *viva* conducted. Mr. K. P. P. Menon, Mr. Kamesam and Mr. Matthewman were members of the *viva* board and from the combined results of the two examinations the selections were made. Ninteen out of the 21 candidates were selected strictly according to merit. Two seats were reserved for backward communities and one Muammadan and a Sambava Christian were given admission.

Similarly, with regard to the Diploma Course, there were written examinations and *viva*. The members of the *viva* board were Mr. Matthewman, Mr. K. P. P. Menon, Mr. Balakrishna Rao and the Registrar and the final selection was made on the basis of the combined results. There was no need to set apart any seat for communal representation as most of the communities were represented in the selection made.

Well, Sir the cry of communal representation is rampant during the Budget discussions in this House. I respectfully submit to the honourable members of this House, that so far as the University is concerned,

this cry may be suspended at least until this young University finds its feet. We are a young University and we have yet to make a name and earn a reputation. We have to win the recognition of the whole of India. If the cry that appointments should be made on the basis of communal representation and admissions should be based on that basis only, is raised what will people outside think of our infant University? Let us make a name? Let us establish a reputation and then the cry for communal representation may be started, if you like. It will then do less harm.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Does it not mean that only deserving candidates will get admission into the University? Only certain candidates will be successful even if communal repressentation is restored to.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Mr. Nadar suggests that a brilliant or well-equipped student belonging to one of the advanced communities should be rejected and an inferior student from among the backward communities should be admitted to courses to require a high degree of intelligence and equipment.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Is it not a fact that students who passed in the First Class in B. A. were selected as against Intermediate candidates?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Quite so. As I stated we instituted an impartial test, a written examination and a *viva* examination and we combined the results of these examinations and selected candidates in the order of merit. In the case of the ordinary colleges no such restrictions are necessary but it is different in the case of high grade professional colleges.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ, യോഗ്യന്മാരായ അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും അവൎക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള കഥ മെംബൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN; Sir, I am not concerned with that point. I am speaking of admissions to the College.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: കമ്മ്യൂണൽ റിപ്രസന്റേഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മെംബർ സംസാരിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചതു്.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, the University will certainly not neglect candidates belonging to backward communities provided they possess as good qualificaions as other candidates.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Is this principle accepted in any other college in India?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: No, emphatically no. Not only in any Indian University but in no University of the world so far at least as professional colleges are concerned.

The question of appointments is not under consideration now. But even there the important appointments are made by a selection

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

committee. We have got the standards and the qualifications for the teaching posts laid down in the Statutes and the appointments are made in strict adherence to those standards and the best men are put in. That ought to be our ideal and objective.

So far as the Engineering College is concerned, I am fully convinced that the University has done the best possible thing in the circumstances to provide for adequate representation for backward communities. Since these Muhamadan and Sambavar Christian candidates were fairly high in rank in the list, we felt that these two candidates should be admitted. So, if the candidates of the backward communities approximate to the level of the qualifications required for admission, I can assure this honourable House that the University will treat them with the greatest sympathy and cosideration.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether there were applications from outside Travancore.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes, a few. But no non-Travancorean has been admitted.

MR. P. S. MAHAOMED: സർ, പ്രൊ വൈസ് ചാൻസ്‌ലർ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് വർഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും നിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ കരുതിയാണ് പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു കേട്ടതിനുശേഷം ഇവിടെ മിണ്ടാതിരുന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു മുഴുവൻ സമ്മതിച്ചതായി ധരിക്കാനിടയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ആ സംഗതിയിൽ രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂനിവേഴ്സിററി ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിൽ എല്ലാത്തിനെക്കാളും പ്രധാനവും ഉയർന്നതും ആണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇവിടെ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടെ കാര്യക്ഷമതയായിരിക്കണം ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ തത്വം എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയും ഞാൻ അവഗണിക്കുന്നില്ല. വിവിധസമുദായാംഗങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പ്രദർശനശാലയായിരിക്കണം ഇതു എന്നും ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ നിയമനം നടക്കുമ്പോൾ കാര്യക്ഷമതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ, പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾ, മുന്നോട്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ഹാനികരമല്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ അവർക്കുകൂടി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. യൂനിവേഴ്സിററിയിലെ ഒരു ട്യൂട്ടറോ ഒരു പ്രൊഫസറോ ആയിരിക്കാൻ എല്ലാവിധത്തിലും യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഒരു ക്യാൻഡിഡേററു, ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിത്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കാൻഡിഡേററു, സമുദായത്തിന്റെ തിരശ്ശീലകളിൽനിന്നു വെളിയിലിറങ്ങിയിട്ടില്ലാത്ത

പാരമ്പര്യത്തോടുകൂടിയ സമുദായത്തിലെ ഒരംഗം ആ പാരമ്പര്യത്തെ വിസ്മരിച്ച് മുന്നോട്ടു വേണ്ട യോഗ്യതകളോടുകൂടി വരുമ്പോൾ ആ യോഗ്യതകളെ അവഗണിച്ചു കളയുക എന്നുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥിതി വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അത് എത്ര പരിതാപകരമാണ്. ഇത് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമെ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളു.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 242.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,40,000 under Demand V by Rs. 5.

My object is to discuss the industrial side of fisheries.

The primary object of the University is to improve the technical and technological side of education. So far, that object has not been realised to any extent at all. What Travancore wants is not more fish; but the fish caught should be properly handled and marketed. If the University is going to be really useful to the people the following items may engage the attention of its authorities:

picking of fish
desication of fish
cansing of fish
salting
bottling
manufacture of fish oil
refinement of fish oil
manufacture of glue
manufacture of iodine
utilisation of fish meal
fish fertilzers
fish powders
preservation of shark fins
study of the sources of aquatic leather,

I would like to bring to the notice of the House one more point. One of our most important problems is that of food. Our population is increasing by leaps and bounds. I remember my esteemed Professor of Economics in His Highness the Maharaja's College, Professor A. Gopala Menon saying that when the population increases by arithmetical progression, the supply of food diminishes by geometrical progression. Although that theory is now being criticised by some experts, there is a good deal of truth in it. Sir, our problem of food will be solved very easily if we develop the industrial side of our fisheries.

I understand that our University has a Marine Biologist. I do not know how far he is qualified for the work. We want an expert from Japan, because Japan is the only country which has succesfully developed

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

the industrial side cf fisheries. I do not think any Marine Biologist from Bombay, Calcutta or Madras will be of any use. I should like to know from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the qualifications of our Marine Biologist.

With these words I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I am very grateful to the hon'ble member for having brought to the notice of the House the importance of the University research activities being directed to the conservation and development of fisheries in the State. I can assure the hon'able member that that matter will receive adequate attention in the formulation of the University's programme of activities.

The Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries has very high qualifications, and has won distinct recognisation as a research worker. His contributions have been frequently published in the well-known scientific journals of India and England. He has given us a very elaborate programme of work. I hope I shall not try the patience of the House if I read out the list of problems which he has set before himself as a long-period programme.

"(1) To investigate methods of preservation and transport facilities through which the present markets can be explanded;

(2) Statistical recording of the quantity of fish landed from day to day at the important fishing centres of the State a study of which is essential for any scheme of transport explansion.

(3) Increasing the resources of fresh-water and lake fisheries by opening hatcheries, sancturies, stocking ponds, etc.

(4) Investigating the desirability of introducing closed seasons as a means of increasing the fish supply of lakes and rivers.

(5) Experimenting on the possibility of introducing better types of fishes such as Catla from other places.

(6) The study of the behaviour of plankton organisms and their relation to the habits of Shoal fishes.

(7) Investigating the various species of fish found in our seas and determination of their relative food value.

(8) The study of the habits and life histories of important marine fishes, their migratory habits, etc.

(9) Studying the economic condition of the fishing community and suggesting methods by which their lot can be improved.

(10) To carry out a survey with the object of developing Chank fisheries, and investigate the possibilities of Pearl fishing.

(11) To study the utility of small fishes for the control of malaria.

(12) Investigations on Shark liver oil, Ininglass and Shagreen."

Some of these items have already been taken up, for instance, the investigation of the utility of Shark Liver Oil, in collaboration with the department of Public Health. I understand that it has yielded very promising results.

After discovering quantities of old pearl-oyster shells in the sands near Cape Comorin, he has taken up the question of investigating pearl fisheries. One stage of investigation is over: and he is waiting for the next season to begin diving operations again.

He has also taken up the question of biological control of malaria, there again, with very promising results. By introducing certain type of fish which feed upon mosquito larvae in pools, tanks, and wells, it may be possible to destroy mosquito larvae altogether.

He has also given us two more schemes for consideration; in fact I am waiting for the budget session to be over to take up the examination of those schemes. One is the question of transporting fish by means of motor refrigerator vans from the coastal areas to the interior The other is an interesting scheme for the co-ordination of the University Department of Fisheries and the Government Department of Fisheries. And then, equally important is the problem of conservation and development of Prawn fisheries in the State. He has found, by investigation, that at present, on account of indiscriminate and wasteful exploitation, our prawn fisheries are gradually declining in value and that certain restrictive and protective measures are necessary in order that prawn fisheries can be conserved and developed. He has made certain very far-reaching proposals in this respect; those proposals will be considered by an expert Committee.

I can assure the hon'able member that the University authorities are convinced, from the periodical reports they receive from the Professor of Marine Biology, that he is working on right lines. The University has high expectations of the results of the work turned out by this Professor. The points which Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar has mentioned will also be borne in mind and placed before the Professor for consideration.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Is there provision in the University for a course of study in Fisheries?

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: No, Sir, there is only a research section at present. Two students are doing research work for the M. Sc. Degree of the Travancore University; they have taken up Travancore fisheries as their subject and are working under the guidance of the Professor of Marine Biology.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Are they starting the course in the near future?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Not at present, Sir.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 243.

To reduce the total allotment of Rs 8,40,000 under Demand V by Rs. 10

MR. P. S. MUHOMED : സർ, യൂനിവേഴ്സിററിക്കായി ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള ൮,൪൦,൦൦൦ രൂപയിൽനിന്നും പത്തു രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം കാളേജു ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു അറബി പഠിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ്. ഇന്ന് കാളേജുക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ പലരും ഫൈഫ്ത്ഫാറം ക്ലാസുകളിൽനിന്നു അറബി എടുത്തു പാസ്സായി വന്നിട്ടുള്ളവരാകുന്നു. ഹിന്ദിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചപ്പോൾ അതിന് പ്രൊവൈസ് ചാൻസ്ലർ പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടിയും ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറ് നൽകിയ വിശദീകരണവും ഞാൻ നല്ലവണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു അറബിപഠനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപംകൊണ്ടു മുന്നോട്ടു വന്നത് അനൌചിത്യമായിപ്പോകയില്ലേ എന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബറന്മാർക്കു സംശയം തോന്നിയേക്കാം. എനിക്കു അതിനു പറയാനുള്ളത് ഹിന്ദിയെപ്പോലെ രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ ബന്ധത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയോ മററു രാജ്യക്കാരുമായുള്ള സംസർഗ്ഗത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉത്തരഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പോയി അവിടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി നടക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയോ അവിടെയുള്ള യോഗങ്ങളിൽ സംബന്ധിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയോ ഒരു ലക്സ്വറി എന്ന നിലയിൽ അറബിഭാഷകൂടി പഠിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട സൌകര്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതല്ല എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ ആവിർഭാവകാലംമുതൽക്കുതന്നെ അറബി സംസ്കാരവുമായി വളരെ ബന്ധിച്ചവരാണ്. അവരുടെ ഉത്ഭവം തന്നെ ഇവിടെ അറബികൾ വന്ന് മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു് അവർക്കു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്ത സൌകര്യങ്ങളെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ഇവിടെയുള്ള ആളുകളെയും ഇസ്ലാം മതത്തിലേയ്ക്കു ചേർക്കുകയും അതിനുശേഷം അവർ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ സ്ഥിരവാസമുറപ്പിക്കയും അവരും അവർ മതത്തിൽ ചേർത്ത ആളുകളും തമ്മിൽ പരസ്പരവിവാഹം നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് ഇവിടെ മുസ്ലീം സമുദായമുണ്ടായത്. അന്നുമുതൽക്കുതന്നെ ഇവിടെ അറബിക്ക് ഒരു സ്ഥാനംഉണ്ടാകയും മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ അതു് സർവ്വസാധാരണമായി പ്രചരിച്ചുവരികയും ചെയ്തു. കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു മററു സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് നൽകിയ പ്രോത്സാഹനത്തെ സ്വീകരിച്ച് മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളും മുന്നോട്ടു വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു കാരണം അവരുടെ സംസ്കാരം അറബിഭാഷയിലായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അറബിഭാഷ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പഠിക്കാൻ അന്നു സൌ

കൎയ്യം ഇല്ലായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ആയിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവർ മററു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്തതു്. കാലക്രമേണ മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെ ഈ അസൌകൎയ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് സമുദായം ചിന്തിക്കുകയും ശ്രീമൂലം തിരുനാൾ മഹാരാജാവ് തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് ആലപ്പുഴ എഴുന്നള്ളിയിരുന്നപ്പോൾ അവിടത്തേക്കു സമൎപ്പിച്ച മംഗളപത്രത്തിൽ ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി വിവരിക്കയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് അരുൾ ചെയ്തപ്രകാരം അന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജി ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ ആലോചിച്ച് അറബി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്കവിധം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ വേണ്ട ഏൎപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തു. അന്നുമുതൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ അഭിരുചിയുണ്ടാവുകയും അവർ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽപോയിത്തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തു.

ഇവിടത്തെ രണ്ടുകാളേജുകളിലും പതിനാലോ പതിനാറോ മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾ പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അവൎക്കു അറബിഭാഷ പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സൌകൎയ്യം കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ താഴെയുള്ള ക്ലാസുകളിൽതന്നെ അറബിഭാഷ പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു അതു ഒരു തടസ്സമായിത്തീരും. അറബിഭാഷ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു സേക്രട്ട് ഭാഷയാണ്. അതു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇസ്ലാമിക സംസ്കാരം മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയാതെ വന്നുപോകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് അറബിഭാഷ കാളേജിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ട സൌകൎയ്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ധൎമ്മമാകുന്നു. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ താഴ്ന്ന ക്ലാസുകളിലുള്ള അറബി പഠിത്തംതന്നെ കാലക്രമേണ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഇടവരും. ഇപ്പോൾ അറബി എടുത്തുപഠിച്ച് കാളേജിൽ ചേൎന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്കു് പ്രൈവററായിട്ടുപോലും പഠിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകൎയ്യം ഇല്ലാതാണ് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പ്രൈവററായിട്ടു പഠിക്കണമെങ്കിൽതന്നെ അഞ്ചു രൂപ ഫീസു കൊടുക്കണം. അതിനുതന്നെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ ഈ അഞ്ചുരൂപാ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നുവിചാരിച്ചാലും പഠിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകൎയ്യം ഇപ്പോൾ അവൎക്കില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ട സൌകൎയ്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, until about 20 or 25 years ago, the Muslims in Travancore were extremely backward in education. I think it was in Dewan Mr. Raghaviah's time that a very elaborate enquiry was made into the whole matter of the position of the Muslims in education and from the report that was presented it was seen that the backwardness of the Muslims in primary education and in secondary education was mainly due to the fact that there were no facilities for the study of Arabic. Reciting prayers from the Quoran is absolutly

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

essential for the Muslim boy and girl. Accordingly Government decided that Arabic should be introduced in the primary schools and the secondary schools wherever there was a certain number of Muslim children studying ; and Arabic munshies have been appointed in very large numbers in primary and secondary schools. It seems to me, Sir, that the community should be satisfied with that. Why they want an Arabic Chair in the University when all our instruction is going to be in our mother tongue is rather difficult of comprehension. For a Travancore Muslim, Sir, it is as important that he should be able to read and speak Malayalam as it is for a Nair or an Ezhava or any other Travancorean. Does not Mr. Mahomed feel that a Travancore Muslim should have the same equipment in the manipulation of the mother tongue as other communities? And will not the Muslim students in the colleges suffer by backwardness in this respect?

So far as the colleges are concerned, Sir, this has been an annual problem. Every year there have been a few Muslim students who have taken Arabic in the High School classes and who want Arabic to be introduced in the colleges also. But, unfortunately in no year was the number of such students large enough to justify the appointment of an Arabic lecturer in one of the colleges. Even this year there are only about five or six studends who desired to take Arabic.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED സയൻസ് കാളേജിൽത്തന്നെ പത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ കുട്ടികൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN The report that I received from the Principal of the Science College about a month ago is to the effect that the number is only about five or six. There may be only two or three in the Arts College. Are we to provide for one lecturer in the Arts College and for one lecturer in the Science College for a handful of students? The late Nawab Abdul Hakim very generously offered an endowment of Rs. 25,000 to our Travancore University for the promotion of Islamic studies But before the promise could be fulfilled, the old gantleman died and his heirs are extremely unwilling to carry out the promise. It is also a matter for regret, Sir, that while a large number of endowments has come to the Travancore University from all communities, and particularly from Tamilians, not a single Muslim gentleman has made even a small endowment to the University. I suggest, Sir, that Mr. Mahomed should use his undoubted influence among the Muslims of the State and get for the University a small endowment which will enable us to start an Arabic Chair immediately. I am not making that a condition for encouraging Arabic in the University. If and when the problom becomes really acute, I assure Mr. Mahomed that the University will consider and do what is necessary in the matter.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED: Sir, I wish to say a word of personal explanation,

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾ വളരെ സാധുക്കളാണെങ്കിലും പ്രൊവൈസ് ചാൻസലർ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചപ്രകാരം ഇവിടെ നിന്ന് സാധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ വെളിയിൽപോയി എങ്കിലും പണം പിരിച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു തുക സംഭാവനചെയ്യാം. എന്നാൽ അതുവരെ അറബി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം കാളേജിൽ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെയുള്ള ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ ഒരു ട്യൂട്ടറെ എങ്കിലും നിയമിച്ചു അതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കഴിയുകയില്ലെ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്.

PRESIDENT I think I may inform this honourable House that quite recently a deputation of Muslim gentlemen met me. They were from various places and they have promised to do their utmost to make good the amount of the endowment which was promised by Nawab Abdul Hakim Sahib. It was definitely mentioned to them that if they make a really significant gesture, Government will not be behindhand in dealing with this question of the promotion of Arabic teaching.

It must be remembered that Arabic is probably a more difficult language than even Sanskrit to learn. I am speaking from personal experience, having battled in my early days with Arabic for some time. The study of it would practically be one of the major tasks of a student. The pronunciation is unfamiliar to our pallets and throats and there are certain sounds which are probably unattainable by those individuals who have not been born in the homelands of the Arabic race. Apart from that, its grammar is very complicated and the literature itself is recondite. Now, it is a matter for very careful consideration how far the acquisition of an extremely difficult language like that in addition to other languages and subjects of study would be on the lines indicated for the Travancore University.

Nevertheless, the Government of Travancore realises that for the Muslim community the possession of a working knowledge of Arabic, the ability to recite their prayers in their sacred language, are matters of paramount importance. Having regard to all these things, I believe honourable members should be content with such encouragement as the Government has been giving till now for the promotion of the normal acquisition of the elements of Arabic, being also assured with what I have said that the moment there is a real demand for higher studies in Arabic and the community makes itself the exponent of that desire, Government will not be behindhand in encouraging that desire and those ambitions.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The question that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,40,000 under Demand V—Travancore University was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES— Rs. 3,31,464.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 3,31,464 under Demand VI—General Administration excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office and Legislative Bodies.

PRESIDENT : I have been examining the list of cut motions. I find that they may be divided into three or four categories. The largest number of motions relate to the question of communal representation amongst the various grades and categories of public servants, Assistant Secretaries, Superintendents, clerks and so on. Practically it may be said that 60 per cent. of the total number of cut motions relates to communal representation. Instead of taking each one of these motions separately, I propose, with the leave of the House, that the general question of communal representation may be discussed under any one heading and the desires and the ideas of the House may be ventilated. Then there are certain specific matters like Mr. P. S, Mahomed's motion No. 252 about want of sympathy exhibited on a certain occasion and shorthand mistakes committed by shorthand writers and about the necessity for introducing the name Milad sheriff in the place of Bharawafat, which are what may be called comparatively less important subjects.

Then arises another important subject, the subject of corruption and general defects in the administration. I think it will conduce to the convenience of honourable members to have the first discussion for a certain time. There are two hours available for this Demand. One hour may be devoted to communal representation, 25 to 30 minutes to corruption, and another 30 minutes to general defects in the administration. Does that meet with the general desire of the House ? Otherwise, if I go step by step, what would happen is, in all posibility the discussion on the subject of adequate communal representation among the Assistant Secretaries will take up the whole time and there will be nothing left for any other discussion. It is entirely for the leaders of the various parties and their followers to make up their minds on the matter. I am perfectly prepared to follow the normal course, if they so desire.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : To our party the suggestion of the Chair is acceptable.

PRESIDENT : As for as possible, I shall call upon the members in the order in which they appear in the motion paper. Those who represent different points of view shall also be given scope, side by side, with the others to speak on the motion.

Motion No. 244.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI : Sir, I move the following motion:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 80,735 flr Assistant Secretaries by Rs. 10."

My object is to point out the necessity of giving adequate communal representation among Assistant Secretaries. Even though the Government have accepted the principle of communal representation, it has not been properly worked up. When we analyse the appointments, we find that it is adhered more in the breach than in the observance of it. That is the real state of affairs in respect of that matter

PRESIDENT : Since there is a lot of public interest involved in the discussion of this topic, I propose to fix a time limit of 5 minutes each for every member to make his speech so that a fairly large number of members can participate in the discussion.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI : I have stated already that this cry of communal representation is based on economical, social and other factors governing every community as well as society. It is just and fair that Government should grant the request of the unrepresented communities in the matter of appointments in the public service. In fact, those who enjoy the privileges may be unwilling to part with them and equally naturally those who do not enjoy such privileges will be trying to get them. So I do not blame any particular community. I want to respect the sentiments of all communities. My submission is that for those communities who are placed in an advantageous situation and who are holding such high position in the service, it will not be impossible to show a liberal mind towards communities who are not properly represented in the public service. The less said about it, the better. For instance, I will merely draw the attention of the House to the number of interpellations that were asked on the floor of this House this morning. Questions Nos. 86 to 88 deal with that question. We cannot understand why there are so few permanent hands from the unrepresented communities in the Public Service. I am sorry to find that no steps have been taken by Government to better the position of unrepresented communities in the public service. In the list of those who draw Rs. 100 and above, there is not one individual who is from the Latin Catholic community. During the last 3 years, nobody has been appointed from that community though they come to nearly 4 lakhs in point of population. The same is the case with regard to Syrian Catholics. All these show that though the principle has been accepted by Government, it has not been properly put into actual practice. With these observations I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. സക്രെട്ടറിയേററിൽ സെക്രട്ടറിമാരായി ഈഴവ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്ന് യാതൊരാളും ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്. അടുത്തകാലത്തെങ്ങും അവർക്ക് അവിടെ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗവും കാണുന്നില്ല. താഴ്ന്ന ഗ്രേഡുകളിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മിക്കവാറും ചില പ്രബലസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ കൈവശമാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈഴവർമുതലായ അവശ സമുദായാംഗങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻമൂലമെങ്കിലും അവിടെ പ്രവേശിക്കുവാൻ വളരെ വിഷമമായിരിക്കുന്നു. സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിലെ ഏതു വകുപ്പിലും വളരെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യക്കുറവാണ് ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിനുള്ളത്. എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ആ കുറവിനെ പരിഹരിച്ചുതരണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവമെന്റിനോട്ട് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദത്തെപ്പററി ആരെങ്കിലും ഇവിടെ സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ സാധാരണയായി ഗവമെന്റിൽനിന്നു പറയുന്ന മറുപടി അതിനു ശരിയായ പരിഹാരം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാം എന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ അതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള വിശ്വാസംതന്നെ ഏറക്കുറെ നശിച്ചുപോകത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഗവമെൻറു കാര്യമായി പിന്നീട് ഒന്നും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വാസ്തവം പറഞ്ഞാൽ, ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് ശരിയായ നീതിതന്നെ നടത്തണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹമുള്ള ഒരു മന്ത്രിപുംഗവൻ ഉള്ള ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതി ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനിടയായതിൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ മനസ്താപമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസിലുള്ള അവശ സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവേശനക്കുറവിനെപ്പററി ചിന്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതു കൊണ്ടുവരാതേയും നിവർത്തിയില്ല. മുൻപ് ഈഴവർതുടങ്ങിയ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസിൽ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നതു അവരിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസയോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ വേണ്ടത്ര ഉണ്ടാകാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്ന് ഗവമെൻറ് ഒരു സമാധാനം പറയുക പതിവായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇന്ന്, ഈഴവസമുദായത്തെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ കുറച്ചു കുറവായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നതെങ്കിലും സാമാന്യം എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കും ആവശ്യമുള്ള പരിക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഇന്ന് ആ സമുദായത്തിലുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവമെൻറിനു തന്നെ അറിയാം. മറെറാരു സമാധാനമായി ഗവമെൻറു പറയുന്നത് കാര്യക്ഷമതയെപ്പററിയാണ്. കാര്യക്ഷമത ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനുമാത്രമുള്ളതല്ല. കാര്യക്ഷമതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ എല്ലാ സമുദായത്തിലുമുണ്ട്. കാര്യക്ഷമതാവാചകവും മററും പറഞ്ഞ് ഇപ്രകാരം അവശസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ വിഗണിക്ക

ന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു അതിയായ മനസ്താപമാണുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ശരിപ്പെടുത്താൻവേണ്ടി ഗവമെന്റിൽനിന്നു ഒരു പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസ്കമ്മീഷണരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹം നടത്തിയ നിയമനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ഈഴവർ മുതലായ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു വളരെ തുച്ഛമായ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു എന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. അനവധി അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ അവിടെ അപേക്ഷകൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ അപേക്ഷകളെല്ലാം സ്വീകരിച്ചു് കേവലം ഓരോ മെമ്മോമാത്രം കൊടുത്തു് അവരെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കയാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഇതിലേക്കു അഡൈ്വസറിബോർഡോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സ്റ്റാഫ് സെലക്ഷൻ ബോർഡോ വച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ അസമത്വങ്ങൾക്കു യതൊരു പരിഹാരവും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അടുത്ത കാലത്തു് സെക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റിൽ വളരെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഒഴിവു വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇനി വരാനും ഇടയുണ്ടു്. ഒഴിവു വന്നയിടത്തു് ഒരു ഈഴവനേയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അറിവു്. അതു് അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുടെ യോഗ്യതക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണൊ എന്നു് അറിയുന്നില്ല. റവന്യൂ ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഏകദേശം ൨൦ കൊല്ലത്തോളമായി അതിനുശേഷം ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ പ്രവർത്തികാരന്മാരെ മാത്രമെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. അതുപോലെ അക്കൗണ്ടാഫീസിലും സെക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റിലും ഈഴവരെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ അസംബ്ലി എന്നു തുടങ്ങിയൊ അന്നുമുതൽ പരാതിപറയുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ഇനി മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഗവമെന്റു ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരാളിന്റെ കാര്യക്ഷമത അയാൾ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമെ അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. അതിനുമുൻപു് അയാളുടെ യോഗ്യതയെപ്പറ്റി അറിയുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ഈഴവസമുദായ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ ഈ അസമത്വത്തെ ഗവമെന്റു എത്രയും വേഗം പരിഹരിച്ചുതരുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ, ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടു വാക്കു സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനായി എഴുനേറ്റപ്പോൾ എന്റെ മനസ്സ് നാനാവിധ വികാരങ്ങളാൽ വ്യഗ്രമായിത്തീരുന്നു. വർഗ്ഗീയചിന്തകൾക്കു—കേവലം വർഗ്ഗീയമായ ചിന്തകൾക്കു്—അതീതനായ ഒരുവനാണു് ഞാനെന്നു ഇതരസമുദായക്കാരും സമ്മതിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രതിനിധിസമിതികളുമായി എനിക്കു പതിനാറുകെ

[Mr Padiyara Joseph Kunin.]

ല്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ പഴക്കമുണ്ടു. ഈ പഴമപരിചയത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു കാൎയ്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനു എനിക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടത്തെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യപ്രശ്നത്തിനു ഒരു പ്രതിവിധിയുണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സമാധാനവും സംതൃപ്തിയുമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണു് അക്കാൎയ്യം. ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ സത്വരവും സൎവപ്രധാനവുമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയേണ്ട ഒരു കാൎയ്യമാണിതു. ഇവിടെയുണ്ടാകുന്ന സകലവിധ അസ്വസ്ഥതകൾക്കും കാരണം വൎഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യപ്രശ്നമല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊന്നുമല്ല. പബ്ലിക്കു സൎവീസിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അനൎഹമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങൾ കാൎയ്യക്ഷമതാവാദവും പബ്ലിക്കു സൎവീസിൽ ശരിയായി പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങൾ വൎഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദവുംകൊണ്ടു് ഇറങ്ങിപ്പുറപ്പെട്ടു തമ്മിൽ കടിപിടികൂടി രാഷ്ട്രീയാന്തരീക്ഷം കലുഷിതമാക്കുന്നു. വൎഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യവിഷയത്തെപ്പററി എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിനുമുൻപായിത്തന്നെ ചിലരുടെ ചില തെററിദ്ധാരണകൾ ദൂരീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെന്റോ ഇവിടെയുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രബലസമുദായമൊ എന്തെങ്കിലും അനീതിയൊ അപരാധമൊ ചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു് പബ്ലിക്കു സൎവീസിലെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യവിഷയകമായി ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾ അസമത അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നില്ല. കേവലം ചരിത്രപരമായ കാരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ അസമത ഉണ്ടായതെന്നു് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു ശരിയാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങളും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ അസമത ഇനിയെങ്കിലും പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെന്റു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നാണു അസമതാസമുദായാംഗങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്.

സർ, ഞാനുൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തെപ്പററി ഒരു കാൎയ്യം പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ ഇതരഭാഗങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ക്രൈസ്തവമതത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. വിസ്തൃതമായ ഇൻഡ്യാമഹാരാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളിൽ നാലിലൊന്നോളം ഈ ചെറുരാജ്യമായ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലാണു അധിവസിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ധനശക്തി, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്നിവയിൽ മററേതൊരു സഹോദരസമുദായത്തേയും അതിശയിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഈ അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഇവിടെ ക്രിസ്തുമതത്തിനുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ മഹാരാജക്കന്മാരുടേയും തിരുവിതാംകൂർഗവൺമെന്റിന്റേയും മതസഹിഷ്ണുതയും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളോടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന അനുകൂലമനോഭാവവുംകൊണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതു് ഞങ്ങൾ കൃതജ്ഞതാപൂൎവം സ്മരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രബലസമുദായ

ങ്ങളും ഞങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിൽ ഞങ്ങളെ സഹായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ സഹായഹസ്തം ഇപ്പോഴും ഈ കാര്യത്തിലും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക നൽകണമെന്നാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ അഭ്യർത്ഥന. വിശാലഹൃദയരായ നായന്മാർ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക ചെയ്തതന്നിട്ടുള്ള സഹായങ്ങളെ ഞങ്ങൾ കൃതജ്ഞതാപൂർവം സ്മരിക്കുന്നു

സർ, ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസിൽ കത്തോലിക്കർ, മഹമ്മദീയർ, ഈഴവർ മുതലായ ജനവിഭാഗങ്ങൾക്ക അവർ ഇന്നു അർഹിക്കുന്നത്ര പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു പരിതാപകരമായ ഒരു പരമാത്ഥമാണ്. സർ, അതേപ്പററി ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതു ചരിത്രപരമായ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്ന് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി മറുപടിപറയും. ആ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസിൽ മുൻപു പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിക്കാതിരുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം ചരിത്രപരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അവരെ ധാരാളമായി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിച്ച് അവരുടെ അസമത പരിഹരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാത്തതെന്തുകൊണ്ട്? ൧൧൧൫, ൧൧൧൬, ൧൧൧൭, ൧൧൧൮ ഈ ആണ്ടുകളിൽ നടന്ന നിയമനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ചരിത്രപരമായ എന്തുകാരണങ്ങളാണുള്ളതെന്ന് ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അസമതാസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറ നിശ്ചയമായും കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ ഒരപരാധം തന്നെയാണ്.

സർ, രണ്ടു മൂന്നു ദിവസങ്ങളായി ഇവിടെ ഞങ്ങൾ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് വർഗ്ഗീയമായ പട്ടിക ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും അതേപ്പററി ഉപ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥസാമാജികന്മാരിൽ പലരും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥസാമാജികന്മാരിൽ ചിലരും അങ്ങുതന്നെയും നെററിചുളിക്കുന്നതായി ഞങ്ങൾ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അത് എത്രത്തോളം പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് അങ്ങേ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അങ്ങയുടെ വിവിധജോലികൾക്കിടയിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ മേധാവികൾ വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വമനുസരിച്ച് നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടോയെന്ന് പരിശോധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിയാം. സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ എങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു അങ്ങേ ശരിക്ക മനസിലാക്കുന്നതിന് ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉപചോദ്യങ്ങൾ പ്രയോജനീഭവിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

PRESIDENT : That is well understood.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഞങ്ങൾ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോൾ സർവീസിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഇതരമതസ്ഥരെയെല്ലാം പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടിട്ട് അസമത്വസമുദായാംഗങ്ങളെ തൽസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണോ ഞങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതെന്നും കാര്യക്ഷമതയെ അശേഷം പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലേഎന്നും ചിലർ ഞങ്ങളോടു ചോദിക്കാറുണ്ട്. യോഗ്യതതുല്യമായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അസമത്വസമുദായാംഗങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷകർക്ക് പ്രാഥമ്യം നൽകണമെന്നുമാത്രമെ ഞങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുള്ളു. അങ്ങനെ ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്തുവന്നില്ലെന്ന് ൧൧൧൧, ൧൧൧൨, ൧൧൧൩, ൧൧൧൪ എന്നീആണ്ടുകളിൽ നടന്നതായ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വിശദമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. കാര്യക്ഷമതയെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേകസമുദായത്തിൻെറ സ്വത്തോ കുത്തകയോ അല്ലല്ലോ. കാര്യക്ഷമത എന്ന പദപ്രയോഗംകൊണ്ട് പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയെയാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന് അസമത്വമനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽ മറേറതൊരു സമുദായത്തിലുമുള്ളതുപോലെ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകളുണ്ട്.

പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസിൽ ഇന്ന് വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിൻെറ വിവിധവശങ്ങളെയും പ്രദ്യോതിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ചിലകണക്കുകൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ അറിവിനായി ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇതിൽ നിന്നും ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ മനസിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ് ൧൯൩൧-ലെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ച് അന്ന് ആകെയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ൧൫൪൩ പ്രധാന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിനും ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികം കിട്ടേണ്ടതിൻെറയും ഓരോ സമുദായവും ഇപ്പോൾ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ കരസ്ഥമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൻെറയും കൂടുതലായി ഓരോ സമുദായവും കൈവശം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാനങ്ങളുടെയും ഒരു കണക്കാണ് ഇതു.

സമുദായം	ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികം കിട്ടേണ്ടതു്	ഇപ്പോൾ കരസ്ഥമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്	അധികം കൈവശം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്.
ബ്രാഹ്മണർ.	൧൯	൪൪൩	൪൨൪
നായന്മാർ	൨൭൧	൩൯൨	൧൪൧
ആംഗ്ലിക്കരും മാർത്തോമ്മാക്കാരും	൬൮	൨൬൮	൨൦൦

ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ മൂന്നു വിഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കും അനർഹമായ വിധത്തിൽ അമിതമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ജനസംഖ്യയിലൊ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലൊ ധനസ്ഥിതിയിലൊ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മറെറാരു സമുദായത്തിന്റെയും പിന്നിലല്ലാത്ത കാത്തോലിക്കർക്കു ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികം കിട്ടേണ്ടതു ൨൩൧ (ഇരുനൂററിമുപ്പത്തൊന്ന്) സ്ഥാനങ്ങളാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളത് ൭൧ അതായതു ൧൬൦ സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ കുറവാണ്. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്ക് മൊത്തത്തിൽ ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികം ലഭിക്കേണ്ട സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ തലമുടിയെണ്ണിക്കൊണ്ടു മററു ക്രൈസ്തവവിഭാഗക്കാർ കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ അപഹരിച്ചെടുത്തുവെന്നു മാത്രമാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നത്. ആംഗ്ലിക്കരും മാർത്തോമ്മാക്കാരുംകൂടി കൂടുതലായി കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തി വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ൨൩൦ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ൧൬൦ സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ കത്തോലിക്കർക്കു കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ ഇടയിലെ കണക്കു ശരിപ്പെടുന്നതാണു. ഇതിനെ നായർ സമുദായം എന്തിന് എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഇനി നൂറു രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ തരംതിരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടിക ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വായിക്കാം.

സമുദായം	ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികം കിട്ടേണ്ടത്.	ഇപ്പോൾ കരസ്ഥമാക്കിവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്.	വ്യത്യാസം
ബ്രാഹ്മണർ.	൯	൩൨൮	൩൧൯ കൂടുതൽ
നായന്മാർ.	൧൪൯	൨൦൩	൫൪ കൂടുതൽ
വെള്ളാളർ.	൧൨	൨൫	൧൩ കൂടുതൽ
മാർത്തോമ്മാ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ.	൨൪	൬൧	൩൭ കൂടുതൽ
ആംഗ്ലിക്കർ.	൧൫	൨൪	൯ കൂടുതൽ
മററു പ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റന്റുകാർ.	൨൯	൬൩	൨൪ കൂടുതൽ
യാക്കോബാക്കാർ.	൫൮	൫൨	൬ കുറവ്
ലത്തീൻകത്തോലിക്കർ.	൬൨	൨൩	൩൯ കുറവ്

[Mr Padiyara Joseph Kunju.]

സമുദായം	ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികം കിട്ടേണ്ടതു്.	ഇപ്പോഠം കരസ്ഥമാക്കിവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്	വ്യത്യാസം
സുറിയാനികത്തോലിക്കർ.	൬൬	൧൪	൫൨ കുറവു്
ഈഴവർ.	൧൫൦	൧൮	൧൩൨ കുറവു്
മുസ്ലീം.	൫൧	൮	൪൩ കുറവു്

ഇതിനും പുറമേ നൂറുരൂപയും അതിൽ കൂടുതലും ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങഠം ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിനു എത്രവീതം ഓരോ സമുദായവും ഇപ്പോഠം കരസ്ഥമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടിക ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വായിക്കാം.

സമുദായം.	ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ഒരുലക്ഷത്തിന് നൂറുരൂപയും അതിൽ കൂടുതലും ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങഠം എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു്
പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണർ.	൫൦൫
മാർത്തോമ്മാക്രിസ്ത്യാനികഠം.	൯൨
മററുപ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റൻറു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികഠം	൭൬
വെള്ളാളർ.	൩൫
ആംഗ്ലിക്കൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികഠം.	൨൮
നായന്മാർ.	൨൩
യാക്കോബായക്രിസ്ത്യാനികഠം.	൧൪
ലത്തീൻകത്തോലിക്കർ.	൫
സുറിയാനികത്തോലിക്കർ.	൩.
ഈഴവർ.	൨
മുസ്ലീങ്ങഠം.	൨

നൂറുരൂപയും അതിൽകൂടുതലും ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങഠം ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികം വീതിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനു പതിനേഴ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ് കിട്ടേണ്ടതു്.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has only four minutes more.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, എനിക്ക് ഈ കണക്കുകൾ വായിക്കുന്നതിനു മാത്രമേ സമയം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു.

PRESIDENT : As I have said the honourable member has exceeded his time. But I shall give him one or two minutes more in consideration of the labour involved in the preparation of such a statement.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, നൂറുരൂപയിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ എത്ര വീതം ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിനും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പട്ടിക ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വായിക്കാം.

സമുദായം	ജനസംഖ്യ	സാക്ഷരർ
ബ്രാഹ്മണർ	൫൪,൩൪൧	൨൬,൪൩൧
നായന്മാർ	൮,൬൮,൪൧൧	൩,൦൮,൨൨൩
വെള്ളാളർ	൬൯,൬൨൭	൨൩,൬൦൬
ഈഴവർ	൮,൬൯,൮൬൩	൧,൮൫,൦൪൭
മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾ	൩,൫൩,൨൭൪	൪൧,൮൦൧

	ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചവർ	ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം
ബ്രാഹ്മണർ	൮൨൨൬	൨൫൧൦
നായന്മാർ	൧൮,൬൦൬	൧൩,൧൮൧
വെള്ളാളർ	൨൯൧൯	൧൦൨൮
ഈഴവർ	൫൨൦൧	൮൯൪
മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾ	൧൬൦൭	൬൦൧

PRESIDENT : Will the honourable member read the last figures again?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU :

	ജനസംഖ്യ	സാക്ഷരർ
മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾ	൩,൫൩,൨൭൪	൪൧,൮൦൧
യാക്കോബാക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ	൩,൩൭,൭൭൨	൧,൨൨,൮൯൭
മാർത്തോമ്മാക്കാർ	൧,൪൨,൪൮൬	൬൪,൭൮൫
ആംഗ്ലിക്കർ	൮൫,൨൬൧	൨൧,൯൨൬
മററുപ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റൻറുകാർ	൨,൨൮,൭൨൫	൪൩,൫൬൪
ലത്തീൻകത്തോലിക്കർ	൩,൬൦,൨൧൭	൬൨,൩൭൨
സുറിയാനികത്തോലിക്കർ	൪,൪൯,൧൭൩	൧,൫൭,൬൬൧

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju.

	ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചവർ	ഇപ്പൊഴുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം
മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾ	൫,൩൦൧	൩൦൫
യാക്കോബായക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ	൮,൨൪൫	൫,൬൦൫
മാർത്തോമ്മാക്കാർ	൩,൬൭൮	൮൯൯
ആംഗ്ലിക്കർ	൬,൪൨൨	൫൨൨
മററുപ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റൻറുകാർ	൬,൯൯൫	൭൯൭
ലത്തീൻകത്തോലിക്കർ	൮,൬[illegible]൭	൪൩൯
സുറിയാനികത്തോലിക്കർ	൧,൮൯൧	൪൫൩

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*) : ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. കൂടെക്കൂടെ ഈ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറു അവർകളുടെ വിലയേറിയ സമയം മിനക്കെടുത്തേണ്ടിവരുന്നതിൽ വളരെ മനസ്താപമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ മരണത്തിൻേറയും ജീവിതത്തിൻേറയും മദ്ധ്യേകിടന്നു പിടയുന്നവൻ വേദനപ്പെട്ടുകരയുന്നതു് വെറും സ്വാഭാവികമാണ്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ വാദങ്ങൾ തീവ്രങ്ങളാകുന്നെന്നു് പറയുന്നവർ ആ സാധുവിൻെറ കരച്ചിലിൽ സംഗീതം കേൾക്കുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നവരാണ്. പബ്ളിക്കുസർവീസ്സിലുള്ള ഞങ്ങളുടെ നിയമന കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററിയും മററും എത്ര പ്രാവശ്യംപറഞ്ഞാലും മതിയാകാത്തനിലയിൽ പരിതാപകരമാണ്. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ജോസഫ് കുഞ്ഞു് ചിലസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ നില കാണിക്കുവാൻ പലതരത്തിലുള്ള കണക്കുകൾ ഇവിടെ വിശദമായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ എൻെറ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ നില പബ്ളിക്കുസർവീസിൽ എങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുപറയേണ്ടതു എൻെറ ഒരു വലിയ ചുമതലയാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നീതിയും, കാരുണ്യവും ഞങ്ങളുടേമേൽ ഉണ്ടായില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉയരുവാൻ കഴിയാത്തവണ്ണം ഞങ്ങൾ പാതാളത്തിലാണു. പബ്ളിക്കുസർവ്വീസിൻെറ പൗവ്വർഹൌസ് എന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്ന സെക്രെട്ടേറിയററിൽ മൂന്നു സിക്രട്ടറിമാരുള്ളതിൽ ഒരൊററ ഈഴവനും ഇല്ല. ഏഴു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സിക്രട്ടറിമാരുണ്ടു്. മററുള്ളവർക്കു് കണ്ണേറു കൊള്ളാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഈഴവനുമില്ല. ഒൻപതു സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരിൽ ഒററ ഈഴവനുമില്ല. പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളുടേയും കേന്ദ്രസ്ഥാനമായ സെക്രട്ടേറിയേററിൽ ഒരു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സമുദായമായ ഈഴവരുടെ നില ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിലാണെ

ങ്കിൽ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ നില എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. നാമമാത്രമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം പോലുമില്ലാത്ത ഞങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശവാദങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടു വരുമ്പോൾ അതു പുഛമായും സമയം കളയാനുള്ള വിദ്യയായും ആർക്കെങ്കിലും തോന്നുന്നു എങ്കിൽ മനസ്താപിക്കയല്ലാതെ ഞങ്ങൾ എന്തുചെയ്യും? ൫൦൦ രൂപാക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ളവർ ൭൧ പേരുണ്ടെന്ന് ബഡ്ജററുപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചല്ലോ? ഈ ൭൧-ൻെറ ആറിലൊരു ഭാഗം ജനസംഖ്യവച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുകിട്ടണം. ഈ ൭൧-ൽ കേവലം ഒരുദ്യോഗം മാത്രമാണു ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളതു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യക്കുറവ് മനസിലാക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു വശംകൂടി നമുക്കു പരിശോധിക്കാം. ഇവിടെ മൊത്തത്തിൽ ൨൪,൦൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുള്ളതിൽ ൧൩,൦൦൦ ഒരു സമുദായത്തിലാണു സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതു് ഏതു സമുദായമാണെന്നു അന്യസമുദായങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു എന്തുമാത്രം ക്രൂരതലാണെന്നും എടുത്തും മററും പറഞ്ഞാൽ വർഗീയവിദ്വേഷത്തിൻെറ ഒരുവിത്തുരമായ വരുമെന്നുകരുതി ഞാനതിനുതുനിയുന്നില്ല. ഈ ൧൩,൦൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗം ഒരു സമുദായം മോണോപ്പളിയായി കൈവശം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ സമുദായത്തേക്കാൾ കുറച്ചുകൂടി ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഈഴവർക്ക് ൯൧൩ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മാത്രമുള്ളതു എത്ര പരിതാപകരവും സങ്കടകരവുമായ ഒരു നിലയാണെന്ന് ഗവൺമെൻറു ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണ് പബ്ളിക്കുസർവീസുകമ്മീഷണരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പബ്ളിക്കുസർവീസുകമ്മിഷണർ ലോവർ ഡിവിഷനിൽ ശരിയായി നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞസമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നിയമിച്ചവർ അധികം പേരും സർവീസിലില്ലാ. സർവീസ്റൂൾ ൪൫ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്ന രീതികൊണ്ടും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കു ജാതിസ്നേഹം കാണിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടുമാണു ഈ വിധം വന്നുചേരുന്നതു്. ഇൻറർമീഡിയററുഡിവിഷനിൽ ൪൩ പേരെനിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ കാര്യക്ഷമത നോക്കിയാണെന്നും ഗവൺമെൻറു പറയുന്നു. കാര്യക്ഷമതാ പരീക്ഷയിൽ ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ൧൨-ാമതു പാസായ ഒരീഴവൻ കുറച്ചുദിവസത്തെ സേവനവും കഴിഞ്ഞു സർവീസിനുവെളിയിൽ നിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ ൨൦൦-ാമതു പാസായ നായരും ൩൦൦-ാമതു പാസായ ബ്രാഹ്മണനും ൪൧൭-ാമതു പാസായ ജേക്കബൈററും സർവീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പബ്ളിക്കസർവീസു പരീക്ഷകൊണ്ടെന്താണു പ്രയോജനം. ൧,൬൦൦ ആളുകളെച്ചേർത്ത് കമ്മീഷണർ ഒരു പരീക്ഷ നടത്തിഎന്നു വിചാരിക്കുക. അതിൽ ൫൦൦ പേർ പാസായിഎന്നും വിചാരിക്കുക. ൨൦൦ പേർ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞസമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരാണ്. ഈ ൨൦൦ പേരിൽ ൧൦൦ പേരെപ്പോലും നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് രണ്ടാമതൊരു പരീക്ഷ നടത്തി കുറെപ്പേരെഎടുക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നാംബാച്ചിൽ പാസായ ഈഴവരും അവരെപ്പോലെയുള്ളവരും വെളിയിൽനിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ രണ്ടാംബാച്ചിൽ പാസായവർ സർവീസിലിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാം കഴിഞ്ഞകാര്യങ്ങളാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമനത്തിലും ഞങ്ങളെസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വെറും പൂജ്യംതന്നെയാണ് ഫലം. പോലീസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നടത്തിയ നിയമനത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളോടു കാണിച്ച നഗ്നമായ പക്ഷപാതം-ഞങ്ങളോടു കാണിച്ച അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ അനീതി-എത്രയുംഭീമമാകുന്നു. ആറുപേർക്ക് സബ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരായി പ്രമോഷൻകൊടുത്തു അതിൽ ഈഴവനില്ല. നാലുപേരെ വെളിയിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തു. അതിലും ഈഴവനില്ല. നൂറ്റിൽ പരം കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെ എടുത്തതിൽ ഈഴവർക്കു കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നത് ൧൪ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മാത്രമാണ്. അതേഅവസരത്തിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വളരെയുള്ള ചില സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ വളരെ ആളുകളെ എടുത്തു. ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഒരുപരീക്ഷയും പാസാകാത്ത ഒരു നായരാണ്. നാലു സബ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരിൽ ൨ പേർ മുഹമ്മദീയരായിപ്പോയതു പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ പക്ഷപാതമായിതോന്നും. എന്നാലും ആ സമുദായംപ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞതാണെന്നു സമാധാനിക്കാം. ആ സമുദായത്തോടു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ കാണിച്ച നീതിബോധം ഞങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് കേവലം ശൂന്യമായതാണ് ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഈ കണക്കുകൾ എല്ലാംകൊണ്ടു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ നില പരിതാപകരമാണെന്നു് കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അനവധിലക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ ന്യായമായ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗവാദങ്ങൾ സങ്കുചിതങ്ങളാണെന്നും ദേശീയവിരുദ്ധമാണെന്നും ചിലർ പറയുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ൫൧ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ അമിതപ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ളവർ ൧൧ ലക്ഷം മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ. ഈ പതിനൊന്നു ലക്ഷത്തിന്റെ വാദം നാഷണലിസമാണെന്നും ബാക്കിയുള്ള ൪൧ ലക്ഷത്തിന്റെകാര്യം നാഷണലിസത്തിനു എതിരാണെന്നും പറയുന്നതു് വളരെ

കഷ്ടമാണ്. അതു സത്യവിരുദ്ധവുമാണ്. നാഷണലിസത്തിന്റെ ചരിത്രപരമായ വളർച്ചയും ആ പേരിന്റെ അർത്ഥമനുസരിച്ചുള്ള വ്യാഖ്യാനവും പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഏക പക്ഷത്തിന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതാണ് യഥാർത്ഥത്തിലുള്ള നാഷണലിസം. അല്ലാതെ ഏക പക്ഷത്തിന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങളെമാത്രം സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതല്ല. എല്ലാവർക്കും കൊടുക്കാനുള്ളതു് എല്ലാവർക്കുംകൊടുക്കണം. ദൈവത്തിനുകൊടുക്കാനുള്ളതു് ദൈവത്തിനും സീസറിനു കൊടുക്കാനുള്ളതു് സീസറിനും കൊടുക്കുക. അതാണ് വിശാലവിശാലമായ നാഷണലിസം. ഈഅവസരത്തിൽ ഒരുകാര്യംകൂടി പറയാം. നായർസമുദായത്തിന്റെ ഇവിടത്തെ നില ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിയാം. അവരുടെ ചരിത്രം എങ്ങിനെയുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിയാം. അവർക്കു രാഷ്ട്രത്തിൽ ഇന്നു എത്രമാത്രം ശക്തിയുണ്ടെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിയാം. ഇതെല്ലാംഅറിയുന്ന ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരുകാര്യംകൂടിയറിയാം. ഞങ്ങളെ സമുദായവാദം പഠിപ്പിച്ചതു് നായന്മാരാണെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ആ ഒരുകാര്യം. പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണർ അമിതപ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൈവശംവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ മലയാളി മെമ്മോറിയൽ വഴി അവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെപ്പററി വാദിച്ച നായർ നേതാക്കന്മാരുടെ കാലടികൾതന്നെയാണ് ഇന്നു് ഞങ്ങൾ തുടരുന്നതു്. അന്നു ഞങ്ങളെ ഈ ന്യായവാദംപഠിപ്പിച്ച നായർസമുദായം അന്നത്തെ പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണർ പറഞ്ഞ ന്യായങ്ങൾ ആവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ലാ ഒരു കാര്യംകൂടി പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. രണ്ടുമൂന്നു ദിവസത്തിനുമുമ്പു നടന്ന ബഡ്ജററു പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ സ്റ്റേററുകാൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഇവിടെ ഉൽഭവിക്കാൻ കാരണമായിട്ടുള്ളതു സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം അനുവദിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു് സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നും ഒരു മാന്യൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഇവിടത്തെ സ്റ്റേററുകാൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നിടത്തോളം സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യമെന്നു കേട്ടാൽ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്ന മി. പട്ടം താണുപിള്ള, സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യമെന്നു കേട്ടാൽ ശക്തിയായി എതിരഭിപ്രായം എഴുതിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന മി. എ. നാരായണപിള്ള, സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദമെന്നു കേട്ടാൽ കഠിനകഠിനം എതിർക്കുന്ന മി. കെ. പി. നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ള, ആ പദശ്രവണമാത്രയിൽ വാസവദത്തയുടെ സന്ദേശംകേട്ട ഉപഗുപ്തനെപ്പോലെ കാതുകൾപൊത്തും മി. രാമചന്ദ്രൻ, ഇവരെല്ലാം സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദികളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരാണോ? ഒരിക്കലും അല്ല. അവരും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദികളും ഉത്തരക്ഷി

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

ണസ്രുവങ്ങളിലാണിരിക്കുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ടു സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം അനുവദിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു സ്റ്റേററു കാൺഗ്രസ്സ് ശക്തിപ്പെട്ടു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. നായന്മാൎക്കും മാൎത്തോമ്മാ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും ബ്രാഹ്മണൎക്കും പബ്ലിക്കസൎവീസിൽ വലിയ നില വന്നുചേൎന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവൎക്കു അമിതമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെയെല്ലാം ഹിററ്ലറിസം എടുത്തു പിരിച്ചയക്കണമെന്നു ആരും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. അവർ അവിടെ ഇരിക്കട്ടെ. അവരെ ആരും കുററപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇനി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നിയമനങ്ങളിലെങ്കിലും പ്രാതിനിധ്യംകുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായക്കാരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ മുൻഗണനകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നേയുള്ളു. സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി വാദിച്ച മി. ജപമണിനാടാരുടെ ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു മി. സി. വി. ചന്ദ്രശേഖരൻ മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ മറെറവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഈ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ ചോദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഇതു ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ കാളേജിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഇൻഡ്യയിലും, ലോകത്തെങ്ങും കാളേജുസമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം സമൎത്ഥമായി മറുപടിയുംപറഞ്ഞു. യൂറോപ്പിൽ സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദമില്ല. എന്തുകൊണ്ടു? അവിടെ സമുദായമില്ല. സമുദായമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അവിടെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദവുമില്ല. സമുദായങ്ങളും അവ തമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളും ഹിമാലയംപോലെ നില്ക്കയും അവർതമ്മിൽ കീരിയുംപാമ്പുംപോലെ ജീവിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന നാട്ടിൽ സമുദായവും സമുദായവ്യത്യാസവും ഇല്ലാത്ത രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞും പഴുതടയ്ക്കുന്നതു ന്യായീകരിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. മദ്രാസ്സ മെഡിക്കൽ കാളേജിലും, ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ കാളേജിലും മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾക്കും മററും സീററുകൾ റിസൎവുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള കാൎയ്യംകൂടി പ്രത്യേകം സ്മരണീയമാണ്.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Sir, the question that I asked was whether the principle of communal representation was followed with regard to the admission of students in any Engineering college in India.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഒരു രാജ്യത്തു് പാമ്പു് ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ വിഷവൈദ്യശാലയും വേണ്ട. പാമ്പില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലത്തു് വിഷവൈദ്യശാല വേണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു പാമ്പുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു് വിഷവൈദ്യശാല വേണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് എങ്ങിനെയാണ്. ഇവിടെ ബ്രാഹ്മണർ,

നായന്മാർ, ഈഴവർ, ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ, മഹമ്മദീയർ, പുലയർ, പറയർ തുടങ്ങിയ അനേകം സമുദായങ്ങൾ, സമുദായങ്ങളായിത്തന്നെ ജീവിക്കമ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം വേണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് എങ്ങിനെയാണ്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉത്തരഇൻഡ്യയെ മാതൃകയാക്കി പല കാര്യത്തിലും, എടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം നാം ബങ്കാളിലും പഞ്ചാബിലും സിംഡിലും മഹമ്മദീയക്ക് അമിതപ്രാതിനിധ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഹിന്തുക്കൾ പ്രക്ഷോഭണം നടത്തുന്നില്ലാ. അവിടത്തെ നില 3 @ മുസ്ലീമിനു, ര് @ ഹിന്തു എന്നതാകുന്നു. അതുപോലും ഹിന്തുക്കൾക്ക അസഹ്യം അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഡാക്ടർ മൂൺജി, സവേർക്കർ മുതലായവർ ഹിന്ദുമഹാസഭ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു്, പ്രാതിനിധ്യം മാത്രംപോരാ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ശരിയായ വെയിറ്റേജും കൂടിവേണമെന്നു് ശക്തിയായി വാദിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്തിനു് ഇതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി ഉത്തരഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പോകുന്നു. നമുക്ക ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ നോക്കാം. രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ മുൻസിപ്പന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചപ്പോൾ ചില സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവക്ക് കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെപ്പററി ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഈ "എൻ പിള്ള നയവും" ദേശീയമാണോ.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR : സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം ദേശീയമാണോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN · Yes, it is scientific nationalism,

PRESIDENT: The honourable member must address the Chair and he must have no dialogues with another honourable member.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : May I know from the member whether it is not a fact that during the early period of this Assembly a party by name Samyukta Party without giving any previous information to the public metamorphosed into the State Congress Party?

PRESIDENT : Order. Order.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : Sir, the member was saying that the State Congress do not stand for communal representation. I want to know whether it is not a fact that the State Congress Party is not the outcome of the former Samyukta Party?

PRESIDENT : It is a matter of history and is not relevant here.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH : സർ, സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള വാദംകോലാഹലങ്ങളിൽ വീണ്ടും പങ്കെടുക്കേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ അതിയായ സങ്കടമുണ്ടു്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ജോസഫ് കന്ത്യു് സർവ കണക്കുകളും എടുത്തിവിടെ കാണിച്ചു. അതുസ്ലിംതന്,

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

മാർത്തോമ്മാ മുതലായ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ പങ്ക് ഇന്നവർ കൈവശം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ സമുദായവിഭജനം തന്നെ ശരിയല്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ പലപ്പോഴും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവശസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യകൂടി കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തുകൊണ്ടാണ ഇത്ര വലിയ സംഖ്യയുണ്ടെന്ന് ഇവർ വാദിക്കുന്നത്. ആ സംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും അവൎക്കു കിട്ടണമെന്നു വാദിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ അവശക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നതിന് അവർ തീരെ താല്പര്യം കാണിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒരുലക്ഷത്തിനാല്പത്തിഒരായിരം പേരുള്ള മാർത്തോമ്മാ സമുദായത്തെ ഒരു സമുദായമായി വിഭജിക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടായ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ൧,൭൬,൦൦൦ പേരുള്ള ചേരമർ സമുദായത്തെ ഒരു സമുദായമായി തിരിക്കുന്നതിന് ദയവുണ്ടായില്ല. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യമനുസരിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗം വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നത് ന്യായം തന്നെ. എന്നാൽ ശരിയായ വിധത്തിലുള്ള സമുദായവിഭജനം ലഭിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം അതിനെപ്പററി എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു അഭിപ്രായം പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മാർത്തോമ്മാ, ജേക്കബൈററ്, ലത്തീൻ, സിറിയൻ, ആംഗ്ലിക്കൻ, മററു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ എന്നീ സമുദായങ്ങളിലെല്ലാംകൂടിയാണ് അവശസമുദായത്തിലെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അവരുടെയിടയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വളരെ കുറവാണ്. അദർ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻസ് എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നവരിൽ അധികം പേരും സവൎണ്ണക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ മററു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളോടുകൂടി ഞങ്ങളെ ചേർത്തു വിഭജിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് അവശസമുദായത്തോടുകാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കടുംകൈ ആണ്. അവശസമുദായക്കാർ ചേർന്നിരിക്കുന്ന സംഘങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും അവൎക്കു വിട്ടുപോകണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹമില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണത്തിനെ കൂടിച്ചേർത്തു കണക്കു പറഞ്ഞു അവർ ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കരസ്ഥമാക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്ന കാലത്തോളം അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ രക്ഷ കിട്ടാൻ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവശസമുദായക്കാരെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളിൽ നിന്നും പ്രത്യേകം വേർതിരിച്ച് അവൎക്കു ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ശരിയായി കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യണം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, അവശസമുദായക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു കണക്കുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH : അവശസമുദായക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ പ്രത്യേകമായി തിരിച്ച ഒരു കണക്ക സാമുദായികമായുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഓരോ സഭയിലും ഇത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അടുത്ത സെൻസസിലെങ്കിലും അവശസമുദായക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ഓരോ സഭാവിഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഇത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു കണ്ടെത്തു അതനുസരിച്ച് ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായ സർവ്വ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക നൽകണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : മെമ്പർ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിൽ എത്രയാളുകൾ ഉണ്ട്.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH : ഞാൻ ചേരമർ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടയാളാണ്. സഭ ഒരു സമുദായമായി പരിഗണിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. മിശ്രഭോജനം മിശ്രവിവാഹം മുതലായവ നടപ്പിൽവന്ന് സഭയിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക തമ്മിൽ യാതൊരു വ്യത്യാസവുമില്ലാതെയാകുന്നകാലത്തു മാത്രമേ ഒരു സഭയെ ഒരു സമുദായമായി പരിഗണിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ. അല്ലാതെ തീണ്ടലും തൊടീലും നിലനിൽക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം ഒരു സഭ പല സമുദായങ്ങളും അടങ്ങിയ ഒന്നു തന്നെയാണ്. ക്രിസ്തു ഏശുവിൽ വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് രാഷ്ട്രീയവും സാമുദായികവുമായ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സകല അവകാശങ്ങളും മററുള്ളവർ തട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു് ഞങ്ങൾക്ക വലിയ സങ്കടമാണ്. മി. ആസ്ററിൻ ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്നകാലത്തു് ഞങ്ങളെ പ്രത്യേകമായി തിരിക്കയും അതുനിമിത്തം ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിൽ പാർലിമെൻറിൽ പോലും ചോദ്യത്തിനിടവരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തകഥ ഇവിടെ വിസ്മരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ഞങ്ങളെ പ്രത്യേകം വേർതിരിച്ചാൽ സവർണ്ണക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്ക കിട്ടുന്ന അംശം കുറഞ്ഞുപോകും. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അവർ ഞങ്ങളെ വേർതിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ വൈമനസ്യം കാണിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു തന്നെയാണ് ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നതും. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ സ്ഥിതിനോക്കിയാലും ഹിന്ദു പുലയൻ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ളവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെല്ലാം മററു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നു. ആംഗ്ലിക്കൻ സഭയിൽ ൯൦,൦൦൦ അവശസമുദായക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുണ്ട്. ൪൦,൦൦൦ പേർ മററു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളായും ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ ൯൦,൦൦൦ പേരുടെ അവകാശംകൂടി ൪൦,൦൦൦ പേരുള്ള സവർണ്ണക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകയാണ്.

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

ഇന്നു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ൩ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം വരുന്ന ലത്തീൻകത്തോലിക്കരിലും ഒരു നല്ല സംഖ്യ അവശസമുദായക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞങ്ങളെ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളോ മററു പ്രാതിനിധ്യങ്ങളോ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ സങ്കടമാണെന്നറിയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം നിഷ്പക്ഷനില അവലംബിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, why not we know the opinion of the Travancore National Congress Party?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I have not heard the question.

PRESIDENT: The honorable member wants to know the opinion of the National Congress Party on this question. I am going to call two members. The next is Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan. After that I shall call upon some member from this side.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, it was said here that about 75 per cent. questions answered related to caste-war statements. I have felt it along with many other members of this House that it looks a little awkward for honorable members of this House to be asking at every stage for caste-war statements of appointments in the various grades of the public service. I have also heard the honorable members on the Government side feeling somewhat awkward over this question. But I may submit that there is nothing to feel awkward. I am one with the Chief Secretary to the Government when he says that it is due to the historical causes that the communal representation problem has a risen.

PRESIDENT: I now find that it is practically impossible to enforce what I stated a few minutes ago because there is one more gentleman to speak on this side and two more on the other. I shall therefore extend the time by ten or fifteen minutes. It means that the time allotted should be rigorously......

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: അവർ സംസാരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു മററെ പാർട്ടിയിലുള്ളതിൽ രണ്ടുപേരെക്കൂടി സംസാരിക്കാൻ സമയം കൊടുത്താൽ കൊള്ളാം.

PRESIDENT: The honorable member cannot dictate to the Chair. It means a very rigorous enforcement of the five-minutes allotted to each member.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: With regard to the Ezhava community, uptill a few years ago, they were denied admission to the colleges and schools. And hence they were backward in point of education and in social matters. That is the historical background and that is why they were not able to get Government appointments early in the history of this decade. Then, they gradually progressed and got themselves qualified. When they approached Government for appointments it

was found that all the places were filled in by the favoured communities. Sir, as has been observed here, persons in power will not easily part with it. They cannot be blamed for that. History stands an example to it. Even this morning here, the interpellation on short notice "whether any assurance was given by Government that the 60 per cent. safeguard will be given to the Ezhava Community if the S. N. D. P. Yogam passed a resolution stating that it has nothing to do with the State Congress", takes us to the conclusion that communities which can wield power unjustifiably in the voting by the changes now introduced, and about which the Ezhava community feels so much want to keep it. It is circumstances such as these that have created the difficulty. It may be said in this connection that India is put in a peculiar position. It is a continent of communities and castes quite apart from the classes and other sections of people found in the European countries. I challenge anybody in this House to prove the fact that this communal system exists in any other country to the rigour and to the extent to which it exists here.

PRESIDENT : Honorable members who know recent discussions about Public Service in Zechoslovakia and Rumania know that exactly the same problem prevails in those countries.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : I mean to the extent to which it prevails here.

PRESIDENT : Riots have taken place in Zechoslovakia and Rumania on the question of Government Service.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : I mean on this untouchability problem. Persons were treated much worse than four legged animals. That was the kind of social position which was prevailing here until the Temple Entry Proclamation was promulgated. This gracious act of our Sovereign has remedied all these disabilities and now we are in a position to stand on an equal footing, so far as social position is concerned, with the so called high caste people. But so far as the Public Service is concerned, I may ask whether the disadvantages and disabilities that have been created on account of the historical causes have been removed? My submission is that Government ought to take a bold venture to see that these disabilities which have come to fall on us on account of the historical causes are removed. We do not say that efficiency should be sacrificed. We say that the minimum qualification required for a place may be fixed in the case of the unrepresented communities. What is really wanted is that some adjustment must be made so that the gross inequalities prevailing in the public service may be removed. I am aware that a Public Service Commissioner has been appointed, but as my friend Mr. Narayanan has pointed out, that has not mended matters and we are still in hot waters. This question of representation to unrepresented communities has engaged the attention of the Indian National Congress Governments in other native States and it is my information that all sections of advanced views in British India are very seriously trying to tackle this problem because they know perfectly well that unless this problem is solved there is no salvation for our country.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ, വിവിധരാഷ്ട്രീയ കാര്യങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ മൂന്നുകൊല്ലങ്ങളായി അവിച്ഛിന്നമായി തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രശ്നമാണ് പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിലെ വർഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം. വർഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തി കാര്യക്ഷമതയെ പരിരക്ഷിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നാണു അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാർ വാദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ വാദം കഴിഞ്ഞ മുപ്പതു കൊല്ലങ്ങളായി തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടും ഇപ്പോഴും ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങൾ കേവലം വർഗീയതയെ മാത്രം പരിരക്ഷിച്ചും ദേശീയതയ്ക്കും എഫിഷ്യൻസിക്കും അത്യന്തം ഹാനികരമായ തരത്തിലുമാണ് നടത്തിവരുന്നത്. സമുദായനീതി പുലർത്തണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അതു് കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു ഹാനികരമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു സമുദായനീതി പുലർത്തണമെന്നുള്ള വാദത്തെ എതിർത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിലും ഓരോ വർഗ്ഗത്തിലും പെട്ടവരായിരിക്കെ ദേശീയതയെ പുലർത്തുമാറു നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തണം എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ എല്ലാ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കും അവരവരുടെ അവകാശത്തിനു ഒരു തോതു വച്ചു നിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നേ അർത്ഥമുള്ളു. ഒരുവർഗ്ഗത്തിലും പെടാത്തവർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ആർക്കും കൊടുക്കരുതെന്നാണല്ലോ അർത്ഥം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രീതിയാണു ദുഷിച്ച വർഗ്ഗീയതയെ പുലർത്തുന്ന രീതി. ചില വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരെ തന്നെ പബ്ലിക്സർവിസിൽ അടിക്കടി നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതി ഞങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ അടിക്കടി കൊണ്ടുവന്നതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ശരിയായ രൂപത്തിൽ ദേശീയതയെ പുലർത്തുമാറു തുടർന്നു പല ആർഡറുകളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കയും അവസാനമായി പബ്ലിക്സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഫലമെന്താണ്? നേരേ വിപരീതമാണ്. മുൻപു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ അല്പാല്പം നിയമനങ്ങൾ എല്ലാ വർഗ്ഗക്കാരിൽനിന്നും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ പബ്ലിക്സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരാണു നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് അവരെല്ലാം ഒഴിഞ്ഞു നില്ക്കുകയും ഇടയിൽ കൂടി അവരുടെ ചാർച്ചക്കാരേയും വേഴ്ച്ചക്കാരേയും നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു.

പബ്ലിക്സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനംകൊണ്ടു് എന്തു ഫലമാണുള്ളതെന്നും നിയമനങ്ങളുടെ ലിസ്റ്റുനോക്കിയാൽ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടും. ഈ ദോഷത്തിനു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു് ഹജൂർ വകുപ്പിൽനിന്നും വേണം. ശക്തിയുള്ള ഹസ്തം അഴിമതിയുടെ നേരേ എപ്പോഴും നീട്ടി

കൊണ്ടിരിക്കണം. ഈ വാദത്തിനു ശരിയായ ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിലാണു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പ്രശസ്തിയും ഐശ്വര്യവും സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഈ വക സംഗതികളിൽ ശരിയായ ഉപദേശം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ഹജ്ജൂർ വകുപ്പിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിതന്നെ വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ പ്രവൎത്തനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ അവരവരുടെ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കയക്കുകയും അവയെപ്പററി സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിൽ ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നാണ്. അപ്പോൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും സെക്രട്ടറിയേററും കൂടിയാണ് രാജ്യഭരണത്തിന്റെ നയം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നത്. ആ സ്ഥാനത്തു ഒരു വ്യക്തിപോലുമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി എന്താണ്? ഹജ്ജൂരിൽ നൂറു രൂപയ്ക്കു മേലുള്ള ൩൧ ഉദ്യോഗമുള്ളതിൽ ഒരാളുപോലുമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായത്തിലെ അംഗമാണു ഞാൻ. രാജ്യത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ മൂന്നാമത്തേതും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചവരുടെ സംഖ്യയിൽ രണ്ടാമത്തേതും നികുതി കൊടുക്കുക തുടങ്ങിയ രാജ്യഭണ്ഡാരത്തെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ മററു സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ മുന്നണിയിലല്ലെങ്കിലും പിന്നണിയിലല്ലാത്തതുമായ ഒരു സമുദായത്തിലെ വ്യക്തിയാണു ഞാൻ. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ നില വളരെ ശോചനീയമാണ്,

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: At the outset, I may be permitted to state that I am speaking on this motion in my individual capacity and not as a member of the National Congress party. I did not really wish to take part in the discussion on this subject; but, Sir, I am constrained to do so in the face of the statement, showing the total number of posts in the Public Service in the country carrying a salary below Rs. 100 held by the different communities in the State, which was just now read out by my honorable friend Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju. Sir, that statement relates to a period 7 or 8 years back. From that statement one would be led to think that that the Nair community is unjustly holding the bulk of appointments in the public service of the State. But it will be seen from the statement that while the Tamil Brahmins numbering 54,141 on the whole hold 2,510 appointments carrying below Rs. 100, the Nair community which is sixteen times as large as the Brahmin community in point of population get only 13,181 posts. If the Brahmin community can hold such a large percentage of appointments I do not see any reason why any complaint should be levelled against the Nair community in particular. According to the statistics relating to the Tamil Brahmins regarding the number of posts, Nair community is entitled to have 40,106 posts. Obviously therefore there is no meaning in the unmerited complaints

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

levelled, unfortunately, against only the Nair community by certain members due to their being always influenced by mischeivous propensities to which they have almost become slaves.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Padiyara Kunju's remarks were directed, so far as I could gather, to three communities, the Marthoma Christians, the Brahmins and the Nairs.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: My point is this. He read out the statement and laid particular emphasis on a particular community.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ, ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു വായിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉച്ചത്തിൽ വായിച്ചുപോയി എന്നോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ താഴ്ന്ന സ്വരത്തിൽ വായിച്ചുപോയി എന്നോ വിചാരിച്ച് എന്തെങ്കിലും അർത്ഥമാക്കുന്നതു് തെററാണു്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I concede that position, Sir. As I said, according to the statement read out here, if the Tamil Brahmin community can hold 2,510 posts, the Nair community would be entitled to 40,160 appointments, while as a matter of fact, according to the statement, they hold only 13,181 posts.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: വായിക്കുന്നതു് ഏതു ബുക്കിൽ നിന്നാണെന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: The very same book which was made use of by Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju here. Further, Sir, I am sure that out of the 13,000 odd appointments, more than 85 per cent. would be sepoys and constables in the Nair Brigade and the Police Department and also peons and menial servants in the several Depatments of Administrative machinery. I beg to point out, Sir, that if there is any one community in the State which has been most unjustly treated and prejudicially affected by the operation of the existing Public Service Recruitment Rules, it is the Nair Community. Sir, even honorable members like Mr. Kunjithommen were gracious enough, kind enough, to agree, in their report on Public Service Recruitment that, in the lower Division of the Public Service Nairs may be given 11 posts out of every 55; I am sorry to submit that, in utter disregard of the Committee's report and of the unavoidable opinion expressed in the Report by even persons like Mr. Kunjithommen, Government, very unjustly, when they passed the final proceedings on the matter, gave the Nairs only 5 out of 55 appointments, instead of 11. Government were more unkind to the Nair community than members who have been fighting for communal representation for the last two or three decades. That is exactly the present rather pitiable position of the Nairs now and still this unfortunate community has always to bear the brunt of criticisms which are apparently hollow and unjust.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ലോവർ ഡിവിഷനിലാണ് റൊട്ടേഷനനുസരിച്ച് നായന്മാർക്ക് സ്വല്പം കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞത്. മററുള്ള ഡിവിഷനിൽ ആ റൊട്ടേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് എന്തെങ്കിലും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : പല അസംബന്ധങ്ങളും ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : അപ്പോൾ ഇതൊന്നേ സ്വബോധമുള്ള എന്നാണോ മെംബർ പറയുന്നത് ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : ഇതും സ്വബോധമല്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു.

I would therefore invite the attention of the House to the fact that we have absolutely nothing more than what is legitimately due to us in the Public Service.

With these remarks, I oppose the motion.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastiswaram*) *:* Am I to understand, from the observation with which the honorable member prefaced his speech, namely, that he was speaking on his own behalf and not on behalf of his party, that the party as a whole has no opinion on this matter ?

PRESIDENT : Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, I oppose the motion before the House. Mr. Sivathanu Pillai and I have been friends for a long time and I know we agree on most points.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : Sir:—

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Here is another............

PRESIDENT : Mr. Padiyara Kunju wants to put a question to you.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : I do not yield, Sir. At any rate, I shall not begin by yielding. If it is absolutely necessary to yield, I shall fight out and then yield.

PRESIDENT : It is not a question of yielding on the merits, but only yielding your place for a question by another honorable member.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : As I was submitting, Sir, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai and myself agree on most points ; that was why he and I simultaneously felt the necessity for making the position of the National Congress party clear. Therefore, before I give my opinion on the motion, I would like to say one word about the attitude of my party with regard to this motion.

Sir, several members of my party combine in them a double duty and a double responsibility. They are all members of the Travancore National Congress Party, and many of them have been returned on that ticket. As such they are bound to obey our mandates, follow our ideals

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

and stick to our programme. But there are also, in the party, members who have been returned from constituencies specially reserved for communities and there are some others who have been mominated by Government solely to represent particular communities. This reservation of seats and nomination of members are made for the explicit purpose of enabling communities to send the members of their community to the Assembly and through them to represent the special communal interests. My party therefore realise that several of our members are in a delicate situation. We went into the question deeply and came to the conclusion that it would not be proper to force the opinion of the majority upon them to choke their opinion and force them into a position where they will have to prove disloyal to their respective communities which they represent and they are intended statutarily to represent. Therefore we have given the members of our party complete freedom of opinion on the question of communal representation in the public service.

Personally, Sir, on more than one occasion in this House, I have made my position clear. No one can deny the fact that different communities are living in this country. No one can deny the fact that the communities are not getting on as amicably as one would wish. No one can deny the fact—whatever be the reason—that there are differences in the degrees of representation that the different communities have been able to secure in the public service. In these matters there can be no dissentient opinion, nor any denying of facts. The difficulty arises when a solution is suggested. My friend Mr. John Joseph said that the backward communities must be given their representation on a population basis. Personally, Sir, I am prepared to give them not only their due share on population basis but also some weightage. I shall gladly wait and keep quiet for any length of time if Government would give appointments to all the qualified hands belonging to Backward communities, irrespective of the question whether they exceed their due share or not.

My friend Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju was saying that, in future, if persons with equal qualifications come forward seeking a job, preference should be given to persons belonging to the under-represented communities. Sir, even with that proposition, I shall agree. But, it has been urged that, regardless of the qualifications of individual candidates who apply for a particular post, if only a rarticular person is found to possess the minimum qualification fixed for that job, he should be chosen for that job in preference to others with higher and better qualifications. There, Sir, I must certainly protest, in the interest of efficiency. It is there that I would raise the question of efficiency. For example, the Education Code prescribes only the B.A. and the L.T. qualifications for the post of Headmasters of English High Schools, so that even 3rd class B. A's. and 3rd class L. T's. can be considered to possess the prescribed qualification; in fact, there were days, when even non-graduates held Headmasters' posts in English High Schools,

Fortunately, Sir, those days are gone; first rate men are now available, first class M. As. and first class L. Ts. I am not prepared to agree to the proposition that such persons should be asked to stand back merely because they have the misfortune to have been born to women who happened to be born in some particular community which due to historical reasons, is now over-represented in the public service, according to the population basis. Also, I cannot yield to the proposition of mathematical division, on a population basis, of the number of posts available. I am saying this theoretically. For practical purposes, if you find that certain communities are wanting in and deserve representation, by all means encourage them; encourage them by appointing them whenever possible without at the same time killing efficiency. It has been said that efficiency is not the monopoly of any one community and that is exactly why I say that communal representation is not necessary. If efficiency is not the monopoly of any one community then there is no reason for nervousness. It is only when a person feels that efficiency is the monopoly of one or two communities that the question of communal representation comes up. If efficiency is not the monopoly of any one community, then by all means, as Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju said, when applicants with the same qualifications come forward give preference to the unrepresented community. But to divide the number of appointments according to the population basis and to recruit persons just because they possess minimum qualifications and belong to an unrepresented community is a thing which I object to very strongly. With these words I oppose the motion before the House.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I support the motion before the House. Before going into the merits of the case, I beg to submit that in this case no aspersion is to be cast against communities which are over-represented from the standpoint of population. It is by wellknown historical causes that certain communities in this land came to occupy a predominant position in the public services. That is an admitted fact. It is also an admitted fact that it was owing to the policy of the then Government that certain backward communities could not get themselves educated men in the Government schools and colleges formerly. It was on account of that that certain communities could not come up and acquire sufficient educational qualifications and secure appointments in the public service formerly. Now, by the policy pursued at present by His Gracious Highness the Maharaja's Government all the backward communities have secured convenience for obtaining necessary educational qualifications. Therefore there are persons in the backward communities now with sufficient qualifications. But there is also the historical fact that though the population of this land is divided into three main religious groups, there are differences of castes and differences of social groupings with reference to the members of the various religions. Take for example the Hindu group. There the communities like the Ezhavas, Pulayas and others could not even approach the communities like the Brahmins and Nairs. Under such circumstances, I submit that there could be no possibility of equality in the matter of their social arrangement

[Mr. K. Kunju Panicker]

or in their economic enterprise. Naturally, privileges could not be distributed equally, because communities were segregated and separated as watertight compartments. One community could not understand the position of another community. It would not naturally safeguard the interests of other communities. Take for example the condition of the Ezhavas. Up to the time when they were given a chance of getting themselves educated, what did they do? They were mainly employed in agricultural and industrial activities of the land. I may even venture to say that the best products of the land were and are being produced to a very great extent by the Ezhava community. That community, when it got education and when it found that those communities which had the advantage of getting into the public service earlier were not distributing justice, in social matters and even in economic and land policy, on account of social prejudices and other causes, they naturally pressed to get places in the public service for them also so that they might also have a chance of ameliorating their conditions by being situated in advantageous positions.

There is also another matter. In this land the public service involves a certain superiority of position. Those who are not favourably situated in the public services are rather found to be touched with a sort of inferiority complex. They themselves feel that they are below in status to their fellow-beings. Such a situation also can be got corrected only by getting positions in the public services. Apart from this, there are so many other factors also to be considered in this connection. From the economic standpoint as well public service has its advantages. I beg to submit that as those communities which hold an advantageous position or rather numerical superiority in public services we have no reason to quarrel. We have a Government which would give temple entry much earlier than in British India where there is the Congress Government under the direction of Mahatma Gandhi who is the votary of temple entry and the equality of the Hindu communities. In Travancore without the prompting or persuasion of anybody our Gracious Highness the Maharaja could give temple entry and thereby cut at the root of communal differences among Hindus. Now there is a chance open to the Hindus to get themselves united and to live and think as one community without being obsessed by the idea of caste distinctions. Under the circumstances what I have to say to my Ezhava brethren and other communities who are troubled by inferiority complex is that there is a chance wide open to them to live on equal terms with their caste Hindu brethern. Let us try to get positions in Government service also without quarrelling with them. They are not uncharitable. When you cast aspersions against them, naturally they feel irritated. But if you represent your grievance in its true colour, they would be properly supporting you, if borne out not only in the matter of temple entry but also in the matter of walking through the public roads and other things. I can say that the caste Hindus were rather fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Ezhavas and other non-caste Hindus to get such grievances redressed. That is their attitude when we approach them in the right spirit. I say that backward communities also should

get an equitable proportion in the public service. I submit that my community or any other community which is at a disadvantage has no reason to quarrel with communities holding advantageous positions on account of historical reasons. I request the cast Hindu communities not to be touchy on account of certain members of my community trying to find fault with them. They should be given a large latitude. They would stand at a distance if you stand against their interests. But on the other hand, if they are given an opportunity to understand and find out your true point of view for themselves they will understand that you are not against them. They should be given an opportunity to associate with you for the upliftment of all the communities in the land. You should, as elder brethren, be more tolerant, and more charitable and should show a friendly hand in the matter of distributing the public services to the communities which are situated at a disadvantage. With that mutual co-operation and mutual helpfulness, I submit, the quarrel about public services will be a thing of the past, and Travancore will progress economically and industrially. With these words I support the motion.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I propose to call upon honorable members in the following order :—Mr. Kochukorah Tharakan, Mr. Adichan, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai, Mr. Jebamony Nadar and then I shall call upon others.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സർ, സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു പത്തുമുപ്പതു കൊല്ലമായി. മുൻപു് സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം എന്നു കേട്ടാൽ സാധാരണയായി നെററി ചുളിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ഇപ്പോൾ അതു ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഒന്നാണെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഒരു പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസ് കമ്മിഷണരെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കാര്യമായ യാതൊരാശ്വാസവും അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു ഇനിയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറയേണ്ടി വന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസിൽ അമിതമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വന്നതു് ചരിത്രപരമായ ചില കാരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടാണെന്നു് അവരും ചിലപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു തന്നെയും പറയാറുണ്ടു്. വാദത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അതു് ശരിയാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അടുത്ത കാലത്തു് പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ നടത്തിയ നിയമനത്തിൽ വന്ന അനീതി ചരിത്രപരമായ യാതൊരുകാരണങ്ങളും കൊണ്ടല്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അദ്ദേഹം നടത്തിയ ൩൪൩ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ ൧൬൧ നായന്മാരും ൧൪ ഈഴവരും ൩ യാക്കോബായക്കാരും ൩൭ മുസ്ലീങ്ങളും ൧൦ കത്തോലിക്കരും ശേഷം മററു പ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ള സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരു

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.]

മാണ്. പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പണ്ടേതന്നെ അമിതമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമനത്തിലും വളരെ അമിതമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം തന്നെ കൊടുത്തു. യാക്കോബായ സമുദായത്തിന് വെറും മൂന്ന നിയമനം മാത്രം നടത്തിയ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ൩൭ പേരെ നിയമിച്ചു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആരുതന്നെ നിയമനം നടത്തിയാലും അവരവരുടെ സമുദായത്തിനെ കൂടുതൽ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസം മററു സമുദായക്കാർക്ക് ഉണ്ടാകുക സാധാരണമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും നടത്തുന്ന നിയമനങ്ങളെപ്പററി ആണ്ടിൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ പ്രാവശ്യം വേണ്ടവിധം പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരുകമ്മിററിയേയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതാനും വ്യക്തികളെയോ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. മി. കൈനിക്കര പത്മനാഭപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതിനോട് ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. മിനിമം ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഉള്ള ഒന്നിലധികം അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഒരേ നിയമനത്തിനായി വരുമ്പോൾ അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് പ്രിഫറൻസ് കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതിനോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, he is quoting me wrongly. It is exactly what I did not say.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഏതായാലും മി. കൈനിക്കര പത്മനാഭപിള്ള ഈ ഹാളിനു പുറത്തു വച്ചു പറഞ്ഞതു് അങ്ങിനെയാണ്. അതുതന്നെയായിരിക്കും ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതു് എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചുപോയി.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, that is an insinuation which I must emphatically protest against. Sir, he is making a remark which will show that I spoke one thing outside the House and quite the reverse inside the House. I spoke the same thing both outside and inside the House. I will make my position clear. What I said was that when persons with the same qualifications apply, if a member belongs to an under-represented community he can be given preference and I made it very clear that a person with a high qualification must not be compared with a person with a low qualification. That is what I said both outside and inside the House.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: മിനിമം ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഉള്ള ഒന്നിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആളുകൾ വന്നാൽ അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ളവർക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതിൽ കൂടുതൽ എനിക്കൊന്നും പറയുവാനില്ല.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, in supporting the motion, I have no special complaints to make either against the Government or against any community. I think I should express my gratefulness for what the Government have done. In my opinion the fault lies with those officers who make the appointments.

In this connection I shall bring to the notice of Government the case of Hindu Nadars of the State. Their population is nearly 2½ lakhs. Recently some appointments were made in the Police Department. Out of 240 constables that were recruited, I find only one Nadar and that in the last grade. Out of 30 Head Constables none from that community. Their fate had been the same in other appointments. After all can this be a case of want of fitness? Certainly not. It is well known that, just a few months ago, Government recongnised by a notification, the fitness of Nadars for serving in the State forces.

PRESIDENT: Was not the climbing on trees and running by the recruits referred to by the Inspector General a few days back in connection with the recruitment of constables?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Yes, Sir. His test must be defective. In answer to an interpellation I was told that there is not a single officer from this community who is receiving a pay of Rs. 100 or over per mensem. So I would appeal to the Government to satisfy the claims of the community as and when chances arise.

Then about the S. I. U. C. community I have to say a word. If efficiency is the test to be followed, this community is not behind any others. If it is character that is wanted this community stands first. The convictions of the Criminal courts of the land are recongnised as indications of moral turpitude. Yesterday a question was asked about the number of inmates of the Central Jail. There is only one S. I. U. C. convict in the Central Jail. This community has the lowest number of criminals. That speaks for the excellent character and loyalty of this sect. That is a matter for special of consideration. But the position of this community in public services is not satisfactory and I trust, every step will be taken to increase representation from among the Nadar community. I shall refer to an answer during this session to show ......

PRESIDENT: Mr. Adichan;

MR. P. C. ADICHAN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതൃക്കുന്നു. വർഗ്ഗീയ പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പററി സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ രണ്ടുവാക്കു എനിക്കും പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. അവശസമുദായം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിൽ ഏതെല്ലാം സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുമെന്നു് ഇപ്പോഴും നിർവചിക്കുവാൻ നിർവാഹമില്ലാതെയാണു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ എട്ടുലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന ആളുകൾ മാത്രമെ അവശസമുദായത്തിൽ പെടുകയുള്ളു എന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നു

[Mr. P. C. Adichan.]

ന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഫ്റാഞ്ചൈസ് ഭേദഗതിയോടുകൂടി ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിന് നിയമസഭയിൽ ഒൻപതു സീററുണ്ട്. അതുപോലെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും വേണ്ട സ്ഥാനം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗസംബന്ധമായി അവർക്കു വല്ല അവശതകളുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് കാലക്രമേണ മാറുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കത്തക്കനിലയിൽ നടപടികൾ നടത്തിത്തുടങ്ങിവരുന്നുവെന്ന് ഗവർമ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറയുന്നു. മററു അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും തൽസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വേണ്ട നിവാരണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ മടിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു വാദപ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നിരുന്നാലും കുറവസമുദായത്തെപ്പററി രണ്ടുവാക്ക് പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസയോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ആ സമുദായത്തിൽ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ പേരുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർക്ക് ഏതെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉടനെ ജോലി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ബഡ്ജററു വിമർശനാവസരത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും യാതൊരു മറുപടിയും പറയാതെ വിടുകയാണ് ചെയ്തതു്. അവർക്കു ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ചോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തലയെണ്ണിയോ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു. പക്ഷെ ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്ന വാദപ്രതിവാദകോലാഹലത്തോടു ഞാൻ ബലമായി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the motion in spite of the fact that I prentend to represent the Vellala community here. Certain members have told me that if I want to be elected to any of the committees set up by this House I should support communal representation. It was also stated that I should not at least oppose the motion.

PRESIDENT: What does the member mean by that?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, certain members told me that if I oppose this motion they will not give me any vote in the elections that will take place in this House. Instances are not wanting to show such a kind of attitude among some members of the House.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Independence of action is expected from every member of this House.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Certainly, that is why I am opposing the motion. I was rather anxious to find out the opinion of the National Congress party on this most important and equally vexed question of communal representation in Travancore. That is why I

I wanted to know from Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai, the leader of that party, definitely the views of that party in respect of this question. The honourable members of that party proclaim that theirs is the only organised political party functioning in this House (as well as outside.) I am sorry to find that that party which says so, has no definite opinion to offer on such a very important question as this. But at the same time I am rather glad to hear that they have come out with sufficient frankness and have given freedom to its members to vote on this question in any manner they wished. Each member was at liberty to choose his own line of action unlike the position that was adopted by another political party year ago. That so-called party gave out an elaborate statement in respect of the communal question supporting the communal G. O. and demanding its implimenting and at the same time they mentained that that position was national? That took nobody anywhere. Mr. K. R. Narayanan remarked that the Samyukta party was not the party that subsequently became the State Congress party. The fact is known to all, inside and outside this legislature. But all the same it is surprising to find what the National Congress party fights shy of this question and allows this to drift. Well I will leave it to them.

Before proceeding to offer a few words on the motion I have to challenge the figures read out by Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju in respect of Vellala to representation in public services in relation to their population. The figures in respect of the Vellala community both in point of population and representation in services are wrong. I may assure the members of this house that those figures are highly erroneous and I challenge anyone to prove that to be otherwise. I can confidently say that the total population of the Vellalas including its different sections will not be more than 35 to 40 thousand in the State. The Vellala community may be said to consist of Nanjinad Vellalas about 24,000 and Makkavazhi Vellala comprising the rest. The figure quoted by Mr. Joseph Kunju was 69,000 or so. That is a very wrong figure. If it is that figure it may not be strictly speaking of the Vellalas. That figure may be composed of Maravars, Muthalalis, Parayass, etc. as is sometimes found in British India. I know several instances where people really belonging to other denominations claim to be Vellalas as it were to belong to it confers greater status in society. Perhaps numerous instances of this kind might have put up the figure. That is no reason why they should be accepted as Vellalas. Anyway that is not a correct grouping of the community. I will point out a glaring mistake. In Madras Coroporation there was one Sivashanmugom Pillai as its Mayor. The word Pillai may lead one to infer that he was a Vellala; but actually he was not. The gentleman referred to is a member of the backward community. But his name unfortunately appears to be of the Vellala community. So also is the case of several persons belonging to Muthali, Marava and sometimes other communities as Salia and Pattaria. Mr. Padiyara Kunju I think read out a figure consisting of the above communities possibly. Properly speaking this can not be included in the population of Vellalas.

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

In Travancore especially, I am quite sure, the Vellalas cannot come anywhere near that figure either in point of population or of representation in public services of the State. I repudiate the correctness of that figure 69,000 in population and 1,000 and odd in representation ascribed to Vellalas.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നതു് മെംബർ സമ്മതിക്കുമോ?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : I repudiate that figure.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ വിശ്വസിക്കയല്ലാതെ അതിനെതിരായി ഒരു മെംബർ പറയുന്ന പ്രസ്താവനയെ വിശ്വസിക്കുക സാദ്ധ്യമാകുമോ?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : I know definitely that there are certain individuals belonging to other castes and who are unreasonably mixed up in the Vellala Group. I repudiate the figure in the Public Service Commissioner's report which is based on incomplete knowledge of things or wanton misrepresentation of facts. As a matter of fact, there are some persons who are desirous of being classed as Vellalas. I have come across many such cases and as a matter of fact I know that they are not at all Vellalas. There is a neighbour of mine who happen to profess that he is a Vellala, but whereas in fact he belongs to some other caste which I need not mention here. Whatever may be said by others I still maintain this fundamental fact, namely, that this over-representation of the Vellala community is incorrect and highly misleading. Let this House have no misconception about it.

You will realise, Sir, that the Vellalas in Travancore have an ancient history of their own. True it is that they are smaller in population compared to other major sections. Their importance does not depend on population. It is their privilege to own a historic tradition of loyal and faithful service both to the crown and country and they are not at all over-represented in Government service when it is realised that they were a set of loyal and very trustworthy people from very ancient times. This fact may not be known to most of the honorable members of this House. In ancient days Vellalas ran to the rescue of Maharajas of Travancore when they were surrounded by dangerous circumstances sometimes risking their lives and on other occasions by payment of huge ransom to the enemy. No wonder they were appointed to trusted posts. I may recall here one instance. There is a particular section of the Vellala community in Nagercoil, namely, the Chetty community. They are found only in Kottar. They have got a big trust of their own even to day. There is record to show that a member of that community advanced a loan of six lakhs of rupees to one of our Maharaja's who subsequently executed a promissory note for this amount. There is also another document of a

promissory note executed by one of the Maharajas for almost a like amount with 6 per cent. interest. These have not yet been redeemed. One such record is in Palmyra leaf and the other one is on paper. The handwriting of the Maharaja is also there. I am prepared to show that. Well that is the record of service of the Chetty community to the Royal House, unlike the others who were found to be exacting as much as possible from the Maharajas.

PRESIDENT: I trust the honorable member is not proposing to affect the budget thereby.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Certainly not, Sir. We do not at all require back that money. We only want to serve our Maharaja faithfully and loyally no matter whether it is recognised or not. Again you can find in almost all Taluks of the State even now at least one or two Vellala families, the reason being in those days the Vellalas were found to control and manage Treasuries in those places. They were also entrusted with administration of Taluks with the affairs of Treasuries as well even as the Vellalas were found to be trustworthy. They were found to be very capable in accounts. That is why in most of the taluks of the State where there was a Treasury Office there are even today one or two Vellala families who are the descendants of the old Treasury Officers. So even if it is a case of over-representation of Vellalas in Public Service which I do not admit it stands to reason. That community has been all along serving the country and crown loyally and faithfully. I ask, Sir, is not loyal and faithful service to the crown and country rewardable? Is it not the duty of any Government to reward loyal services? I say, Sir, that in the interest of the Government and of the country and crown that this loyal community, this trustworthy community, is not, to say the least, discouraged. It is not from the point of view of the population or from their forceful voice that community should be given preference for jobs but their claims for service are there on account of their loyalty and trustworthiness. Vellalas need not be given preference because they are rich or because they are vociferous or because they are able to bluff. I am not going to take a stand upon that position. I may pause a little in this matter. What took place during the last few months of political unrest. The whole situation was unreal. What did the Vellalas do? Or for the matter of that, what did the whole Tamilian community do? They scrupulously kept a loof and held out their hand in fellowship with the Government; and rendered them valuable service by extending to the Government their moral support. This is the characteristic of Tamilians as of old. Should it go unrecognised? I hope it will not be.

My friend Mr. K. R. Narayanan had described communal representation as scientific nationalism. I differ from that view. On the other hand I think it is entirely anti-national from beginning to end. Of course I can understand if there is any lack of representation for a community and if there is an applicant from the rank of under-represented community who is duly qualified, at least for the sake o

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

asserting their rights he should be given a chance. However much I may hear about the scientific nationalism, in communal representation I am opposed to that proposition in its entirety. I for one cannot subscribe to the implications contained therein. It is true that the principle of communal representation was accepted by Government. I say that it was out of weakness and cowardice that the Government accepted it. It was intended to placate individuals and communities at the expense of efficiency and common good. The result is what we find to-day. Inefficiency and corruption is at a premium. There is little scope to satisfy all clamour. To try to do it is still worse. The whole thing is in a vicious circle. There is no end of it. Let us boldly retrace to subserve the common good of the land. As one of my friends remarked here if there are vacancies and if applicants from all communities are available then preference may be given to the least represented communities sacrificing the interests of other over-represented communities. The numerical strength of the least represented community need not be given any significance at all. Let their self respect be not wounded. Let them feel they have a place in the State. My friend Mr. Tharakan was saying that though Government have accepted the principle of communal representation, they have not implemented the spirit contained in the proposition. The question of implementing that vicious principle was heard here on a former occasion when the State Congress party was called upon to define their position in respect of communal representation. But I must warn the Government do not accept the principle of communal representation. The Government were forced to accept that proposition in one of their weak moments. The sooner they do away with it the better for them. Otherwise there is going to be no end of it. The communal cry will always be ringing in the ears of Government in season and out of season. It is not to end here on population basis. Mr. Tharakan wants the Government taluk-war representation to be accepted. It is impossible for the Government to consider that proposition. If they do so then there will not be Kunjithommen's fund wanting to say that pakuthi-war representation should be accepted. Therefore according to me, this proposition of communal representation on population basis should be given the quietus that it deserves and the country saved from the ramifications attendant on that.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: I shall allow one more member to speak on the motion.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ചരിത്രപരമായുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു പബ്ളിക്ക സർവീസിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവംതന്നെ. അതിനെപ്പററി ആരേയും കുററപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട കാര്യവുമില്ല. അതുപറഞ്ഞു് അവരുടെ ഹൃദയങ്ങളെ വ്രണപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്ക നില

യിൽ സംസാരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭരണ
കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും ഭാഗഭാക്കാകത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ
അവക്കുകൂടി ന്യായമായ പ്രവേശനം പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസിൽ കിട്ടണ
മെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു സ്വാഭാവികമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു രണ്ടു സംഗതി
യാണ് ഇവിടെ സാധിക്കുന്നത്. ചില സാഹചര്യങ്ങളും പരിചയവും
നിമിത്തം ചില സമുദായം മററുസമുദായത്തേക്കാൾ കാര്യക്ഷമതയിൽ
കുറെ മുന്നിട്ടു നിൽക്കാം. അതു ഒരു മൊണോപ്പളി അല്ലെന്നു വരികിലും
അതുപോലെയുള്ള സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന് മററു സമുദായക്കാർ
വളരെ പ്രയത്നിച്ചു മററുള്ളവർക്കു സമന്മാരായി വരണം. കാര്യക്ഷമതയും
വേണം. സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശസംരക്ഷണവും വേണം. ഗവർ
മ്മെൻറു ഈ രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരുടേയും വാദങ്ങളെ കേട്ടു ന്യായമായവിധത്തിൽ
സംഗതികൾ മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകണം. ഈ സംഗതികളെ മനസ്സി
ലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ നാഷനൽ കാൺഗ്രസിൽ ചേർന്നതു്. നാ
ഷണൽ കാൺഗ്രസിൻെറ ആദർശം ദേശീയമാണ്. പല സമുദായങ്ങ
ളുള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നിലയ്ക്കു ഒരുവശത്തു ദേശീയമായും മറുവശ
ത്തു ദേശീയമല്ലാതേയും ഉള്ള വാദങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകും. ഇവയെ തമ്മിൽ
രഞ്ജിപ്പിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകയല്ലാതെ അവയെ ഒരു പാർട്ടിയുടെ വാദമാ
യി മാത്രം പരിഗണിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. സമുദായങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ സൗഹാർദ്ദ
മായി കഴിയുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു രംഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഗവർമ്മെൻറു
ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഈ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസ്
കമ്മീഷണരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ നിയമ
നംകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചഫലം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പ്രവൃത്തി
കളിൽ പല ന്യൂനതകളും ഉണ്ടു. ആ ന്യൂനതകളെ മാററണമെങ്കിൽ
ഇതുവരെയുള്ള അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു
ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. അദ്ദേഹം ഈ മൂന്നുവർഷത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു
നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികൾ ഈ സഭയിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടി
വാദിക്കുന്ന മെമ്പറന്മാരും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിന് വേണ്ടി വാദിക്കുന്ന
മെമ്പറന്മാരും അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മററി പരിശോധിച്ചു വേണ്ട മാററ
ങ്ങൾ വരുത്തണം. പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസ് നിയമനത്തിനായി ഉണ്ടാ
ക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള റൂൾസുകളിൽ മാററം വരുത്തേണ്ടതും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Secretary.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, in the course of the general discussion on the Budget I said that the policy of the Government is that "other things being equal greater representation will be given to less

[Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.]

come to the same level". It was in the year 1907 that this policy was declared by the Government by the then Dewan Mr. S. Gopalachari. It was in pursuance of this policy that the Devaswom separation was effected and orders issued that unrepresented communities should be given preference in the Revenue Department. The result of this change could be appreciated by anyone who glances through the civil list. Prior to 1098 all Division Peishkars, Division Assistants and Tahsildars were either Brahmins or Nairs. Now, out of the three Division Peishkars, there is only one Nair; the remaining two belong to the two communities that have all along been agitating for communal representation. I refer to the Syrian Catholic Christians and Ezhavas. In the combined cadre of Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Peishkars, there is one Muhammadan, one Ezhava and two Christians.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നു് ആരെങ്കിലുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: ഇല്ല. The Tahsildars and the Superintendents of the Secretariat have the same grade of pay.

PRESIDENT: The honorable member must be allowed to finish his remarks and after that questions may be put.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Out of the 30 Tahsildars, about 50 per cent. belong to the communities which had no representation in the Revenue Department prior to 1098. Out of the 18 Magistrates about 50 per cent. represent communities other than the Brahmin and the Nair. Turning to clerks in the Secretariat, in the year 1100, about 72 per cent were either Brahmins or Nairs. The above percentage has now dwindled to 53 per cent. Among the 19 acting clerks now in the Secretariat there are only six or 33 per cent. belonging to the Brahmin or Nair communities. Out of the remaining 13, two are Ezhavas, one Kammala, one a Cheramar, two Jacobite Christians, two Syrian Catholics one Latin Catholic, and one other Christian. Out of the 14 short term vacancies filled up in 1114, there are only 3 Nairs. There is no Brahmin. The rest belong to the other communities. It will thus be clear that the Government have been carrying out as best as they could, the policy laid down by them long ago, that other things being equal, preference will be given to the unrepresented communities. Government, however feel that the progress made is not adequate. But it has to be remembered that such inequalities among communities due to historical or other causes are not removed in a day. In this connection I cannot do better than quote what our Dewan President said on the 27th November 1937 in connection with a resolution moved in the Assembly for communal representation in the Secretariat. This is what he said:—

"I would like to remind the honorable members of the House of the persistent endeavour and deliberate attempt made by the well known Justice Party of Madras to bring about complete redress of communal inequalities. They raced against time. They started their work in 1921 and we are now in 1937. I selected some pages at random from the Madras Civil List, dealing with the Secretariat, the Judiciary, the Engineering service and the Medical service.

The Justice party has been in power for years. It was their definite policy to ensure that persons belonging to certain communities should be excluded or at least should be kept back. Yet what do you find? The predominance of the particular communities whom they want to exclude still persists. In any case the backward classes for whom the party avowed solicitude are nowhere. It cannot be otherwise and the result is due to historical causes which are neither recondite nor obscure.''

As compared with what has been done by the Justice Party in British India the progress that has been made here is marvellous. I can assure the honorable members that the same policy will be continued hereafter and that it will not be long before the inequalities are completely redressed. With this assurance I hope the honorable member will withdraw his motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—27.

1. Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham	15. Mr. N. R. Krishnan
2. ,, M. L. D'Cruz	16. ,, A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan
3. ,, D. Francis	17. ,, Tariathu Kunjithommen
4. ,, K. G. Govindan	18. ,, P. Kunjukrishnan
5. ,, C. Jabamony Nadar	19. ,, K. Kunju Panickar
6. ,, N. V. Joseph	20. ,, Varkala K. Madhavan
7. ,, Padiyara Joseph Kunju	21. Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai
8. ,, Joseph Vithayathil	22. Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathi
9. ,, M. Kesava Panickar	23. Sahib Bahadur P. S. Muhamed
10. ,, Menatheri N. Kesava Panickar	24. Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
11. ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri	25. ,, K. P. Narayanan
12. ,, K. P. Kochukora Tharakan	26. ,, J. E. A. Pereira
13. ,, Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju	27. ,, E. P. Varghese
14. ,, Thamarappallil Kochu Thommen	

NOES—23.

1. Mr. P. C. Adichan	12. Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai
2. ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	13. ,, Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
3. Srimati K. Devaki Antharjanam	14. ,, G. Velu Pillai
4. Mr. E. E. Pandarathil	15. ,, M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar
5. ,, M. L. Janardana Pillai	16. ,, P. Paramesvaran Pillai
6. ,, S. Narayana Pillai	17. ,, S. Sesha Aiyar
7. ,, P. Narayana Pillai	18. ,, A. Gopala Menon
8. Srimati T. Narayani Amma	19. ,, M. Govinda Pillai
9. Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai	20. ,, G. D. Nokes
10. ,, M. Ramiah Pillai	21. ,, M. Ramachandra Rao
11. ,, P. Sivarama Pillai	22. ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan
	23. ,, V. R. Sankaranarayana Pillai

NEUTRALS—8.

1. Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah
2. Mr. N. John Joseph
3. ,, M. G. Kesava Pillai
4. ,, K. C. Karunakaran
5. Mr. N. Narayana Kurup
6. ,, N. Ramakrishna Pillai
7. ,, J. W. Tolson
8. ,, P. Vivekanandam

PRESIDENT: Order. order. The time allotted for the Demand is over. The question before the House is that Government be granted Rs. 3,31,434 minus Rs. 10 under Demand VI—General Administration excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant General's Office and Legislative Bodies.

The question was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND VII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—Rs. 2,05,683.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 2,05,683 under Demand VII—General Administration—Financial Secretariat and Accountant General's Office.

The following motions were not moved.

Motion Nos. 298 to 311.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI:

298. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,338 for Clerks Stenographer, etc., by Re 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

299. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,338 for Clerks, Stenographer. etc. by Re. 1.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:

300. To omit the allotment of Rs. 680 for Clerk (Temporary).

MR P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

301. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,018 for Establishment by Re. 1.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT—*Allowances.*

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN;

302. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR:

303. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,740 for Financial Secretariat by Rs. 10.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI:

304. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,410 for Assistant Accountants General by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

305. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,410 for Assistant Accountants General by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI:

306. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,270 for Superintendents by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

307. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,270 for Superintendents by Re. 1.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Establishment.*

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:

308. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,28,176 for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

309. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,28,176 for Establishment by Rs. 10.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Allowances.*

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:

310. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,800 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR:

311. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1 81,943 for Accountant General's Office by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: The question before the House is that Government be granted Rs. 2,05,683 under Demand VII—General Administration—Financial Secretariat and Accountant General's Office.

The question was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES—Rs. 51,300.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 51,300 under Demand VIII—General Administration—Legislative Bodies.

Motion No. 312.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 42,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസിനായുള്ള നാൽപ്പത്തിരായിരം രൂപയിൽനിന്ന് പത്തു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം നിയമസമിതികൾ കൂടുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ വെള്ളിയാഴ്ച ദിവസം മുസ്ലീം മെമ്പർമാർക്കു വന്നുപോകുന്ന ചില അസൗകര്യങ്ങളെ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാണ്. വെള്ളിയാഴ്ച ൧൨ മണിമുതൽ ൧ മണി വരെ ഉള്ള സമയം ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ സേക്രട്ടായ ഒന്നാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒന്നുകിൽ നിയമസഭയുടെ സംഗതിയിലുള്ള കൂടുതൽ ജാഗ്രതകൊണ്ട് പരിശുദ്ധമായ നിലയിൽ ദൈവത്തോടുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തെ ഞങ്ങൾ മറക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളെ വിശ്വസിച്ച് തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയച്ച പൗരന്മാരുടെ വിശ്വാസത്തിനു നിദാനമായ ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൃത്യം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുവാൻ വയ്യാതെവരും. അതിനാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ സമയത്തിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയ വ്യത്യാസം ചെയ്തു ൧൧ മണിക്കു കൂട്ടുകയെന്നുള്ളതു ൧൦ അര മണിക്കു കൂട്ടുക എന്നാക്കുകയും ൧൨ മണിക്കു

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed.]

ലഞ്ചിനു പിരിയുകയും ചെയ്താൽ ൧൨ മണിമുതൽ ൧ മണിവരെയുള്ള സമയം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൃത്യം രണ്ടുസ്ഥലത്തും ഒരുപോലെ നിർവ്വഹിക്കാൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഇങ്ങനെ സമയത്തിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയ വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തണമെന്നു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

PRESIDENT : This is a matter which is very largely guided by the sense of the House. Naturally if the honorable member wants a change of time in order to suit the members of his community it is for the House to decide.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : It will be considered, Sir.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : Sir, I withdraw my motion.

The following motions were not moved.

Motion No. 313.

MR. THAMARAPPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,600 for purchase of books and periodicals by Re. 1.

Motion No. 314.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 51,300 under Demand VIII by Re 1.

Motion No. 315.

MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI (*Nominated*) : Sir, I beg to move that the total allotment of Rs. 51,300 under Demand VIII be reduced by Re 1. The object of my motion is to bring to the notice of Government the need for providing special convenient accommodation for members who come from mofussil stations.

Sir, a long speech is not necessary for me to convince the Government and the honorable members of this House that the members who come to Trivandrum and stay in connection with the Assembly or Council suffer great inconveniences and difficulties for want of proper accommodation. I remember that I moved an identical motion on the last occasion also. Some members who came from outside Trivandrum experience considerable difficulties to get accommodation in the town. Sir, I think that we who come from the mofussil stations are to be treated as guests of the State. We have been elected, or nominated; we come here to place our views before the Government and co-operate with Government. So, it is only in the fitness of things that we should be given some accommodation for our stay in the metropolis, at least we must be provided with ordinary human comforts. As I have said already we are experiencing considerable difficulties in this direction. Elsewhere, in Simila and Delhi, the Government of India are providing ample and suitable accommodations for the members of the Central

Legislatures. I think that some sort of accommodation should be provided by our Government to the members of our legislatures. So it is only proper that this courtsey should be extended to us by providing with facilities during the time when we are here in connection with the meetings of this legislature. I trust that this will receive the earnest and immediate consideration of Government.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: It is the idea of Government to put up certain public buildings on the Avenue Road near the Public Park. Estimates have been called for for the construction of those buildings.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ആ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ പണി തീരുന്നതുവരെ വാടകയ്ക്കു് ഒരു സ്ഥലമെടുക്കുന്നതു് സൗകര്യമായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA IYER: സൗകര്യമുള്ള ഒരു കെട്ടിടം ഇതിനടുത്തു കിട്ടുവാൻ പ്രയാസമാണു്.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Honorable members may not perhaps be aware that the Government of Travancore are at present paying Rs. 2,750 roughly per month by way of house rent for various public offices, a procedure which has only to be indicated to demonstrate what may be called the innate extravagance of the whole position. But with a cost of two lakhs we can have a building to house all these offices and save that amount. Government have that idea very prominently before them. At present they are considering this question very seriously and they intend to erect new buildings to house public offices which for many reasons should not be accommodated in private houses. Side by side with this it is quite possible to make some accommodation to the members of the legislatures as a kind of annexe. The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

The following motions were not moved.

Motion No. 316.

MR. C. JHBAMONY NADAR:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 51,300 under Demand VIII by Re. 1.

Motion No. 317.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 51,300 under Demand VIII by Rs. 10.

Motion No. 318.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI (*Karunagapalli cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move that the total allotment of Rs. 51,300 under Demand VIII be reduced by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to discuss the necessity of utilising the full alloted time for questions and answers.

According to Standing Order 9 one full hour is available for questions and answers. From the list of questions it is seen that more than 700 questions are tabled for interpellation. Now the practice is to take 15 or 16 questions for a day. This takes up only about 10 or 15

[Mr. G. Velu Pillai.]

minutes of the alloted time. Sir, the right of interpellation is one of the fundamental rights of every member. I am very sorry to find that only a very few questions are answered. Practically three-fourth of the time is utilised for other purposes. I submit that more questions should be answered every day, so that the full time may be utilised. With these few words I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, owing to the pressure of work in connection with the budget, and this being also the close of the year it was not possible to post a sufficient number of questions daily for answering. From Monday onwards at least 30 questions will be answered.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: In view of the answer given by the Chief Secretary I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motion was not moved :

Motion No. 319.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 51,300 under Demand VIII by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: The question before the House is that Government be granted Rs. 51,300 under Demand VIII—General Administration—Legislative Bodies.

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: The House will adjourn to meet again at 11 o' clock to-morrow.

The House adjourned at 4-57 P. M.

Trivandrum,
27th September 1939.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)
SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION
Saturday, the 29th July 1939/13th Karkatakam 1114.

The Assembly met again in the Legislative Chamber at eleven of the clock, Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., the Dewan-President, presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath and signed the Rolls:—

1. Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai, (*Director of Public Health*)
2. Mr. C. Kumara Das, (*Director of Industries*)
3. Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose, (*Surgeon-General*)
4. Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi (*Secretary to Government*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Transport Bus service between Alwaye and Munnar.

92. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state when the State Transport Department would commence bus service for passengers on the Alwaye-Munnar road?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI (*Secretary to Government*): Government have not come to any decision on the matter.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN: ആലുവാ—മൂന്നാർ ലൈൻ ബസ് സർവീസ ഗവൺമെൻറ് എടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നു പറയുന്നു. യാത്രക്കാരുടെ സൗകര്യത്തിനായി ആവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളം ബസുകൾ എടുത്തു ലൈസൻസു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു പറയുമോ ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: സ്റ്റേററ് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു സർവീസ്, ആലുവാ—മൂന്നാർ ലൈനിൽ എന്നു തുടങ്ങണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി, ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇതുവരെ ഒരു തീരുമാനവും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അതു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതുവരെ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒന്നും ചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : അങ്ങനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതുവരെ കൂടുതൽ ബസ്സുകൾ ഓടത്തക്കവണ്ണം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നവൎക്കു സൌകൎയ്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ലൈസൻസ് ഫീസുവകയിൽ ആദായവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാത്രാസൌകൎയ്യവും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ചിലയാളുകൾക്കു മാത്രം ബസ് സൎവീസ് മൊണോപ്പൊളിയായി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ കാരണം എന്താണ് ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : ഗവണ്മെൻറു മൊണോപ്പൊളി എടുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ആലോചിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അതു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതുവരെ പ്രൈവററു ബസ്സുകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിന് യാതൊരു വിഷമവുമില്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു മൊണോപ്പൊളിയെപ്പററി അല്ല പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ മററു ചിലർ മൊണോപ്പൊളിയായി ബസ് സൎവീസ് നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാത്രാസൌകൎയ്യത്തിനു ബാധകമായിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നവൎക്കു ലൈസൻസ് കൊടുക്കുമോ എന്നാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : അങ്ങനെ ബാധകമായിരിക്കുന്നതായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനറിവില്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN : ഇപ്പോൾ എത്ര ബസ്സാണ് ആ ലൈനിൽകൂടി ഓടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

Transport Bus Service between Alwaye and Munnar.

93. ***MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to start the Government Transport Bus Service between Alwaye and Munnar immediately?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : Government have not yet come to any decision in the matter.

Transport service between Alwaye and Munnar.

94. **MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) i. Whether they propose to give any preference to the drivers already engaged in motor service on the Alwaye-Munnar line in the matter of recruiting drivers for the Transport Service proposed to be conducted by the Transport Department on that line; and

ii. if so, whether any notification to that effect has been published by the Department in the Government Gazette or in any news-papers having wide circulation and, if not, whether they intend to do so,

(b) i. When the Alwaye-Munnar service will be started;

ii. Whether the lorries alone are to be run now;

iii. Whether seating arrangements will be made in lorries for conveyance of passengers;

iv. if not, whether they propose to run service buses; and

v. if so, when the bus service will commence; and

(c) i. Whether on the commencement of the lorry service they propose to give facilities in the lorries for the transport of vegetables and other articles between Munnar, Alwaye, Perumpavoor, Kuruppampady and Kothamangalam; and

ii. if not, whether lorries and other vehicles now plying in the above line will be allowed to continue the service?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: (a) (i) No.

(ii) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (i).

(b) (i) Has started on the 29th May 1939.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) Yes; for one passenger per lorry.

(iv) Government have not yet come to any decision on the matter.

(v) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (iv).

(c) (i) No.

(ii) Yes: until the required facilities are made available by the Department.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: പാർട്ട് ബി. ൩. ഒരു യാത്രക്കാരനെ കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. ആലുവായിൽനിന്നും മൂന്നാററിലേക്കോ മൂന്നാററിൽനിന്നും ആലുവാക്കോ ലോറിയിൽ ഒരാളിനെ കൊണ്ടുപോകാനുള്ള കൂലി എന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: സൗകര്യമനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു യാത്രക്കാരനെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുമെന്നല്ലാതെ, അങ്ങനെ കൊണ്ടുപൊയ്ക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമോ, ഇന്ന കൂലി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയോ, ഇതേവരെയുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ആളില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ലാറിയിൽ കയററാതിരിക്കയാണോ അതല്ല കൂലി നിശ്ചയിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് കയററാത്തതാണോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: ഇതു രണ്ടും അല്ല.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether arrangements have already been made for taking one passenger in each of the lorries?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: സൌകര്യംപോലെ് ഒരാളെക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്.

State Transport Service between Alwaye and Munnar.

95. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lorries in use by the State Transport between Alwaye and Munnar:

(b) the number of drivers and attenders employed by them in that line, showing their native places; and

(c) the fare for a passenger by the lorry from Alwaye to Munnar?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: (a) 14

(b) Drivers ... 30
Attenders ... 30

Native places.

Drivers.	*Attenders.*
Trivandrum	Trivandrum
Neyyattinkara	Pathanapuram
Alleppey	Kottarakara
Nagercoil	Neyyattinkara
Eraniel	Nagercoil
Kuzhithura	Quilon
Kottarakara	Ambalapuzha
Quilon	Shertallai
Thodupuzha	Thodupuzha
Thiruvalla	

(c) Not decided yet.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether there were applications from drivers belonging to places other than those mentioned in the answer?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: There have been applications, for drivers' posts, from all over Travancore.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ൧൦ താലൂക്കുകളിൽനിന്ന് ഡ്രൈവർമാരെ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും എത്രപേരെ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുമോ?

MR. G NARAYANAN TAMPI: അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുവാൻ നിർവാഹമില്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN. ൧൪ ലാറിക്ക് ൩൦ ഡ്രൈവർമാരെ വെക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യമെന്തു്?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: റിസവ് ഡ്രൈവേഴ്സ് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം എന്നതാണ് ആവശ്യം.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Was there any special reason for the drivers belonging to those other places not being selected?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: Sir, recruitment of drivers to the Transport Department is effected by the Transport Superintendent after carefully testing the efficiency and experience of the men who have already run buses on the various lines in the State. Evidently those other drivers who were not selected did not come within the selection-standards.

Rate of fare in the State Transport Service.

96. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state the rate of fare per mile in the following routes:

(*a*) Nagercoil to Colachel;
(*b*) Nagercoil to Trivandrum; and
(*c*) Trivandrum to Quilon?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). 8 Cash per mile.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know the actual amount realised by way of fare between Nagercoil and Colachel?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: The information is not now available.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Do they intend making any reduction for long distances?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: It is a matter of future action and policy.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: What is the fare between Trivandrum and Quilon?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: 14 chuckrams per passenger.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: What is the rate per mile, in the Trivandrum-Quilon line?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: Half a chuckram per mile ordinarily; but the service between Trivandrum and Quilon is now being run under special concessional rates; and the fare per passenger is 14 chuckrams, as I have already stated.

Transport Buses.

97. ***MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR** (*Torala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the maximum and the minimum distance that can be covered by a Transport bus in one day and

(*b*) the actual distance that is being covered by one such bus every day?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: (*a*) Maximum—500 miles.
Minimum—Nil.
(*b*) 160 miles on an average.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ബസ് മാക്സിമം ൫൦൦ മൈൽ ഓടുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. പ്രൈവറ്റ് ലൈസൻസു ബസ്സുകൾക്ക് ഇങ്ങനെ ഓട്ടിക്കാനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: ഒരു ലൈസൻസിന് ഇത്ര മൈൽ ഓട്ടം എന്നുള്ളതല്ലാ ഇവിടത്തെ ചോദ്യം. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ബസ്സു കൂടുതൽ എത്ര മൈൽ ഓട്ടം എന്നും കുറഞ്ഞതു് എത്ര മൈൽ ഓട്ടം എന്നും ആണ് ചോദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഇരുപത്തിനാലു മണിക്കൂറും ഓട്ടിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ൭൦൦ മൈൽ ഓട്ടിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നും, ഓട്ടിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു മൈലും ഓടുകയില്ലെന്നും മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Will the Government be pleased to direct the conductors to behave politely to the passengers?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: Government have absolutely no information that the conductors or Inspectors, or anybody else for that matter, is behaving towards passengers in any manner other than the most polite.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI (*Meenachil cum Thodupuzha*): Has there been any complaint in the matter?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: Absolutely none.

Overloading in the buses.

98. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether inconvenience and discomfort are caused to female passengers by the present practice of further overloading the buses with standing passengers when there is no more sitting accommodation?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: No. The buses are not overloaded, nor are female passengers subjected to inconvenience or discomfort.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know the number of passengers allowed to stand?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: In the bigger buses—the Commer-Perkins—7 and 5 in the smaller buses.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I take it that standing accommodation is provided for when there is no seating accommodation?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: Exactly so, Sir.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: നില്ക്കുന്ന യാത്രക്കാർക്കും ഇരിക്കുന്ന യാത്രക്കാർക്കും കൂലിയിൽ വല്ല വ്യത്യാസവുമുണ്ടോ ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: വ്യത്യാസമില്ല ഇരുപ്പിടങ്ങൾ നിറഞ്ഞ ശേഷം വന്നു ചേരുന്ന യാത്രക്കാർക്ക് ഇങ്ങനെയൊരു സൗകര്യം അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നേയുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൂലി നിരക്കിൽ വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടില്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Has there been any complaint as to over-loading?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: No, Sir.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Has the attention of Government been drawn to newspaper reports on the matter?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : No, Sir.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Have the Government received any complaint on the matter, from one Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar, at any rate? (*Laughter*).

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : I claim notice.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : I wrote a letter to the Transport Superintendent, Sir; I was actually travelling in a bus which was overloaded.

PRESIDENT : Enquiries will be made about that.

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : I may be permitted to submit, Sir, that it is seen clearly from the checking list showing the number of passengers in each of the buses in the Trivandrum-Nagercoil line, today for instance, that generally speaking, there is no possibility for any overloading. The numbers are :—

1st bus—22
2nd bus—11
3rd bus— 5
4th bus—17 and so on.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know whether the Police Traffic Inspectors check these Transport buses?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : They do not, Sir, under existing conditions, but there are, in the Transport Department itself, checking Inspectors and District Inspectors, who are responsible officers of Government just as much as the Traffic Inspectors of Police or, for that matter, any other officer.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : എന്താവശ്യത്തിനാണ് ഈ ചെക്കിംഗ് നടത്തുന്നത് ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഭംഗിയായി നടത്തുന്നതിനും യാത്രക്കാർക്ക് വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും അവരുടെ സാമാനങ്ങൾ കൈമോശം വരാതെ സൂക്ഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും സമയാസമയങ്ങളിൽ യാത്രക്കാർക്ക് ബസ്സ് ലഭിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം സർവീസ് നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കുന്നതിനും ആണ്.

MR. P. S MAHOMED : ഓവർലോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സംഗതിയിലും ചെക്കു ചെയ്യുമോ ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : തീർച്ചയായും ചെക്കു ചെയ്യും.

Overloading in the buses.

199. ***MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether inconvenience and discomfort are caused to female passengers by the present practice of further overloading the buses with standing passengers when there is no more sitting accommodation?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : The member is referred to the answer to interpellation No. 98.

Transport Office, Nagercoil.

100. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Superintendent of the Transport Department keeps himself informed that his subordinates at Nagercoil perform their duties properly ; and

(*b*) whether any bus started from Nagercoil to Trivandrum between 6-30 P. M. and 8 P. M. on 22-10-1114 ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : With reference to part (*b*) may I know the numbers of the buses that started from Nagercoil at 6-30 P. M., and 8 P. M., on 22-10-1114 ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : Two buses started from Nagercoil that day, one at 6.25 P. M., and the other at 7.55 P. M.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : I want the T. V. R. Nos. of the buses.

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : I claim notice.

PRESIDENT : The Secretary will ascertain and give the numbers to the honourable member.

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : Yes, Sir.

Superintendent of the State Transport.

101. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the pay and allowances paid in 1113 M. E., to the Superintendent of the State Transport are included in the amount of working expenses incurred in 1113 as shown in statement No. VII published on page 18 of the Administration Report relating to the Transport Department for 1113

(*b*) if so, under what heading or item in that statement ;

(*c*) if not, the reason why ; and

(*d*) the actual amount of pay and allowances paid to him in 1113 M E.?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Pay is included under heading "Salaries—Executive staff" and allowances under "T. A. and other allowances."

(*c*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*d*) Rs. 11,509-1-5.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : With reference to part (*d*), may I ask why in statement No. 7 at page 18 of the Administration Report of the Department, the salary and allowances of the Superintendent are given as Rs. 6,589 ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : For the first six months of the year *i. e.*, before the service was actually started, there were certain preliminary expenses which have been added on to the capital charge on the scheme. That is the item shown as Rs. 20,556-21 chs. This

amount includes the salary of the Transport Superintendent for the first six months. If that also were added to the amount given as his salary for the latter half of the year, it will come up to the amount given in part (*d*) of the answer.

Manager, Transport Department.

102. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR (*Karunagapally cum Kartikapally*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received complaints or representations against the conduct of Mr. Karthikeyan Nair, Manager, Transport Department (now transferred to the Account Office) ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : Yes.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR : May I know the nature of the complaints ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : It has been given as answer to the succeeding questions wherein this matter has been pointedly raised that it is not in public interests to detail and publish the nature of the complaints.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : Was the officer punished ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : No, Sir.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : What is his present pay in the Account Office ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : He is an acting Superintendent on Rs. 150-200, and is drawing the same pay that he was getting before his transfer to the Transport Department.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : What was his pay in the Transport Department ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : He was drawing the same pay as in the Account Office, together with an allowance for the extra work in the other department.

Manager, State Transport Department.

103. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the name of the Manager in the State Transport Department on 30-10-1114 ; and

(*b*) whether he was reverted and if so the reasons for the same?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : (*a*) Mr. P. Karthikeyan Nair.

(*b*) Yes ; it is not in public interests to publish the reasons.

Statement by caste of employees in the State Transport Service.

104. *MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement according to caste, of checking inspectors, drivers, conductors and parcel clerks appointed till now in the State Transport Service ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : The member is referred to the answers at pages 100 to 105 of Volume XII No. 3 of the proceedings of the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Industrial loans.

105. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for giving Industrial loans for the year 1114; and

(b) the amount actually given to the applicants as Industrial loans?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): (a) Rs. 10,000.

(b) Nil.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the total amount of industrial loans applied for in 1114?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: About Rs. 20,000.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the number of applications?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: 10.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the reason why not a pie out of the allotment of Rs. 10,000 was disbursed by way of loan?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: In many cases the preliminary investigations were not completed early enough; also, the term of the members of the Board had expired and fresh nominations had not been made.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether Act IV of 1108 does not empower the Government to extend the period of the members of the Board even after the expiry of the two years prescribed?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: The question of extending the period is under consideration.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is there any allotment for industrial loans in the budget for 1115?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, Sir, Rs. 10,000.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Was there any meeting of the Board in 1114?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: No, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the reasons?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: As I have already stated, the term of the members of the Board had expired.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the date of the earliest application for industrial loan, in 1114?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: I claim notice.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I ask whether the Director of Industries reported to Government that the terms of the members of the Board had expired and that therefore no loan could be disbursed?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Reports by officers, to Government, are confidential.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I merely want to know whether the attention of Government was invited to that fact?

PRESIDENT: The honourable member knows very well the ruling of the matter. He now asks whether the attention of Government was invited to a fact; if it is answered 'yes', the next question will follow 'how the attention of the Government was invited to the 'act'; and then the contents of the report will have to be given out.

MR. N. VALU ASARI (*Nominated*): അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തേക്ക് ഈ പതിനായിരം രൂപ കൊണ്ടു മതിയാകുമോ

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes Sir.

MR. N. VALU ASARI: അടുത്തകാലങ്ങളിൽ പതിനായിരം രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതലായ തുക ലോൺ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS; Yes, sir.

Ceramic Factory.

106. * **MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN** (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total cost of the Ceramic Factory: and

(*b*) the total income from the Ceramic Factory till 15-11-1114?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (*a*) The expenditure till the end of Edavam 1114 is Rs. 6,70,835-12-7.

(*b*) the income till the end of Edavam 1114 is Rs. 8,261-14-0

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know the respective incomes on the Ceramic side and on the Kaolin side?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Separate figures are not now available.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഈ ആദായം കിട്ടി എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ഏതു കാലത്തേയ്ക്കാണ് ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: It was earned during the last six months.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഈ അസംബ്ലി ഹാളിന്റെ പ്രവേശനദ്വാരത്തിൽ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളും എല്ലാം ഈ ഫാക്ടറി സജ്ജീകരിച്ചവയാണോ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, Sir.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: What will be the total income in 1114?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: About Rs. 15,000,

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: Why has it fallen so short of our expectations?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: The sales began only about the close of the year.

PRESIDENT: About a month ago.

Ceramic and Clay refining Factory.

107. * **MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI** (*Minachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what are the general educational qualifications of the Ceramic Expert who is in charge of the Ceramic and Clay refining Factory;

[Mr. P. Sivarama Pillai.

(b) whether he has taken any diploma or degree in Ceramics, and if so, from which institution or University;

(c) whether he had been in charge of any Ceramic factory before he was appointed here, and if so, when and where;

(d) whether he has worked in a Ceramic factory in any capacity and if so, where and in what capacity; and

(e) whether there were applications for the post of Ceramic Expert from persons holding degrees in Ceramics and having previous factory experience?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (a) Completed Intermediate course in science, and studied for some time in the B. Sc. Class.

(b) Passed the Honours Examination in Pottery and Porcelain of the Technical College at Stoke-on-Trent.

(c) Yes, In 1914 in the Eureka Porcelain Works, Ltd., Punjab.

(d) Yes. He worked as Ceramic Chemist in the following factories:--

(i) John Anseley China Works, Longton in Staffs.
(ii) Minton Hollin China and Porcelain Works, Stoke-on-Trent.
(iii) Couldon Pottery Factory Burslem in Staffs.
(iv) French Government Pottery Factory at Paris Severs.
(v) Dr. Segar Factory, Berlin, Germany.

(e) Yes.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Has the Ceramic Expert passed the Intermediate Examination?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, Sir.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Then why is it stated in part (a) of the answer that he has 'completed Intermediate course in science'? It could have been specifically stated that he has passed the Intermediate Examination.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: If he had not passed the Intermediate Examination he could not have joined the B. Sc. class.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: With reference to part (c) may I know how long he was in charge of the factory at Punjab?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: I have no information.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: With reference to part (e) may I know how many applications there were?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: 6.

PRESIDENT: When was this?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: In 1936.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Were there applications from candidates with better qualifications?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: No, Sir.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know whether Government enquired into the reason why this gentleman happened to be serving in so many different factories ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: No, Sir.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: What was he doing before his appointment as Ceramic Expert here ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: He was the Professor of Ceramics in the Benares Hindu University.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: What was his pay there ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: I do not know.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: What is his pay here ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Rs. 600.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND IX—MEDICAL.

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE *Surgeon General*: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 10,50,977 under Demand IX—Medical.

Motion No. 320.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

The object of this motion is to discuss the desirability of increasing the number of House Surgeons in hospitals and dispensaries. Sir, the scheme for the entertainment of honorary House Surgeons was commenced in the year 1110 and we find in the Budget of the year 1115 that there is a provision for an honoraria being paid to 12 House Surgeons at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem and to 4 House Surgeons at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem and the total amount provided for the purpose in the next year's budget is Rs. 5,230 on the whole.

Sir, let us now look at the question whether this scheme has resulted in any substantial benefit to the public in the matter of getting medical aid. In the Financial Secretary's speech introducing the Budget for the year 1114 it is stated like this—"Those honorary House Surgeons do regular hospital work and thereby meet in some measure the demand for additional staff in the Medical Department." Sir, there is a general complaint from the public and I presume from the departmental head also that the number of medical officers just at present in the department is not quite adequate to the needs of several institutions in the State. Sir, this difficulty of the Department and the inconvenience and sufferings of the public could be very well remedied by increasing the number of these Honorary House Surgeons; and a resort to this course, of course will not entail very large expenditure either. Sir, it can be seen from the administration report of the Medical Department for the year 1113—I am stating it as an instance—that in Chengannur District Dispensary the total number of patients treated in the year 1113 was 48,668 and that the average daily attendance was 375.44. Sir, there is only one medical officer in charge of this institution and

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

I may be permitted to submit that it is physically impossible for anyone medical officer to attend to 375·44 cases in the course of a few hours of a day. Sir, if this suggestion of increasing the number of House Surgeons both in the hospitals and in the important dispensaries of the State is adopted, the question of insufficiency of hands can satisfactorily be solved.

Moreover, there is a good number of duly qualified candidates in medicine in all parts of the State and also belonging to all communities. Sir, these young candidates are waiting for appointment in the Medical Department and by so doing they lose their knowledge and practice in medicine which they would have been able to utilise for the advantage of the public.

PRESIDENT: Presumably, they qualified for medicine in order to start private work.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, it may be very easy for men in authority to observe that they can very well resort to private practice. But, Sir, it requires a good initial investment for starting private practice also and many of them may not, after their education and huge expenditure on that account, find it possible or convenient to start private practice. Sir, from this it is clear that the principle underlying this motion can very well be accepted by the Government. With these observations I move my motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI (*Nominated*): Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion of Mr. Velayudhan Pillai. As was pointed out by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai, the number of attendance in even a dispensary like the Chengannur dispensary comes to more than 300 and it is simply physically impossible for any medical man to do justice to his work and to do justice to the patients whom he is treating, if he is expected to do his work properly. What is being done in almost every institution except perhaps in some of the big hospitals, is the perfunctory manner in which patients are examined and the equally perfunctory manner in which prescriptions are written. There are, as pointed out by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai, a number of medical graduates in the country who are unemployed. Now, it is a very very big question as to whether they cannot take up private practice. It is within the common knowledge of everybody that the young medical men who take up to private practice are likely to commit serious errors, endangering the life of the patients who may be committed to their charge. On the other hand, the practice suggested by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai will give these medical men the opportunity of working with senior medical men in Government hospitals so that in course of time they will acquire sufficient practice, not only in medical work but also in surgical work and then in a few year's time they will be competent to start private practice, with considerable advantage to the public and to themselves. Not only that. It is time, I believe, for the State to

seriously consider whether the State should go on continuously spending in the manner in which they are spending on the Medical Department at present. Elsewhere the system has been introduced by which, slowly the public are directly made to pay the medical men who are treating the patients. Such a system has not come to stay here and it is impossible for us under present conditions to adopt such a system because there are not sufficiently qualified medical men outside the Department to take up the work. If there are really qualified medical men in and around the places where you have got first class hospitals and they are allowed to come and work under senior medical men in those hospitals, in a few years' time these medical men could be available to the country, so much so, Government will be enabled to reduce their expenditure under this item. Therefore, I trust that this motion will receive the support of the House and will meet with the approval of Government.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Sir I oppose the motion. In my opinion, the extension of the ordinary House Surgeon system will not be of any benefit to the patients. The honourable members may have no detailed information of the results of the working of this system in British India. Sir, I have known patients coming from the British parts telling me about the sort of medical help they are getting in British India. One gentleman told me that every House Surgeon will have two needles, one blunt and one sharp, for injecting. The blunt needle will be used on the first day so that it may cause the maximum pain to the patient. The next day, if the patient brings some money, the other needle will be used.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the honourable member is aware of the fact that the Madras Provincial Government have expressed their opinion very strongly in favour of the continuance of the scheme on account of the very good results arising therefrom?

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Has it been really tried in Madras?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MR.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: It has not been tried, Sir.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Sir, I think the opinion of the patient is the authority and not the opinion of the honourable the Minister in charge of the Department.

PRESIDENT: Unless he is the patient also.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Sir, Travancore is not a rich country. It is mainly an agricultural country. In rural parts the medical practitioners get their fee not in money but in kind, such as mangoes and jack fruits. Sir, I have enquired into the actual state of affairs in several villages and even in towns and this is the plight of the young medical graduates who have set up practice in several parts of the State. The conditions in England and other industrial countries may be quite different. There the people are very rich and will not go to

[Mr. Varkala K. Madhavan]

any Government hospital. They will go only to the nursing homes and they have the financial resources to pay for the efficient medical aid. But that is not the case in Travancore where there are poor people who depend for medical aid only upon Government. Government have been very charitable in this direction and they have been giving efficient medical aid to all the members of the State. I want more paid doctors and not house Surgeons—with starvation allowances. Sir, with these words, I emphatically oppose the motion.

MR. P. S. MUHOMED (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ മററുരാജ്യങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു സംമ്പത്തികമായി വളരെ വിഷമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള വൈദ്യസഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ ഡാക്ടറന്മാരെ ഏററവും കുറഞ്ഞ ചിലവിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്ക ഒരു പദ്ധതിയുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണു എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ അതു പാവപ്പെട്ട ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വൈദ്യസഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു് പ്രതിബന്ധമായി തീരുന്നതു എങ്ങിനെ എന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പ്രൈവററായി പ്രാക്ടീസുചെയ്യുന്ന ഡാക്ടറന്മാർ ആശുപത്രികളിൽ പ്രാക്ടീസുചെയ്യുന്ന ഡാക്ടറന്മാരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ചു് അവരുടെ കൃത്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്നേഹം സമ്പാദിക്കാൻ അവക്കു സാധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ശസ്ത്രക്രിയ നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ആയുധസാമഗ്രികൾ ലഭിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലാണു് ഇന്നു് അവക്കു കുറെ വിഷമമുള്ളതു്. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലായി പ്രാക്ടീസുചെയ്യുന്ന പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായ ഡാക്ടറന്മാക്കു് ആശുപത്രികളിലെ സർജറി സാമഗ്രികൾകൂടി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു് സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വളരെ പ്രയോജനപ്രദമായ ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്. ഈ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാൽ ഇന്നു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വലിയ വലിയ ശമ്പളത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഡാക്ടറന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ ക്രമേണ കുറയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. മെഡിക്കൽ ഇൻസ്റ്റിററ്യൂഷൻ എന്ന ഇനത്തിലുള്ള ചിലവിനെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ചിലവുചെയ്തു് ഈ പദ്ധതിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. S. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangaud*): Sir, I support the motion before the House. The other day we were discussing the Medical Registration Bill. If we were not able to pass the bill yesterday, we will be able to pass it tomorrow. Then it will be

necessary for us to secure a well-equipped staff who will be able to look after the welfare of the rural population. If the scheme of House Surgeons is enlarged, if they are allowed to do work in some of the hospitals of the State, they will be able to take up, in course of time the rural medical work in the villages and they would get an opportunity to get practical experience in medicinal treatment. In course of time there will be a number of doctors who will be able to take up rural work. It will also to a great extent solve unemployment among the medicial graduates who come out of the University.

For these reasons I support the motion before the House.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU (*Nominated*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തോടനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. കവിയൂർപകുതിയിലും പരിസരങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വൈദ്യസഹായവിഷയത്തിൽ ഇന്നു ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ശോചനീയമായ നിലയെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ അതിനു് പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷയോടു സവിനയം അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതു്. പൊതുസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും ജനബാഹുല്യംകൊണ്ടും തിരുവല്ലാതാലൂക്കിലുള്ള മററു പകുതികളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് വളരെ പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ള ഒന്നാകുന്നു കവിയൂർപകുതി. കവിയൂർ ഉള്ള പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ സമീപകാലത്തു് നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു നടന്ന അനാവശ്യങ്ങളും അനാദരണീയങ്ങളുമായ യാതൊരനിഷ്ടസംഭവങ്ങൾക്കും ഇടം നല്കുകയോ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാതെ ഉറച്ച രാജഭക്തിയോടുകൂടി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്തിരുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള പരമാർത്ഥം അഭിമാനത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: How does the honourable member relate the loyalty of the local inhabitants of Kaviyoor with the desirability of increasing the number of House Surgeons. Honourable member will proceed with that aspect in view.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ഇപ്രകാരം ഉറച്ച രാജഭക്തിയോടുകൂടി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന അവിടത്തെ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ വൈദ്യസഹായവിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു് അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. വൈദ്യസഹായവിഷയത്തിൽ അവർ എത്രമാത്രം സങ്കടം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിന്റെ ഒരു വിശദവിവരണം ൧൧൧൮ മകരം ൨൫-ാംനു-യിലെ മലയാളരാജ്യത്തിന്റെ മുഖപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ നിന്നു തന്നെ ഗ്രഹിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്.

PRESIDENT : Cut motion 342 is for the purpose of bringing to the notice of Government the necessity of a hospital in Kaviyoor pakuthy. That will be reached in the course of the discussion. The question of appointing a House Surgeon for Kaviyoor pakuthi could not be discussed within the scope of this motion.

DR. (MRS.) POONEN LUKOSE (*Surgeon-General*): Sir, the honourable members who spoke on the subject House Surgeons in the hospitals and dispensaries have not understood, I am afraid, the difference between appointing honorary House Surgeons here and the honorary system that has bean recommended in Madras. The two are quite different.

PRESIDENT : The idea in Madras is that no honorary surgeon will get any salary and that no medical practitioner in Government service is to have any private practice. The honorary surgeons will be paid Rs. 20 per mensem and the other doctors are to work for nothing so far as private practice is concerned.

DR. (MRS.) POONEN LUKOSE : The honorary House Surgeons may not even get Rs. 20 hereafter: In the year 1110, Sir, the idea of appointing House Surgeons in hospitals in Travancore was contemplated. At present there are 14 House Surgeons working in different hospitals of the State. They are of some real help in the hosp.tals and they also gain practial experience. But I am, against the appointment of honorary House Surgeons in the dispensaries. The dispensaries have not got the conveniences for training House Surgeons, dispensaries are meant to be institutions where people resort to mostly as out-patients. It is true that in Chengannur Dispensary, there is a large out-patient attendance. The appointment in a dispensary of a House Surgeon who is new and who has just passed out from the college, will not help in rendering efficient medical aid to the people. I am in favour of posting House Surgeons only for a limited period in the hospitals. But what has been happening here is that for the last three or four years, continuously House Surgeons have been working in various hospitals. From last Kanni they are given a small honorarium—Rs. 30 for an Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 20 for a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. It is not good that these young men should go on working for this pittance for years while others in service are paid higher salaries. But we have to remember that the salaries of doctors in Travancore is far less than those in British India. Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Madras Presidency have much higher scale of salaries. By appointing honorary House Surgeons in our dispensaries, the doctors are not going to gain much experience nor are the people to be benefited much. But the appointing of House Surgeons in hospitals for a limited period to gain experience is acceptable. We have now as I said before 14 house surgeons who are working for some years in the various hospitals. If they are prepared to go out and start work on their own, they will be of very great help to the people particularly in rural areas. I trust the honourable members of this House will encourage these young men. Hereafter Government will not be able to undertake everything for the

people. The people must lighten the financial burden of G ernment by helping existing medical institutions and starting institutions in rural areas and in parts where there is no medical aid. There are no Government medical institutions in England. English hospitals are run by endowments and voluntary subscriptions. I have been there recently and observed the working of these institutions. They are liberally supported by voluntary subscriptions by the people. There are also nursing homes for the well-to-do. But hospitals are meant mainly for the treatment of the poor. It is not possible for us to adopt all that is practised in other countries. But it is time for us to do something. The rules governing the working of honorary House Surgeons have to be modified before moreHouse Surgeons can be appointed.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changaancherry* cum *Peermade*): Sir, I wish to make a few remarks in support of this motion. The necessity for appointing house surgeons in the hospitals has been emphasised by the previous speakers. From what has been spoken by the officer in charg and also from the remark that fell from the honourable memb r Mr. S. Govinda Pillai, I believe that I might speak a few words on another aspect of the same question, or rather a particular direction in which this can be used to the wider advantage and benefit of the country at large. We find year after year demands for wider madical aid. We have been complaining that the medical aid does not reach the village as much as it should reach. We have been demanding for more hospitals and dispensaries This motion recommends for the appointment of more house surgeons in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State. I would support the motion as a first step towards an organised move for the supply of medical aid in rural areas. The Government are spending a considerable amount on Medical Department. We do want Government to spend more money on it. At the same time, with the revenue that we have got, even if Government come forward with an increased allotment, we know that we cannot have as many hospitals and dispensaries as we require. The one suggestion that I would offer is this. Just as there are grant-in-aid Ayurveda Vydiasalas run by private Vydians under the direct control and supervision of the Ayurveda Department, there could be a net work of private dispensaries throughout the country under the direct control and supervision by the Medical Department. If we are to have such hospitals and dispensaries, it is necessary that we should have doctors trained in very well furnished hospitals manned with the best doctors, best experts, avilable in this country. Therefore, this recruitment of honorary surgeons in good numbers can be made a preliminary step for distributing these doctors as private practitioners, supervised and controlled and if possible aided with a grant by the Medical Department.

One thing more I would like to point out in this connexion. Our country has been always famous for charity But those who would take the trouble to look into the actual working of that charity would notice that there is another aspect in our charitable institutions. It does not deserve the universal praise that it has always got. Our charity

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai]

has always been rather indiscriminate. We know that poor men have to be fed. But the feeding in Travancore has always been indiscriminate of the poverty or the wealth of the person that is fed. The Medical Department has always been a charitable department rendering medical aid indiscriminately free to the rich and the poor. Sir, the duty of an advanced and civilized Government is always to relieve the poor from the burden of taxation and to transfer that on to the shoulders of the rich. That is what the Medical Department ought to have done. I do not know the reason why a rich citizen of the country be not asked to pay for the medical aid he gets. If the Travancore Government is to meet the growing demand in rural areas, if the Government are to open more dispensaries and hospitals or to control a network of private practitioners, supported financially and supervised by the department, then certainly let the rich be asked to pay. A revenue to the Medical Department must be obtained by a sort of indirect taxation, I would say, from the rich. The medical aid must be completely free to the poor, but not to the rich. In our country there are very well qualified private practitioners in different towns and villages besides the well-equipped hospitals. But even the rich citizens of a town would naturally go to Government hospitals for the one simple reason that he can get free medicine In Trivandrum Sir, for example the Dewan himself might require medical aid. I am afraid he would go to the General Hospital.

PRESIDENT: I do.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Without attributing miserly motives to the Dewan, I would say that most probably, unrecognised by himself, in the sub conscious stage, there is an attraction for a free hospital. I do not know why such highly paid officers and rich merchants and landlords should be given medical aid without payment. While the poor penniless millions should get medical aid free of cost, I think the rich men must be asked to pay, not only for the medical aid to them but also for the medical aid given to the poor.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Suppose Government doctors treat the rich and get some money. Does the member suggest that the money obtained from the rich should be surrendered to Government?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: There are two alternatives. If Government do not pay any salary to the doctors, I have no objection to the doctors getting the necessary fee. Once they get a salary, they should not get any fee from the patients. That should be left to them to choose. Either one or the other should be agreed to by thm.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it the honourable member's view that the Government Medical Officers should not have private practice?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: They cannot have salary and private practice. My suggestion is that this motion must be accepted with an eye for the future. The department and the Government must see that it is possible with the present revenue to satisfy the demand of every rural area in the matter of madical aid. The only remedy can be, as I said, by a net-work of private practitioners and for that, this motion has to be accepted. The department must ascertain the places which are in need of medical aid. Doctors should be trained in very well furnished medical hospitals under the guidance of best qualified doctors and sent out, with a grant if possible, to practice in rural areas and to compensate for this additional expenditure, a certain amount of fee might be levied from the rich persons. With these remarks I strongly support the motion.

PRESIDENT: Before the motion is put to the vote of the House there are one or two points which need clearing up. It is very satisfactory to hear for the first time, I think on the floor of this House, sentiments like those expressed by the last speaker with reference to the policy of the Medical Department. As the scope of the original motion has been enlarged and extended by reason of the various points that have been made, certain outstanding problems must be faced. Why is it that, not only in Travancore but also throughout India, almost every third or fourth house bears the nameplate of a doctor if not of a lawyer and why are those plates so numerous in the main urban centres and so rare in the rural parts? The reason is obvious. Taking Travancore, for instance, the State is really competing with the private practitioners. As a matter of fact, the State is competing unfairly with the private practitioner, because to the richest as well as to the poorest in the country it affords medical advice and medical assistance gratis. There is no incentive therefore for anyone to approach a private practitioner unless his eminence is absolutely assured and the patient feels that he cannot get equal efficient treatment anywhere else. He goes direct to the Government hospital; and going into it, what does he find? The medical attendants, the various nurses and all the paraphernalia of the hospital—human nature being what it is—are likely to be more solicitous of the interests and the comforts of the more well-to-do and the more potentially paying person, than of the destitute and the poor patient. To assert that it is not so or that hospitals are run absolutely impartially may be right academically, but there are bound to be exceptions. Not only the State is competing with the private Practitioner but the State also makes it almost compulsory on the part of the well-to-do classes to resort to hospitals rather than to private practitioners because as a result of their poor practice, private practitioners are unable to equip themselves adequately. The result is that there is no incentive to the private practitioner to settle himself down in his own village or locality. He wants to come to the cities for practice if he is an expert and if he is ordinary he begins to apply for honorary House Surgeonship. If the whole policy of the State is changed, as was indicated on a previous occasion, things would be different. Suppose, for instance, it was laid down as a policy that there should be half a dozen or at the most eight hospitals with first

[President]

grade equipment where the most modern methods of treatment and appliances such as X-Ray and radium apparatus are available. All people, whether poor or rich, should be allowed to take advantage of these hospitals but except for the poorest a small and if possible a graduated fee should be leviable. Only those who demand the highest professional assistance and appliance in surgery from the first class hospitals would go to such hospitals, and the private practitioner would have the opportunity to obtain and build up a practice. I am not referring only to Allopathy but also to the Ayurveda and the Chinthmony systems of treatment If there are a few centralised institutions absolutely well equipped whose primary object is to cater to the poor, then the problem would be solved easily.

In Kottayam it was found that an appeal had only to be made to the philanthropic instincts of public spirited persons for a fine response to be made. The Kottayam hospital management deserves the utmost commendation for their efforts. They have, by making an appeal to the richer people in that locality already arranged for an extension and I am glad to inform the House that another extension devoted to the treatment of women and children has already been promised by a retired Judge of the Travancore service, and that offer has been thankfully accepted. Elsewhere in the world, hospitals are run almost wholly by private benefactions. This is the main direction which private philanthropy takes and I hope we shall have here something like the response which has been evoked in Mysore and other localities in the way of endowment of beds in hospitals and towards the treatment of special ailments. It is impossible to go back upon the principle laid down in the case of Travancore that, for people who cannot afford medical treatment, it is the duty of the State to give such treatment. Now that has been accepted as a cardinal principle of our administration. It is impossible for our country claiming to be a land of charity to go back upon that principle. But surely that principle can be qualified by laying down that men who can pay should pay. Once that principle is accepted then many other things will follow. House Surgeons then will be an integral part of the system. These men can be regarded as probationers on their way to independent practice. A group of men who go after qualifying themselves in these hospitals can settle down in rural parts to practise. But at present what is the use of these House Surgeons? What prospect have they? Unless they are absorbed in the Medical Department they cannot go anywhere. Therefore they add to the list of unemployed. The question of House Surgeons can only be taken up seriously in conjunction with a general scheme for bringing into existence a few first rate hospitals in selected centres, and the encouragement of private practitioners elsewhere, care being taken to see that they come upto the minimum standard of efficiency and are enabled by Government not competing with them to earn their livelihood. Except as a part of that general scheme, the proposition cannot be dealt with fragmentarily.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I press the motion.

The motion was put and declared lost.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:

AYES—26.

1. Mr. P. C. Adichan.
2. Srimati K. Devaki Antharjanam.
3. Mr. E. E. Pandarathil.
4. Mr. K. G. Govindan.
5. Mr. S. Govinda Pillai.
6. Mr. M. L. Janardana Pillai.
7. Mr. N. John Joseph.
8. Mr. K. C. Karunakaran.
9. Mr. M. Kesava Panickar.
10. Mr Menatheri N. Kesava Panickar.
11. Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri
12. Mr. Kaviyoor K. K. Kochu-kunju.
13. Mr. N. R. Krishnan.
14. Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.
15. Mr. K. Kunju Panickar.
16. Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai.
17. Sahib Bahadur P. S. Muhammed.
18. Mr. S. Narayana Pillai.
19. Mr. P. Narayana Pillai.
20. Mr. K. R. Narayanan.
21. Mr. R. Narayanan Nambootiri.
22. Srimati T. Narayani Amma.
23. Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai.
24. Mr. P. Sivarama Pillai.
25. Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.
26. Mr. G. Velu Pillai.

NOES—29.

1. Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah.
2. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.
3. Mr. M. L. D'Cruz.
4. Mr. D. Francis.
5. Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai.
6. Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.
7. Mr. Kannanthodath Janardanan Nair.
8. Mr. N. V. Joseph.
9. Mr. M. G. Kesava Pillai.
10. Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.
11. Mr. Thamarappallil Kochuthommen.
12. Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.
13. Mr. C. Kumara Das.
14. Mr. Varkala K. Madhavan.
15. Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathy.
16. Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.
17. Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi.
18. Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.
19. Mr. J. E. A. Pereira.
20. Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose.
21. Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai.
22. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.
23. Mr. M. Ramiah Pillai.
24. Mr. P. R. Sankaranarayana Pillai.
25. Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar.
26. Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar.
27. Mr. J. W. Tolson.
28. Mr. E. P. Varghese.
29. Mr. N. Velu Achari.

NEUTRALS—3.

1. Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham.
2. Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.
3. Mr P. Kunjukrishnan.

Motion No. 321.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. Ruling 209 on page 134 of the Rulings from the Chair says that if a motion is put to vote all other motions under that heading must lapse.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Last year this time, the ruling was that if a motion is carried and the House expresses its opinion on a particular matter then all motions under that sub-heading must lapse.

MR. KAINIKARA M PADMANABHA PILLAI: It does not matter whether he vote was for or against. It is not a question as to whether the motion is carried or not. When once a motion is put to vote, then it means that the House has expressed its opinion.

PRESIDENT: The point is not so simple as that. As is well known, Presidents' Rulings are entitled to the utmost possible consideration not only because of the eminence of the occupants of the Chair from time to time but also because of the well-known legal principle of *stare decisis* which means that, if a decision has been given by the Chair on one occasion, as far as possible, that decision has to be adhered to even though the succeeding occupant of the Chair may have a different opinion just as one full bench almost invariably follow the decision of another full bench. But, nevertheless the question arises as to the exact construction scope of this ruling which is rather ambigiously expressed. If a cut pro tant motion is carried the Government is censured. If, for instance, Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai had succeeded in carrying his motion it would have meant that in as much as the Surgeon General has not considered the desirability of increasing the number of House Surgeons in hospitals, she is failing in her duty. In that case, according to the ruling referred to, arguments with regard to the alleged brutish way in which Doctors in Government hospitals and dispensaries are apt to treat patients may not arise because Dr. (Mrs.) Lukose was proved to be wrong as to House Surgeons. This seems to be illogical. Why should the poor people in Thodupuzha and Edappalli suffer by their needs not being allowed to be brought forward by the carrying or loss of another motion on a different topic?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Precedents which we have been following not only last year but even this year would be in support of the position which I contend for, namely, that all motions under that heading lapse when any motion under a special heading is carried.

PRESIDENT : This particular ruling is ambiguous. When there is no particular issue before the House, the motion is considered as a censure. The result is a condemnation of the Surgen-General under that heading.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : There is no Standing Order. It is simply laid down that if a motion is pressed and lost, all other motions of that category lapse.

PRESIDENT : The matter deserves more consideration. I do not propose to give a ruling except to allow the consideration of the motion without prejudice to the ruling referred to. The matter is of great importance and honourable members will remember that it also affects the privileges of the House. If we are to stop with the decision of one motion under one heading then the department becomes absolutely safe from any attack under any other topic. The question has to be well considered before I give a ruling.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഡാക്ടറന്മാരുടെ രോഗികളോടുള്ള പെരുമാററത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് പറയുന്നതിന് ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസിനുള്ള ൫.൭൦൦ രൂപയിൽനിന്നും ൧ രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

PRESIDENT : I think honourable members would do better if they would avoid such adverbs and adjunctives in cut motions as in this case. Considering the publicity that is given to the transactions that take place in this House, expressions like brutish should be avoided. If the honourable member had used the word "indifference" or "callousness" I could have understood it. Honourable members will take more care hereafter in the use of such expressions.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : The honourable member might have sent his cut motion in Malayalam. I think the wording is the refinement of the Assembly Office.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വളരെ പണം ചെലവാക്കി മനുഷ്യരുടെ ജീവരക്ഷക്കായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണ് മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്. എന്നാൽ ഒട്ടുമുക്കാൽപങ്കു ഡാക്ടറന്മാരും രോഗികളോടു തീരെ കരുണയില്ലാതെ പെരുമാറുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് എൻെറ അനുഭവത്തിലും അറിവിലുമുള്ളത്. ഒരു രോഗി ഒരു ഡാക്ടരുടെ അടുക്കൽചെന്നാൽ ആദ്യമായി വയസ്സ്, പിന്നെ പേരു് ഇതുരണ്ടും ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ചോദ്യം കേട്ടാൽ ഇതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ എളുപ്പം ദീനം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാനുള്ള വിചാരമാണ് ഡാക്ടറന്മാർക്കുള്ളതെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. പ്രതിദിനം അഞ്ഞൂറോ ആയിരമോ രോഗികൾ ആശുപ

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaiydyan]

ത്രികളിൽ വരുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവിടെ സാധാരണയായി മൂന്നോ നാലോ ഡാക്കറന്മാരെ കാണാൻ കഴിയുമെങ്കിലും അവരാരും ഈ രോഗികളെ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. രോഗികളെ പരിശോധിക്കുക എന്നുവച്ചാൽ ഏതൊ ഒരു മാന്ത്രികശക്തിയാൽ പെട്ടെന്നു രോഗത്തെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്ന ഭാവത്തിലാണ് മരുന്നുകഠം എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു. ദീനത്തിന്റെപ്രകൃതിയാകട്ടെ, സ്വഭാവമാകട്ടെ അറിയുവാൻഅവർആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവയെപ്പററി യാതൊന്നും രോഗികളോടു ചോദിക്കതന്നെ ചുരുക്കമാണ്. ഞാൻ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ പോയിതാമസിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും പലരേയും കാണുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി അവിടെ പോകാറുണ്ട്. അപ്പോഴെല്ലാം എനിക്ക് ഈ അനുഭവമാണ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഏററവും നിർദാക്ഷിണ്യമായിട്ടാണു രോഗികളോടു അവർ പെരുമാറുന്നതു്. ദീനക്കാരോടു അവർ ഇങ്ങിനെ പെരുമാറുന്നതുകാണുമ്പോഠം മനുഷ്യഹൃദയമുള്ള ഏതൊരാഠംക്കും സങ്കടംതോന്നും. ഒരു ഡാക്കർ ഒരു പ്രസവക്കേസ്സ് സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു വീട്ടിൽപോയിരുന്നു. അനന്തരം അവർ ഒരു കുട്ടിയെ പ്രസവിച്ചു. കുടവിൽ വേറെ ഒരു കുട്ടികൂടി ഉണ്ടെന്നു മനസ്സിലായി. എന്നാൽ കരാർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു് മറെറാരു കുട്ടിയുടെ ഫീസുകൂടി തന്നെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ ആ പ്രസവം താൻ നടത്തിത്തരികയുള്ളു എന്നു് ആ ഡാക്കർ പറഞ്ഞതായി എനിക്കറിയാം.

PRESIDENT : Where was that.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ കോട്ടുവള്ളി എന്ന സ്ഥലത്താണ്. ചികിത്സിച്ച ഡാക്കരുടെ പേർ ഞാൻ രഹസ്യമായി വേണമെങ്കിൽ പറയാം. അല്ലാതെ പരസ്യമായിപറയുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആ സമയത്തുള്ള സ്ഥിതി എന്താണെന്നു സർജൻ ജനറൽ അവർകഠം ആലോചിച്ചാൽ അറിയാവുന്നതാണല്ലോ.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : എത്രകാലമായി ഈ സംഭവം നടന്നിട്ട്?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ഏകദേശം നാലു കൊല്ലമായിക്കാണും.

ഇങ്ങിനെ വേറേയും പല ഉദാഹരണങ്ങഠം പറയുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങഠംക്കു നേരിടുന്ന വിഷമങ്ങഠം എത്രമാത്രമാണെന്നു് ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണല്ലൊ.

അതുപോലെതന്നെ, ഓരോ ആശുപത്രിയിലും കഞ്ഞി മുതലായ സാധനങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഒരുപറയ്ക്ക് നാലിടങ്ങഴി എന്ന കണക്കനുസരിച്ചുള്ള കഞ്ഞിയെങ്കിലും അവർ കൊടുക്കുമോ എന്നുള്ള കാര്യം സംശയമാണ്. രോഗികൾ ചെല്ലുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ഡാക്ടറന്മാരുടെ മുഖഭാവം കണ്ടാൽ വളരെ ഗൌരവത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ് അവർ എന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. ദീനകാര്യം ചോദിച്ചറിയാൻ അവർക്കു സമയമില്ല. പണക്കാരായ രോഗികളാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനുള്ള സമയവും സൌകര്യവുമെല്ലാം അവരുണ്ടാക്കും. ആശുപത്രികൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു സാധുജനങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷയെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ്. പണക്കാർക്ക് ആശുപത്രികളിൽപോയി കിടക്കാതെ പ്രൈവററു ഡാക്ടറന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ഡാക്ടർമാരെ വീട്ടിലേക്കു വിളിച്ചോ ചികിത്സിപ്പിക്കാൻകഴിയും. ഒരു ഡാക്ടർ ഒരു മരുന്നു കുറിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാൽതന്നെയും കമ്പൌണ്ടർമാർക്കു കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ നല്ല മരുന്നു കിട്ടുകയില്ല. പണം കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ വെറും ചുവന്ന വെള്ളം ആയിരിക്കും കിട്ടുന്നതു.

PRESIDENT : I hope they give pure water.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : സാധാരണയായി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും മരുന്നുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്ന സമാധാനമാണ് അവർ പറയാറുള്ളതു്. കൊടുക്കുന്ന മരുന്നുതന്നെ അടുത്തുള്ള കച്ചവടഷാപ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുചെന്നു വിൽക്കുകയാണു പതിവു. ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ, വിശേഷിച്ചും പറവൂർ കുന്നത്തുനാടു ഈ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ആശുപത്രികളിൽ ഞാൻ മുൻപു പറഞ്ഞ രീതിയിലുള്ള പരിശോധനകളും ചികിത്സകളുമല്ലാതെ നടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് സർജൻ ജനറൽ അവർകൾക്കു അന്വേഷിച്ചാൽ അറിയാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു് അവിടെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഡാക്ടരോടു് എനിക്ക് യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമുണ്ടായിട്ടു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതല്ല.

ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഇതിനെപ്പററി വേണ്ടവിധം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ സാധുക്കളായ അനവധി ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയും മരിക്കുകയുംചെയ്യും. ആശുപത്രിയിലെ കണക്കു നോക്കിയാൽ മരണം കുറവാണെന്നു കാണാം. മരിക്കുന്നതിനു ൧൦ മിനിട്ടുമുൻപ് രോഗിയെ ആശുപത്രിയിൽനിന്നും കൊണ്ടുപൊയ്ക്കൊള്ളാൻ പറയും. അയാൾ വീട്ടിലെത്തുന്നതിനു മുൻപ് മരിക്കയുംചെയ്യും. മരണം വീട്ടിലുമല്ല ആശുപത്രിയിലുമല്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററി ഗവർമ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടവിധം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്ന് സവിനയമപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ പല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഇവിടെ ചില ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബറന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ രോഗികളുടെ നേരെ വലിയ അശ്രദ്ധ കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ ചില നല്ല ഡാക്ടർമാരുമുണ്ട്. ചക്രം കിട്ടിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്ന വിചാരമുള്ള ഡാക്ടർമാരുമുണ്ട്. സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകളോടു വളരെ മര്യാദയായും ഭംഗിയായും പെരുമാറുന്നവരും ഇല്ലാതില്ല. എന്നാൽ കമ്പൌണ്ടർക്ക് വല്ലതും കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ സമയത്തിനു മരുന്നു കൊടുത്തയക്കയില്ല. എത്ര നേരത്തെ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ ചെന്നാലും ഒരു മണിക്കേ മരുന്നു മേടിക്കുവാൻ ചെല്ലുന്നവർക്കു തിരികെ വീട്ടിൽ വരാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. കൊടുത്തയക്കുന്നതു നല്ല മരുന്നാണൊ ചീത്തമരുന്നാണൊ എന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാൻപാടില്ല. താഴ്ന്ന ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ ചെറിയ തോതിലും ഡാക്ടർമാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വലിയ തോതിലും പണം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നവരും ഇക്കൂട്ടത്തിലുണ്ട്. സർജൻ ജനറൽ ധാരാളമായി യാത്രചെയ്താൽ ഇതു് അറിയാൻകഴിയും. ആശുപത്രിയിൽ ചെന്നാൽ അവിടെയുള്ള ദീനക്കാരെ വിളിച്ച് ഡാക്ടർമാരുടെ പെരുമാററത്തെപ്പററി ആദ്യമായിട്ടു അറിയണം. മിഡ്വൈഫ്കളുടേയൊ കമ്പൌണ്ടർമാരുടേയൊ പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങളെപ്പററി ചോദിച്ചറിയണം. അക്രമികളായിട്ടു കണ്ടാൽ അവരെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കണം. മര്യാദക്കാരരാണെങ്കിൽ അവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കയുംവേണം. ഒരു മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഒരു പ്രസവക്കേസിനെപ്പററി ഞാനും കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ പലയിടത്തും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള സംഭവങ്ങൾ സാധാരണയായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ അവകളെപ്പററി എടുത്തുപറയുന്നില്ലെന്നേയുള്ളു. ഇതിനെക്കാൾ വലിയ ഭയങ്കരമായ കൃത്യങ്ങളും പലയിടത്തും നടത്തുന്നതായി ഈ ഹാളിലിരിക്കുന്ന സാമാജികന്മാക്കുതന്നെ അറിയാം. ഏതായാലും സർജൻ ജനറൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടവിധം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR (*Karunagapalli cum Kartigapally*): Sir, I also support the motion. I was practically keeping silent when the question of corruption in the public service was discussed here yesterday and day before yesterday in connection with the Demand for some other department. But in this department, because corruption has reached such a pitch, adversly affecting the people at large, espicially the poor class, I am tempted to make a few remarks. The corruption prevailing in the Medical Department is manifold. Last year, the then Surgeon General announced to thi

House that it is not a crime for doctors to take money from the public. Now, under cover of this statement the doctors have degenerated into standing monuments of corruption and greed, taking people irrespective of their capacity to pay. This, Sir, takes away from the people the benefit that the Government have conferred upon them, *viz.*, free medical aid.

I know, Sir, in several hospitals doctors are giving first consideration to their private patients in the matter of accommodating them. The poor patients are discarded in the corners and verandas while the moneyed private patients are given beds and other comforts. Again, in the matter of medicine supply, a lot of the costliest medicines are removed from the stock by many of the doctors to be utilised for their private practice. I know, as a matter of fact, that jealousy prevails to a great extent in the department. If a particular doctor understands that a particular patient has given money to one doctor then on that account alone another doctor is disinclined to attend that patient. These and other factors forming into a powerful combine have converted the hospitals merely booking offices to the other world.

Sir, in this connection I would like to put in just a word about my constituency. It is about 3 years since the present doctor came to take charge of the Karunagapalli dispensary. Since his coming corruption has reached the highest point. The people of the locality gave a mass representation to the then Surgeon-General who transferred that individual from Karunagapalli. Somehow or other he managed to get that order of transfer cancelled and again came back to Karunagapalli. Since his coming back he has been growing more aggressive and more unkind. Early last month I myself approached the Surgeon-General as a representative of the people and requested her that this individual should be transferred from Karunagapalli. She lent me a patient hearing and promised to consider my request. But, Sir, I am sorry to find that the Surgeon-General's promise has not fructified yet. Sir, it would be only just and proper if doctors are often transferred to one place from other and thus save the poor taxpayers from their vagaries and corruptions. Consider, Sir, how just and proper our request is when what all we want is that he should be transferred. Do this please and save us. With these words I support the motion.

MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI (*Nominated*): Sir, I support the motion. There are very many good doctors in the Medical Department and there are equally a good number who are absolutely unsympathetic and corrupt. The utter irresponsibility with which things are being done is evident from the way in which they conduct themselves in the daily treatment of their patients. I would not mention the names of either the good medical men or of those who are absolutely careless and indifferent to the suffering of the poor people. But I shall just content myself by referring to one or two instances of their callousness. When the outbreak of plague started in Alleppey two years back a certain young boy came to one of his relation's house in Trivandrum. He was suffering from a slight attack of ordinary fever. Because he came from Alleppey, the medical officer who was called to examine the boy, without properly examining him, declared that it was a suspicious

[Mr. M. L. Janardana Pillai]

case of plague with the result that at midnight he was taken in an ambulance car to Alleppey in pouring rain to be immediately sent to the plague station. And it was pointed out to the medical officer who was in charge at Alleppey that the boy looked quite alright and therefore he should not be taken to the plague shed and housed along with other patients, and that the boy was not apparently suffering from any disease; he was quite hale, hearty and strong and evidently the medical officer at Trivandrum might have made mistake. But the doctor there said that the boy should be straight away taken not to the shed but to a separate building rented by the guardian for the purpose. The boy's father pleaded with the doctors and requested that the boy's blood might be examined before being considered as plague infected, however, at long last, after repeated refusals the blood was examined, and it was found that he was not suffering from plague. The matter did not go beyond that and Government felt subsequently sorry for the incident. I mention this only to show how indifferent and callous some of the medical men are. Instances are not wanting to show that in the various other hospitals in the State similar things are going on. In some hospitals persons who have met with serious car accidents were not allowed admission because the doctors in charge were not satisfactorily paid. Such things are going on even now. While there are excellent medical men in the department who are satisfied with what they get from Government, there are a good number of men, as I have mentioned. The fact is probably, the non-officials have no control over the matter, on account of the fact that if any non-official members bring such corrupt practices to the notice of Government they are told by Government that evidences should be tendered, and otherwise those who complain would get into trouble. Sir, there was in Cochin sometime ago, when the present head of the administration was in the Government of Madras, a high placed European Official employed in the construction of the Harbour. He was found to be corrupt and the matter was brought to the notice of the Government of Madras merely by an interpellation in the Cochin harbour Advisory Committee and the present occupant of the Chair who was then the Law Member to the Government of Madras saw that the officer was expelled within 30 days from date of the interpellation. Sir, we can only bring the facts which we believe to be true to the kind notice of Government. But if Government think that evidences are not forthcoming, particularily in cases concerning professional misconduct or mistakes costing the lives of people, how can a layman let in sufficient evidence——

PRESIDENT : In the same manner that the honourable member has narrated this incident.

MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI : Sir, I wish also to relate another particular instance. This also occurred at Alleppey during the outbreak of plague there. During the examination and inspection of goods that passed from Alleppey in boats, a sum of Rs. 2 was charged per boat by the medical men who passed the boats.

I spoke about this to the then Dewan Peishkar and he admitted in private conversation that Rs. 2 had to be paid to medical men for passing the boats, but when I made the charge at the open meeting of merchants convened by the Dewan Peishkar, he denied that medicial men received any amounts merely because he wanted to shield his officers. This is the way in which corruption is encouraged here.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Sir, I also support the motion. In supporting this motion I would place before the Government the fact that there is so much of competition going on among Allopathy, Ayurveda and Sidhavaidya. There is competition between vaidyans and vaidyans and there is competition between doctors and vaidyans The nature of the cut motion itself would show that there is competition between the vaidyan and the doctor.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: ഇങ്ങനെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഡാക്ടർമായി കാംപെററിഷൻ ഉണ്ടായി എന്നു തെളിയിക്കാൻ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർക്ക് സാധിക്കുമോ?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I simply wanted to impress upon the honourable members the fact that much competition is going on between different systems of medical treatment and their advocates.

PRESIDENT: That is a humourous way of putting that point of view.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Therefore, Sir, it is highly necessary that the Medical Registration Bill must be brought into force at the earliest opportunity.

PRESIDENT: How will that deal with this particular question?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: The so-called 'brutish ways' means this. If it is a case of tumour, a doctor would suggest an operation. If on the other hand, an ordinary vaidyan is approached he would prescribe some *kashayam*. In the eyes of a vaidyan the former procedure will be considered bruitish.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: അലോപ്പതി ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായം നടപ്പിൽ വരുന്നതിനു മുൻപ് ഇവിടെയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സുഖക്കേടുകൾ എങ്ങനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു എന്ന് മെംബർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: മുൻപേ ചില രീതികളൊക്കെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

So in regard to that question it is necessary to emphasise the desirability of Government taking the earliest opportunity to introduce a Medical Registration Bill including the Allopathic and Sidhavaidya systems.

My second consideration is that in most of the hospitals the instruments are often times rusty and other techinicalities which the member in charge of the department should take particular note of. I have experienced such difficulties and it may be mentioned that deaths have taken place in some cases. When an ordinary poor lady from the

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai]

village is brought to the so-called District Hospitals in rural areas, the doctor would take his own time, just 12 or 13 hours after the arrivel of the patient, to attend on her. She would be kept till the next morning in something like a bath room. I quote this instance as having occurred some years back in the Parasala Hospital. A poor and innocent woman belonging to a very poor family was brought into the hospital. She was placed inside a room and the door was locked. Fortunately, there was one window through which light and air would enter. The next day morning the doctor came to attend on her. But, she died soon after. I simply relate this to impress upon the Government the importance of this matter *viz.*, that these flaws could be easily looked to during the inspection by the Inspecting Medical Officer.

In some of the hospitals, Sir, insufficiency of medicine is felt.

PRESIDENT: That is a separate matter which is coming up later.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, in some hospitals only three medicines out of the four that are needed for a mixture are available. The fourth medicine is easily substituted by some alkali and thus the concentration of the mixture is preserved. When such mixtures are supplied it is really 'brutal'.

Then, Sir, I hope the malarial patients will be given special treatment. I am recommending the supply of *kanji* to the poor men who are affected by malaria, along with the quinine. I would strongly recommend Government to continue this supply of *kanji* for at least two months. I request that the Government may kindly sanction this.

Sir, another important item which I wish to bring to to the notice of the Government is the checking of the stock by the Medical Officer. If it is any—

PRESIDENT: The honorable member will confine his remarks to the subject.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I only wish to bring these matters to the notice of the Government, and with these few words I support the motion. I request that the Surgeon-General would order the sale of quinine to the poor.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pathanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I wish to make a few observations on this motion. This is a censure motion directed against the Surgeon-General and it is sought to be vested on the ground that the treatment of patients by the doctors of the State, in general, is inhuman and reprehensible. So from the nature of the motion it appears to me that this motion can be justified only if the inhuman treatment is wide-spread and colossal in extent on the part of the doctors towards patients in general. Unless, therefore, this House is satisfied that the majority of the doctors are inhuman and irresponsible in their conduct towards patients, this motion ought not to be accepted by the House. Of course, individual cases have been brought to light by some members who spoke on the motion. These individual cases have to be dealt with on their merits

by the Surgeon General. But the question is whether the evil exists on such a colossal scale as to justify a censure motion. If the evil is so rampant as to amount to a scandal and if it is not put down by the Surgeon General even after it is specifically brought to her notice, then it would be a serious matter. What I wish to suggest is that if there are only a few stray cases in which the doctors have behaved in a most inhuman and irresponsible manner towards patients, then their cases ought to be brought to the notice of the Surgeon General and there is no scope for generalisation. If in spite of the fact that such offences are brought to the notice of the Surgeon General, she should be indifferent, it will be time for members to bring forward motions. As things stand and so far as my information and knowledge goes, the vast majority of the medical practitioners and the medical men are treating the patients quite like human beings and not like inhuman beings. The evil is not so widespread as to call for a censure motion of this nature. However, I would like to know from the Surgeon General whether this evil exists in such a colossal scale and if so, to request her to enlighten the House on the action taken by her to put down the evil.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, even though the doctors in the Government Medical institutions in the State are very kind and courteous to the patients and also very efficient in their profession the result of their consultation and preliminary examination of the patients taken to those institutions, in a few cases, turns out to be rather very disappointing and even disgraceful to the State and to the Medical Department as a whole. Of course, in such cases I must candidly admit that such results are not at all due to any fault or indifference on the part of the doctors. But, on the other hand I can assure this House that it is entirely due to the want of sufficient equipments in those institutions.

Sir, I wish to make a few observations on this motion, especially with regard to the state of affairs pretaining to the General Hospital in Trivandrum.

Before doing that, I must admit, that the administration of that institution is quite satisfactory and all the doctors there are very efficient in the matter of scientific medical treatment and very polite and very courteous in their dealings towards the patients and outside public going over there. Sir, my complaint is that in the General Hospital, which is the premier Medical institution in the State and one of the most important institutions in South India, if we are repeatedly asked to take patients taken to that Hospital, in a few cases, to Madras and elsewhere especially in cases where immediate attention is required, does it not amount to a disgrace to the Medical Department and to the State? That is the question which I wish to ask. Besides a few instances of the kind I would take the case of a patient taken by no less a person than Dr. Raman Tampi, who is the retired Durbar Physician or Surgeon-General.

PRESIDENT: Also in charge of the Residency Hospital.

PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Yes, Sir. When a few months ago when I happened to pass the gate of the General Hospital I heard some respectable and educated men, who are standing near the General Hospital, making some remarks about the General Hospital in General. When I enquired about the matter they told me that Dr. Raman Tampi took a boy to the General Hospital because a pin had gone down the wind pipe of the child. After examination, the doctors there, immediately took the boy to the X-ray room. After the X-ray examination they were able finally to locate the exact position of the pin. But on account of the insufficiency of the equipment it was not possible to extract the pin from within the body. That was what the men were remarking about.

PRESIDENT: Dr. (Mrs.) Lukose, was that not on account of the absence of a certain instrument in the Hospital.

DR. (MRS.) LUKOSE: Yes, Sir. The instrument required for that extraction is the Bronchoscope.

PRESIDENT: Has that instrument not yet been ordered since?

DR. (MRS.) LUKOSE: We have not ordered for it. But it is under consideration.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I am very glad that the matter has been given particular attention both by the Government and the Department.

Sir, yesterday I took a girl who is a relation of mine to the General Hospital because a very small key of a miller lock had been swallowed by her. She is a school going girl aged about eight or nine.

PRESIDENT: What, swallowed a key?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Yes. Immediately after my going to the Hospital, the doctors who were kind to me took the patient to the X-ray room. A preliminary examination was conducted and at my request the Doctor in charge of that Branch was kind enough to show me also the exact location of the key. They asked me to wait for the next day so that the key might go out naturally as it was then in the intestines and they assured me that it will cause no harm to the girl. Now, without any treatment in the Hospital the girl is alright. But suppose the key had gone down the wind pipe. What would have been the hardship caused?

PRESIDENT: Would that have caused any difficulty in the General Hospital, Dr. Lukose?

DR. (MRS.) LUKOSE: No, Sir. In the other case the difficulty was that certain special apparatus was necessary because it was a pin.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I was pointing out the difficulty that would be caused ....

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Will the honourable member kindly tell us what happened to the key finally? (*Laughter.*)

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: If the honourable member is very inquisitive of knowing it I shall ascertain it tomorrow and tell him (*Laughter*).

PRESIDENT: Order, order.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, my only object in mentioning these facts is to bring to the notice of this House and to the Chair the difficulties that we have been experiencing in this matter. It is only a few months back that I happened to read in some newspapers that Government had very kindly sanctioned leave to some Medical Officer to go to America and qualify himself in Bronchoscopy. My information is that he has returned. Why should the valuable services of such an expert who has also acquired special knowledge and practice in Bronchoscopy from one of the most famous institutions dealing solely in this branch of the medical science, be allowed to be of no use to the public simply on account of the insufficiency in equipment for that purpose, in the General Hospital? I request that the Government may be pleased to see that our General Hospital is well equipped with all the necessary apparatus so that it would be of great use to the public. May I trust that the Surgeon General will not defer recommendation to Government for the necessary sanction to get down the instruments required for the treatment of the kind.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I wish to make a few remarks on this motion. Sir, the motion as it is worded amounts to a wholesale condemnation of the treatment afforded to patients in our hospitals and by our Doctors in General. No hospital and no doctor is saved. The treatment afforded to patients is suggested to be 'brutish.' If the word 'Brutish' had been humourously applied to the Surgical side of the treatment, one would have had no serious objection. To use the word 'brutish' seriously against any aspect—surgical or civil—of the Medical treatment in general is something to which I cannot subscribe. I do not thereby deny that there are doctors here and there who are really unsympathetic and who deserve severe chastisement from their superiors. The experience of the patients in the Hospital when they go there for the first time is rather distressing. There will be several patients waiting at the door of the Hospital, each man trying to enter first, before the other. The longer he remains there, the more the patient becomes impatient. All the while the Doctor will be attending to the patient who had got access to him and the number of patients who crowd before him at a time is likely to annoy him and further limits the time he has to allot to each patient. There is some sort of hurry or haste in dealing with each patient. What happens is that doctor identifies the patient to begin with and then tries to prescribe for the first mentioned disease. In many cases it is often merely repeated a number of days. But such a course of conduct cannot be treated or characterised as "brutish." Much has been said in that direction. As for the imputation regarding the Parur Hospital, and the Medical Officers there, I think I will be failing in my duty if I do not state my experience and say that as far as I know the imputations with which the officers are charged are quite unnecessary and the least merited. The chief doctor there is a local man, and as far as I know he is interested in seeing to the best working of the Hospital which is both near his home and under his control. He is always anxious to rovide additional and adequate accommodation to the incoming

[Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham.]

patients. Many of his inpatients are kept on the floor of the rooms and also on the varandhas of the wards. The waiting accommodation for out-patients is also not adequate. These inconveniences in that Hospital have to be redressed as early as possible.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 o' clock.

The House adjourned at 1 P. M. and reiassembled at 2.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I would however add in general that grave particular cases of misconduct on the part of the doctors as in the case pointed out by the honourable mover should be enquired into thoroughly and the culprit when discovered should be given exemplory punishment.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Sir, I oppose the motion. What does the motion say? To discuss "the brutish way" in which doctors treat patients in Government hospitals and dispensaries. It is a statement made about every doctor in Government service and about every Government hospital or dispensary. Sir, such a wholesale condemnation of the Travancore Medical Department is unpardonable. Personally, I think that our Government hospitals and Government doctors are quite up to the level expected of them by the Government and by the people. There may be rare exceptions. Sir, which human institution is there which is perfect? Instances have been narrated here, we have heard also anacdotes and stories. I am sure that if you enquire into their genuineness or authenticity, you will find that several of them are unfounded. It will be like the story of the ghost. Several people believe in ghosts. Who has seen a ghost? That is the case with regard to many of these anacdotes. There is no doubt that when we hear these stories, we are struck by the harshness of the doctors. But if you would enquire into the details you would find that there would be some explanation.

Sir, even assuming that these anacdotes and stories are true, are they so numerous as to merit such a wholesale condemnation of the department? Unless the ill-treatment of patients is colossal and general I do not think it is proper on the part of this House to consider this question at all. For this motion to have been brought forward to this House, these mal-practices, even if the allegations are true, must be universal, affecting the whole State. Sporadic instances here and there cannot be sufficient ground for such condemnation of the department as a whole. I was wondering how, if the treatment in our Government hospitals and dispensaries was really brutish; nearly 3 lakhs of people would think of attending these institutions every year. Statistics show that annually our hospitals and dispensaries treat about 75,000 in-patients, and about 3,00,000 of patients on the whole including in-patients. Judging from these figures, it is preposterous to suggest that the treatment accorded to patients is brutish or anything like that. I cannot really imagine that.

Also, comparing the private institutions with the Government hospitals and dispensaries, we find that the people go to the latter in much larger numbers than to private institutions. Why should they do so if the treatment there is really brutish. That makes it clear that the allegation, the accusation, the charge levelled against the Medical Department is not true or fair. We have been listening to the number of instances cited. After all how many are they? Just one or two or three. What is that compared to the nearly three lakhs of patients treated every year. What is the proportion that the number of these stray instances bears to the total number of patients treated? Therefore, Sir, I strongly oppose the motion.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I move that the question be now put.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): I oppose the motion. I fear we have been administered an over-dose of the brutality of doctors. I am sorry that some of the honorable members who supported the motion have altogether forgotten the humane side of the question. I know, Sir, how most of these doctors attend to the numerous patients, who flock to our hospitals at very great personal inconvenience and strain. Invariably they go early in the morning and return very late in the noon; sometimes they have to hurry back from their tables. I do not deny that in some rare cases some patients might not have been treated exactly in that fashion in which they would prefer to be treated. As the previous speaker said, such cases are very rare. That cannot be said of the generality of doctors. Therefore, such wholesale condemnation of the department is unfair and unjustifiable. Sir, the poor people flock to the hospitals in very large numbers. I know that the in-patients are treated with the greatest kindness. The Sisters in the Hospitals are incarnations of kindness and service. They devote all their time in looking to the comforts and convenience of the patients. Cases of unkind treatment are really very rare, perhaps one in a thousand or one in ten thousand. Therefore, as responsible members of this House, it is not right that we make such a wholesale condemnation of the department. The motion is too sweeping and our doctors do not deserve such a censure for the great works of humanity and charity they do.

VAIDYA SASTRA KUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Sir, I am very thankful to you for having allowed Mr. Kumaran Vaidyan to move this cut motion; because, if it had gone unmoved it would have been taken for granted that the whole department—every hospital and every dispensary in this State, every doctor and every subordinate in the Medical Department—merited such a general condemnation. Very serious charges have been levelled against the department, and I feel it my duty to let the House know what the real position is.

Sir, the honorable member who moved the motion has told us of the general unsympathetic and callous way in which patients are being treated in Government hospitals and dispensaries by the staff. How does he exemplify it? I do not know whether the honorable member is an Ayurvedic physician. His methods of diagnosis and

[Vaidya Sastra Kusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose.]

treatment must necessarily differ from those of the allopathic system. Sir, the member said that when a patient goes to the hospital, the doctor immediately asks his name and age. The names and ages of patients have to be ascertained and recorded not only for statistical purposes. The age is necessary for diagnosis and for dosage of drugs. Certain diseases occur only in certain ages. The age is therefore a very important aid to diagnosis and treatment.

The name and age have to be entered first. There are also other entries made before examination is done and prescription written.

Mr. Kumaran Vydian also said that he had never stayed in a hospital and therefore could not speak anything from his own personal experience. His observations, therefore, are based on what he has heard from others. To them the cruelty of doctors and their greed for money he narrated the story of a woman who had twins. Sir, I have heard the same story related by an honorable member about fourteen years ago when I had the privilege of representing this department in the old Legislative Council.

PRESIDENT : The same case ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : An identical case. Sir, that was the first time I had heard it; on enquiry I was told then that this was a very old story usually narrated against medical officers. But if the honorable member is actually referring to a specific case I can assure him that if he would only let me know who the doctor is, I shall take the necessary action.

Then, the other allegation that was made was that proper diet was not being given to the in-patients. I must admit, Sir, that we are rather poor in diet allotment. I feel that we ought to give more money for dieting patients in some of the institutions and I have already brought this to the notice of Government.

Callousness and indifference on the part of doctors were also alleged. During my tours to various parts I have taken some trouble to find out how the staff worked. In some of the out-of-the-way stations I have stayed on for more than an hour in the institution after my inspection and have been able to meet several poor patients and residents of the locality. Wherever I have been told that my subordinates were not what they ought to be, I have made prompt enquiries and taken action when found necessary.

Sir, I have been getting letters about subordinates signed by particular individuals written in such a manner that they appear to be authentic. But, when I actually go to the institution after giving notice to the authors of the letters, nobody turns up. In other instances when I enquire of the patient concerned, and the relations they tell me that the accusation made against the staff was absolutely false. I therefore request the honorable members to let me know of

specific cases of mal-practice. I assure them that I shall certainly enquire into such cases and take prompt action. Sir, it is my earnest desire that such mal-practices, if any, should be stopped. I must say however that it is not possible for me to take any action on general accusations like what has now been made; and I hope the honorable members will realise that.

It was also complained, Sir, that some doctors do not look pleasant, but look at the patients in a terrible way. Sir, no one is responsible for his appearance. It is not all people who are gifted with a winning personality or pleasant or suave manners. The question is different if they are really rude to patients. I am sure honorable members know some doctors who are really very good as doctors but who do not possess what one calls pleasant, a bed-side manner. That certainly, is not a matter for which the doctor can be held responsible.

Again, Sir, the allegation has been made that the richer people are given better treatment in hospitals than the poor. In this matter also I have found during inspections that some in-patients who are well-to-do bring to the hospital their own furniture and kit and make themselves comfortable. The lookers on imagine that these conveniences are given to the richer patients by the staff. Such complaints have reached me.

It has also been stated that patients have to wait for medicines, and that medicines are not properly mixed. In institutions where there are more than 150 out-patients, it is quite natural that the patients have to wait to get their medicines. There are many institutions in which there is only one compounder. Here the patients will certainly have to wait and take their turn. More compounders are necessary in some institutions. It is because we have to find free medicines and comforts for the rich and poor alike that we are not able to spend as much on staff and other necessary items in really deserving institutions and the poor do not get all that they should. I hope that the speech of the Dewan-President this morning will make the honorable members think seriously about this matter, and that they will realise that they also have to help the Government to supplement their finances by private philanthropy medical institutions.

With regard to the payment made to compounders, I understand that there have been some instances. In their cases action has been taken.

Sir, a charge was made that the mortality rate in the hospitals is low because the patients are sent away from the hospitals by the doctors when they are about to die. I think that honorable members will realise that among Indians—the majority of them at any rate—do not like their relations dying in hospital. When I was in charge of the Women and Children's Hospital I know relations have come to me from time to time enquiring whether they can take away the patients because they did not want those patients to die in the hospital. But there are cases in which the patients are brought in such a hopeless state to the hospital that nothing can be done to help

[Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) Poonen Lukose.]

them and then the doctors may tell the relatives the exact condition of the patient. But these should not be quoted as instances of daily occurrence. Think of the hundreds and thousands of serious cases that are cured in the hospitals. Not a word is heard about them, I know. Sir, that there are doctors who work daily in the different stations from 8 in the morning till two or three in the afternoon, and then practically run home for their meal, (for they have only an hour's interval), and then return to Hospital for the afternoon work. They are doing their work most honestly and most conscientiously.

Then, Sir, I was really sorry to see that Mr. Janardanan Nair misunderstood the statements made by me in the Assembly last year when a question was asked whether remuneration could be received by doctors. What I said was not that fees were to be accepted in hospitals, but that if patients after treatment felt that they should show their gratitude and remunerate the doctor, there was no objection to re ceiving such remuneration. That is quite different from saying that doctors are corrupt, or that after my statement last year corruption is high. That is very very unfair to me and to the department as a whole.

Sir, tips to menial servants to are quite different from payment of fees to doctors. There are menial servants who may do some special work for the patients, and when such patients leave the hospital they are pleased to give them tips.

Sir, it was said that medicines are removed by doctors. I ask why should they be removed? The doctors are allowed private practice and their private patients can get medicines at present free from the Government institutions. Then why should the doctor taken away the medicines. The other day I got an anonymous petition that a particular doctor had removed medicines from a hospital. I went to the place and found that no such thing had occurred. This is the sort of general complaint about doctors and compounders.

The question of transferring the medical officer at Karunagapalli was brought to my notice, Sir, by the honorable member, but nothing was said against the doctor except that he had been in that institution for about 3 years and that he belonged to a particular community It was not possible to transfer him then. Sir, I am not in favour of transferring doctors every thee years or every two years simply because he happens to be in a station for a certain length of time.

Then, Sir, honorable member made mention of a boy who was kept in quarantine for plague. Sir, I know that case quite well because I happen to have first-hand information about it. It was at the time when plague broke out in Alleppey that the boy came to Trivandrum and he had certain symptoms such as enlargement of glands which at that time was thought to be plague. At any rate the boy had come from an infected area and as he had come to Trivandrum, the capital town it was only right that the doctors who were in charge felt that he should be kept in quarantine and so he was removed. Supposing that

case really turned out to be plague and the infection spreadin the town of Trivandrum? What a different tale would be told! The doctors could not take risks, so the boy was removed. Honorable members are aware that when persons go from here to Ceylon when small pox or other infectious diseases are prevalent here, they are kept in quarantine, the treatment accorded to the boy was nothing extraordinary. Such precautions have to be taken for the safety of the general public When it was found out after examining his blood that he was not suffering from plague, he was sent back safely. That certainly does not show the utter callousness, indifference or cruelty on the part of the doctors. On the other hand it just showed that they were doing their duty properly.

Mention was made that the instruments at Parassala are rusty. In some institutions the instruments are old and I have already brought to the notice of Government the necessity for replacing many articles in our institutions.

Reference was also made to the General Hospital. Honorable members may be aware that there is to be very soon re-distribution of hospitals and better equipment of some of the hospitals. I have already sent a preliminary recommendations to Government regarding the re distribution of hospitals and their better equipment. The General Hospital, as the premier institution in the State, will be considered first. It is only a question of finance. This matter in ordinary times would have been placed before this House. Now Government are anxious to inprove the institution and the matter will be taken up shortly.

Sir, it is not true to say that urgent cases that require immediate attention are being directed by the General Hospital to be taken to Madras. Instances where patients are advised to go to Madras are very very rare. If patients go to Madras, it is not because they have been asked by the doctors here to go there, but it is because of other reasons. Urgent cases are not sent to Madras but are treated in our institutions.

What I have to say, Sir, is that this general condemnation of the Department in these terms is not at all fair. I wish that honorable members would bring specific cases of misconduct to my notice. I am really anxious to see the Medical Department improved. I have seen medical institutions in different cities in India and also in Great Britain very recently. I can say that our medical men and women are in no way inferior to the doctors outside, only they have not got all the facilities that others outside have. It is up to you to render them all help by making those facilities available to them by coming forward and helping Government to supplement their finances.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the member her views about the extreme necessity for deputing an assistant to the Chengnnnur dispensary in view of the largest number of patients there?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Sir, I have stated that the out-patient attendance in the Chengannur Dispensary is large, but I am not quite sure that it requires another assistant immediately. All the same I shall take note of it.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ഞാൻ മൃഗീയമെന്നല്ല നിർദ്ദാക്ഷിണ്യമായി പെരുമാറുന്നു എന്നാണ് എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്തത്.

സർജൻ ജനറലിന്റെ മറുപടി കേട്ടതിൽ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ട വിധത്തിലുള്ള സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുതന്നെ ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. സർജൻ ജനറലിന്റെ പരിശോധനാസമയങ്ങളിൽ മററുള്ളവർ കൃത്യമായി ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ അർത്ഥമില്ല. മേലധികാരികൾ സർക്കീട്ടായി സ്ഥലത്തു പോകുമ്പോൾ കീഴിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശരിയായി ജോലിചെയ്യുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. മേലാൽ ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ—മനുഷ്യോചിതമായ വിധത്തിൽ—പെരുമാറുന്നതിന് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷ ശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള പ്രതീക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിന് അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motions Nos, 322 to 368.

The following motions were not moved as the time allotted for the demand had expired.—

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI :

322. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI ;

323. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

324. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re.1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI ;

325. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN ;

326. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

327. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

328. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

329. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

330. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

331. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

332. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1,

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :

333. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

334. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

335. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

336 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

337. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

338 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

339. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 2.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

340. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Rs. 4.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

341. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2.200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOOCHUKUNJU :

342. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

343. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,931 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

344. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,931 for superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI :

345. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,931 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

346. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,931 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR :

347. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,931 for Superintendence by Rs. 10.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA :

348. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,931 for Superintendence by Rs. 5.

MR. P. S. MUMAMED :

349. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,931 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

25 B—MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*Salaries.*

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

350. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,098 for Assistant Surgeons by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

351. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,998 for Assistant Surgeons by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

352. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,998 for Assistant Surgeons by Rs. 10.

MR. A V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

353. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,998 for Assistant Surgeons by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

354. To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,230 for honoraria to Honorary House Surgeons by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

355. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,74,265 for Salaries by Re. 1.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—*Establishment*.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:

356. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,663 for Compounders by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

357. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,97,972 for Establishment by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI:

358. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,85,083 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI:

359. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,85,083 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI:

360. To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,85,083 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

361. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,85,083 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR:

362. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,85,083 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

363. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,85,083 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR:

364. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,83,083 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

365. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,85,081 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

366. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,85,083 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

25 C—MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—
MIDWIFERY AND NURSING CLASSES (Temporary.)

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

367. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,818 for Midwifery and Nursing Classes by Re. 1.

25 H—MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—
GRANTS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

368. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 42,500 for grants to Allopathic Medical Institutions by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,50,977 under Demand IX—Medical was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND X—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

MR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,56,416 under Demand X—Public Health and Sanitation.

Motion No. 369.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director of Public Health by Re. 1 in order to discuss its policy and administration of the Public Health Department. So far as this Department is concerned, I take it that the work consists more in preventing diseases than in curing them. So far as the curing of diseases is concerned, there is the Medical Department. In the matter of such preventive work, firstly, there is the question of good drinking water, secondly, water for bathing purposes and thirdly, prevention of certain infectious and contageous diseases. Regarding cholera, it is admitted that South Travancore is attacked more than other parts of the State and the main cause of it is said to be due to bad water. I ask what is it that the Department has done till now in order to prevent such bad water being drunk by the people and thereby prevent the root cause of cholera in those places. In fact there are certain areas in the south where no drinking water is available. For example, the pakuthies of Midalam, Keezhmidalam, Killiyoor, Nattalam, etc , want of good drinking water admittedly seriously affects public health. I ask what is it that the Department has done so far to supply this fundamental and necessary relief which those localities require? Similarly, there are various localities in South Travancore where no water is available for bathing purposes. There, are no public tanks there. Now what is it that this Department has done for those localities? Government knows the existence of such difficulties in those localities and people in those location have brought these matters to the notice of Government. Yet nothing has been done

There are yet other localities inhabited by illeterate people, far away from towns. These days of motor traffic, unfortunately, make it difficult for officers to get into actual contact with the rural areas because many of those areas are far away from the public and cartable roads. There was a time, we are told, when the Division Petshkars were able to go to each and every village and ascertain local needs. To the extent there were roads, they travelled in country carts and in other places they travelled on foot. But with the advent of motor cars, I am compelled to remark, there is some laziness and reluctance on the part of officers to go to interior parts. They go only as far as their cars go, and then return back without knowing the condition of the people and their needs. So, my point is that the public Health Department officers should go into the rural parts, find out the needs of the poor inhabitants, and attend to their needs. There is the best opportunity and scope for the department to do the maximum good. Government have allotted a decent amount for sinking wells and tanks. It is for the department to see what that particular locality is which is in immediate need of wells, tanks or other facilities. There are ever so many places which keenly feel such needs. As I said earlier, the need arises more in areas occupied by illiterate people and communities who are backward in education. It is the prime duty of the department to see what the actual needs of those poor people are,

[Mr. C. Jebabamony Nadar.]

In the matter of prevention of contageous and infectious diseases it so happens, the department goes to the places of occurrence only after there is an outbreak of a disease. For instance, in Kalkulam and its suburbs there were some cases of attack of malaria, but the Public Health Department have done nothing to prevent the spread of this disease in that locality. When matters are allowed to go like this the disease becomes intense and serious consequences ensue and so that it becomes difficult to control the malady.

Again, there are certain places in which the wells contain only brackish water unfit for drinking. That is admitted by Government with reference to Eraniel. Water in every well there is brackish. What is it that the department has done there till now? In moving this motion it is also my hope that the department would do more useful work, in the coming year, but utilising the money allotted by Government in the best interests of the suffering people and especially to meet the needs of those localities which are inhabited by backward communities. With these words I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Sir, in supporting the motion I wish to speak a few words. It is the duty of the representatives of the people to bring to the notice of Government the public health needs of their respective localities. During 1104, due to attack of malaria in Vilavankod and Neyyattinkara, several deaths occured. A systematic work was organised by the Public Health Department to combat malaria and it proved effective to a certain extent. I have to congratulate the Head of the Department for the useful way in which the sanitary subordinates stationed in various pakuthics carried on their work. It is true that water is one of the essentials for human lives to pull on, like air. It is praiseworthy that a definite programme of work has been chalked out by the department to be carried out in rural parts of Kalkulam, Vilavancod and Neyyattinkara. On behalf of the people of Kalkulam, I thank the Government for their future programme of work. The Government have set apart Rs. 32,000 for the supply of drinking water in Muttom. That is a very important village with a population of about 2000. If a rateable distribution is made, the amount set apart for Muttom is extraordinary. We have to congratulate Government on that idea.

We thank Government for the series of steps taken to eradicate malaria. It is found in hilly tracts from where it spreads to coastal regions as well. There are attacks of typhoid, malaria and even cholera in Vilavancod and Neyyattinkara. I am glad the department is taking steps to prevent them. Some officers were deputed to prepare an estimate for the construction of wells. The estimate that has been prepared amounts to Rs. 2 lakhs or so. I have to request Government to sanction that item as early as possible. Now the supply of water is from irrigation channels. We are thankful to Government for the timely help rendered by them. Another sum to the extent of Rs. 10,000

has been sanctioned by Government for sinking wells before the matter was initiated by the Public Health Department and for that purpose I should specially thank Government. All these amounts have been sanctioned for the supply of water. There is also the 5 years programme chalked out by the Public Health Department. I am sure that will give immense benefit to the poor population in rural areas. With these words, I strongly second the motion.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE (*Amlalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): Sir, I wish to make a few observation on this motion. I propose to preface my remarks with the following quotation from the Census report. "Shertallai is an unfortunate taluk. It has the highest proportion of persons afflicted with deaf, mutism, leprosy and elephantiasis." So the department has to bestow its greatest attention on this unfortunate taluk. Shertalla is one of the most thickly populated taluks in the State. It ranks fourth in point of population. But, it has only one hospital and one dispensary. I know that the Public Health Department is doing something towards the control of mosquito trouble. But that is not enough. Most of the diseases are due to bad water. I am sorry to say that in spite of repeated representations made by the people as well as by the representatives, nothing has been done towards the supply of good drinking water in at least important centres of the taluk. Medical aid is also wanting in the taluk. As I said, one dispensary and one hospital are not enough to meet the needs of such a thickly populated taluk.

Propaganda in rural parts is not being done to the extent it ought to. It is difficult for the department to reach every nook and corner for public health lectures due to the absence of roads. But the general principles of hygiene should be preached to every villager so that he may be enabled to prevent the spread of diseases. So the chief items of work to be immediately attended to by the Public Health Department in Shertalla taluk are, the control of mosquito trouble, supply of good drinking water, medical aid, and dissemination of the knowledge of general principles of preventive hygiens. With these remarks I support the motion.

MR. K. KUNJUPANICKAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, I support the motion. Shertalla, as my friend submitted, is one of the most troublesome centres. The Government themselves have made some provision for remedying the particular illnesses from which the people there are suffering. But there are other areas also which equally deserve the attention of Government. A distance of about 18 to 20 miles composed of coastline between sea and backwaters is without good drinking water. This matter was placed before Government time after time and year after year and it appears, they had made promises to siink either wells or tanks in those areas. But as yet, nothing has been done especially on the western side of Karthigapally, Karunagapalli and a part of Ambalapuzha. The inhabitants there are in need of good drinking water. Because of the scarcity of good water for drinking purposes, diseases set in there. As soon as the hot season

[Mr. K. Kunjupanickar.]

commences, malaria and cholera visit regularly those areas. On account of water scarcity, even the most important town of Kottayam also, I submit, is without drinking water in summer season, from Kumbham to Idavam. Kottayam is one of the most important towns in our land. People living there even purchase water during that season. I also submit that on account of the scarcity of drinking water in the town during summer season, just as in rural areas which cannot be easily taken care of by the Public Health Department, Kottayam town also is being regularly visited with all sorts of contagious diseases. The attention of Government therefore should be drawn first to the supply of water. Next to air, water is the most important element that a living being has to secure. Water is also needed in certain parts of Mavelikara and Kunnathur. The special attention of the Public Health Department is to be urgently directed to those parts of the State.

The people are not sufficiently educated to know as to how they should look after their health. The publicity and the propaganda work of the Health Department do not reach the mofussil areas of Mavelikara and Kunnathur with the result that smallpox and other contagious diseases like influenza often pay their visits in those taluks. I submit that the Department should pay particular attention to the public health of those two taluks.

Another matter which is equally important and which I want to mention is with reference to the availability of the assistance of the midwives to mofussil women. Health Units are established in some areas where malaria is prevalent. Health Units are not needed at such a large scale at other centres as they are run now in malarial centres. Therefore, the Department should establish centres with jurisdiction of about 2 to 2½ square miles from where ready assistance of midwives can be had to the suffering women and thus the health of our womenfolk can be duly safeguarded.

With these remarks I support the motion.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): പബ്ളിക്ക ഹെൽത്ത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ സേവനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന പ്രധാന സംഗതികൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ മുൻപാകെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കും നിരൂപണത്തിനും വിഷയമായിരിക്കയാണല്ലോ. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഒരു ധാർമ്മിക സ്ഥാപനമായിട്ടാണ് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമുഖേന രാജ്യവാസികളുടെ ധനത്തേയും ആയുസ്സിനേയും പരിരക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ട കാര്യങ്ങൾ എവിടെയും നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗ്രാമീണപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വേലകൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോരുന്നതിൽ

ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. രണ്ടുമൂന്നു കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പ് ഇതേ സമയങ്ങളിൽ എവിടെയും കാളറ മസൂരി മുതലായ രോഗങ്ങൾ പടന്ന് നടമാടുകയും തൻമൂലം അനേകം അകാലനിര്യാണങ്ങൾ സംഭവിക്കുകയും ഉണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ നിരന്തരമായ പ്രചരണവേലയുടെ ഫലമായി ഇപ്പോൾ അത്തരം രോഗങ്ങളുടെ വളർച്ച് ഏകദേശം ഇല്ലാതായിത്തീന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. പബ്ളിക്കു ഹെൽത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പ്രവൎത്തനങ്ങൾ സൂക്ഷിച്ചാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് നിശ്ചയമായും അഭിനന്ദനം അർഹിക്കുന്നു. രാജ്യവാസികളെ സ്ഥിരമായി സഹായിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി എത്രയുംവേഗത്തിൽ ഗ്രാമപ്പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ മുതലായ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ഉവിടെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറുതന്നെ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നു. അതു് നടപ്പിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നത്തേതിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ സേവനങ്ങൾ ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഇതിലും ഉപരി ഫലപ്പെടാതിരിക്കയില്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ കഴിഞ്ഞ പ്രവൎത്തനങ്ങളെപ്പററി വിശദമായ ഒരു പ്രസ്താവന ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. സർ, കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു വർഷങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജററ് സംഖ്യ കുറവായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. ഇതു തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. ഹെൽത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മുഖേന നടത്തുന്ന സാംക്രമികരോഗ നിവാരണം അഭിനന്ദനീയം തന്നെ. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ആവശ്യമായ സംഖ്യകൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഗുണമല്ലാതെ ദോഷമേയില്ല. ൧൧൧൩-ൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്ക് ൨,൩൪,൯൩൮ രൂപയും ൧൧൪-ൽ ൨,൫൭,൪൩൦ രൂപയും അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ൧൧൫-ലേക്ക് ൨,൧൦,൪൧൩ രൂപമാത്രമേ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. നാൾക്കുനാൾ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു് കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ പരിഷ്കാരവും അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഇവിടെ പ്രകാശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMAN (*Thiruvalla*): സർ, ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തെ പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പബ്ളിക്കു ഹെൽത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഉൾനാടുകളെപ്പററി വേണ്ടവണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ മലേറിയ സന്നിപാതജ്വരം കുഷ്ഠരോഗം മുതലായവ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. വിശേഷിച്ചും തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിൽ പല ഉൾനാടുകളിലും ഇവ വ്യാപിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഹെൽത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ കേവലം പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമാണു

[Mr. Thamarapallie Kochuthommen]

പ്രചരണവേലകൾ നടത്തുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലേക്കു യാതൊരു ഗുണവുമില്ല. അവർക്കു ആരോഗ്യത്തിനും ശുചീകരണത്തിനും ആയുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾതന്നെ അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ അവർക്കു വേണ്ട ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കയും വേണ്ട നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ അനുഷ്ഠിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിൽ വളരെയധികം കുഷ്ഠരോഗികൾ ഉണ്ടു്. ഏതെല്ലാം സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണെന്നു് കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻകൂടി ഞാൻ തയാറുണ്ടു്. കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിൽ മലേറിയകൊണ്ടും സന്നിപാതജ്വരംകൊണ്ടും പലരും മരിക്കുവാനിടവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പബ്ളിക്കു ഹെൽത്തു ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പതിയണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Sir, I support the motion. In doing so I wish to make a few observations. The villages of Nedumangad are badly affected with malaria which is rampant there. It is seen to be persistent among the poorer classes of the population. The Chief reason, I think, for the prevalence of malaria among the rural population is their sad economic condition. Most of these people are underfed and they do not possess proper clothing even to cover their nakedness. Really, their condition is very pitiable. I will not say for a moment that the Public Health Department is negligent in this respect. I know, that they have done much good work in this direction when the epidemic broke out in its virulent form a few years ago. But now they are not paying such attention to the villages of Nedumangad. T. P. So far as the Chirayinkil taluk is concerned the conditions prevailing in the coastal villages, there, are much worse than the conditions prevailing in Shertallai Good drinking water is not available to the people of Vakkom, Kaikara and Kovilvattom. The money which has already been spent in sinking tube wells in these parts will be a waste, unless those works are completed in the nearest future.

Sir, another rampant evil which is manifest in these parts, especially in the villages of Vakkom, Kaikara and even in Varakala is the prevalence of that deplorable disease-leprosy. We cannot walk in any of these villages for two miles without meeting at least one leper. So, my submission is that it would be better to segregate these lepers and shut them up in the leper colony. With these words I support the motion.

MR. M. KESAVA PANICKAR (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Trivandrum*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. I have tabled a similar motion. I should like to say a few words with regard to the prevalence of malaria with particular reference to the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Vilavancode and Nedumangad. Sir, it is gratifying to find that the

Government have realised the fact that malaria is "a menace to public health and consequently a source of great anxiety to Government" It is encouraging to find that Government have recently established 3 new dispensaries at Vellanad, Malayinkizh and Moolakkonam and a sum of Rs. 5000 has been alloted for relief measures in the budget for the ensuing year. But, Sir, this allotment is not at all satisfactory. Let us examine the death rate resulted from this disease of the various pakuthies of the Neyyattinkara taluk and Nedumangad for the months from Chingom to Idavom 1114. The following figures will show that the disease takes a heavy toll of human lives from these parts.

Kunnathukal	272
Perumkadavilai	274
Maranallor	177
Kattakadai	408
Marukil	109
Vilappil	175
Ottasekaramangalam	183
Vellanadu	47
Kallikadu	191
Arianadu	216

Let me point out, Sir, that poverty is one of the chief reasons for the prevalence of this disease among the rural populations. Therefore, I would suggest the Government will be pleased to adopt relief measures, such as free distribution of rice, immediately, to the poor people of those parts. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. E. E. PANDARATHIL (*Jenmies South*): Sir, although the sense of individual cleanliness is very high in our country, in the matter of the sense of collective or common hygiene we are wanting very much. We are progressing in this direction but slowly. In any case, I should say that any amount of public education in this matter would not be too much. I hope Sir, that the institution of the broadcasting scheme will be made better use of in this direction also by broadcasting instructions on hygienic principles to the listeners all over the State.

These two years, after a larger number of people have been admitted into our temples, the occasion has been so abundantly availed of that most of the tanks are now unfit for bathing purposes because in Malabar, among the Hindus it is the custom to take a dip bath before worshipping the deity. And the condition of these tanks has gone on worse. I think that the Government should take early steps to improve these tanks for the sake of improving the public health of the country.

Our utsavoms and other festivals in the temples attract corwds of people who congregate in the temple premises and as a result of which these places become so insanitary that they can demonstrably be used as a model of neglect of sanitation and to educate people in respect of public hygiene by public lectures etc. With these few words I support the motion.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnathunad cum Parur*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. പബ്ളിക്ക് ഹെൽത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു വളരെ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് നിസ്തക്കമായ സംഗതിയാണു്. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ പത്തിലൊരു ഭാഗമെങ്കിലും വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ചെയ്തുതരണമെന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിനേയും പബ്ളിക്ക്ഹെൽത്തു ഡയറക്ടരെയും അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇതിൽനിന്നു തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു മേലാൽ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യരുതെന്നു പറയുന്നതായി അത്ഥമാക്കരുതു്. പറവൂർ താലൂക്കു് വളരെ ജനബാഹുല്യമുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണു്. അവിടെ പബ്ളിക്ക്ഹെൽത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ ശരിയായി പതിയുന്നില്ല. വടക്കേക്കര പകുതി ഏകദേശം അൻപതിനായിരത്തിൽ പരം ജനങ്ങൾ നിവസിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണു്. അവിടെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള കിണറുകളോ കുളങ്ങളോ യാതൊന്നും ഇതുവരെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ആയതലേക്കു് വല്ല അപേക്ഷകളും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിനൊ പബ്ളിക്ക് ഹെൽത്തു ഡയറക്ടക്കോ അയച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽതന്നെയും അതു് ത്യാജ്യകോടിയിൽ കിടക്കയല്ലാതെ അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു് യാതൊരു അന്വേഷണവും നടത്തുന്നില്ലാ എന്നാണു് എൻെറ അറിവു്.

വേനൽക്കാലത്തു് ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം ബാധിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണു് പറവൂരിലെ അധികംഭാഗവും. അവിടെ വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തിന്മേൽ അവിടുത്തെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിച്ചുതരണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കുടിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലല്ലോ. ഓരോ പകുതിയിലും ഓരോ കിണറെങ്കിലും പബ്ളിക്ക്ഹെൽത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി കുഴിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. വിശേഷിച്ചും വടക്കേക്കര പകുതിയെപ്പോലെ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം വേറെ ഒരു പകുതിയിലും കയറുകയില്ല. അവിടെ വേനൽക്കാലത്തു് കുടിക്കാൻ ജലം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. കൂടാതെ പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൻെറ തെക്കുഭാഗത്തു് മുഴുവൻ പൂഴിമണ്ണായതുകൊണ്ടു് എത്രതന്നെ കിണറു താഴ്ത്തിയാലും വെള്ളം കിട്ടാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വലുതായ കുളങ്ങൾ കുഴിക്കാൻ ധനശക്തിയുള്ള ആളുകൾ അവിടെ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണു്.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: അവിടെ കിണറു കുഴിപ്പിച്ചാൽ നല്ല വെള്ളം കിട്ടുമോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : കിട്ടും. ഗവന്മെന്റുവകയായ പുറംപോക്കു കുളങ്ങൾ അവിടെ കിടപ്പുണ്ട്. ൧൦ കൊല്ലത്തിനശേഷമെ അവിടെ വെള്ളം വററിത്തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളു. അതുതന്നെയും വേനലിന്റെ കാഠിന്യംകൊണ്ടാണുതാനും. അതുകൊണ്ട് പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിലെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി കുളങ്ങൾ കുഴിപ്പിച്ചുതരികയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചെറിയ ചെറിയ കിണറുകൾ ഓരോ കരകളിലും കുഴിപ്പിച്ചുതരികയോ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിനീതമായി ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവന്മെന്റിനോടു ഞാൻ സവിനയം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I wish to make only one observation and that is with reference to the registration of vital statistics. I was much interested to see some of the graphs incorporated in the Administration Report of the Public Health Department for 1113. They are set opposite to pages 4 and 9 of the Report. It will be observed therefrom that the birth rate in conservancy towns are higher than those of the municipal towns and these again are higher than the rate in rural areas. Similarly the death rates in conservancy towns are higher than those of the municipal towns and these rates are higher than the death rates in rural areas. These indicate that the registration of vital statistics is not satisfactory. There cannot be such divergence of figures. It is also interesting to see that the birth rates and death rates in those taluks where the health organisations have been costituted and are functioning are higher than those of other taluks. These figures are very significant and call for improvement in the methods of registration of vital statistics. Registration of vital statistics on a very correct basis is very important from the point of view of the public health of the State. These statistics serve as a valuable guide to Government in formulating proposals of a far reaching character regarding public health. Sir, I leave it at that and wish to draw the pointed attention of the Public Health Department to devise measures to register vital statistics more efficiently and reliably.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): Sir, I would support the motion in order to bring to the prominent attention of Government —— ——

PRESIDENT: The Honourable member will kindly raise his voice.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, I was saying that I do support the motion, in order to bring to the prominent attention of Government the condition of the Peermade taluk. It is well known that the High Ranges are the most malarial places in the whole State. I take it that the disease is so widespread there because of the lack of good drinking water. The Scarcity of drinking water in Peermade I presume has attracted the attention of the Government. Both the Government and the Department should take this into their particular attention. Sir, several deaths occur in the High Ranges unknown to anybody and uncared for

[K. Dominic Joseph]

by any people. It is most probably due to the fact that Peermade is situated far away from the capital that very scant attention is being paid by the Department to the hygienic needs of the locality. So I submit that the Public Health Department should bestow increasing attention to the pakuthies in the High Ranges so far as the people's need with regard to their health is concerned.

MR. M. RAMAIAH PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Sir, I beg to support the motion. In doing so I would like first of all to congratulate the Government on behalf of my constituency for opening a dispensary at Vellanad in the Nedumangad Taluk. Sir, the Nedumangad Taluk is spcially unfortunate in the matter of the incidence of this fell disease. The only request that I can make to Government at this juncture is that they should make some proper arrangement for the liberal distribution of quinine and other aids to the people who are suffering from Malaria. With these words I support the motion.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY (*Meenachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Sir, I too support the motion. In doing so I will confine my remarks to the deplorable conditions of our tea shops and hotles in the towns so far as cleanliness and sanitation is concerned. It is high time for the Government to bring forward and pass a suitable legislation in order to improve the condition of these tea shops. The surroundings of these places are rather very dirty. I know these conditions can be improved by suitable legislation. So much about that.

Then there is another question to which I draw the immediate attention of the Government and the Department. This is the problem of beggars who suffer from contageous diseases who roam about in towns and villages. To stop this also suitable legislation is necessary. We see very many of these beggars in fected wi h leprosy and other contageous diseases mixing with people in market places. It is in this way that the disease spread. So, it is high time for the Department to pay their particular attention in this matter.

Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention about my taluk *i. e.*, Thodupuzha. Thodupuzha is a conservancy town. But there is not a single urinal or latrine anywhere in the town. I hope that the Public Health Department would pay their special attention in this matter and afford suitable facilities to satisfy the primary needs of the the people. With these remarks I support the motion.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalla*): Sir, I support the motion. In doing so I wish to make a few observations. In the first place I want to state that the Director of Public Health is very unkind to my constituency. My constituency consists of two taluks, Shertallai and Ambalapuzha. The coastal regions of these two taluks are very insanitary and there is no good water for drinking purposes. The people are affected with one disease or another. The other parts of my constituency consist of water-logged areas. Means of communications in both these parts are very scanty. In this respect the Chief Engineer has also been very unkind to my constituency.

So, I want to bring to the notice of the Director of Public Health to pay more attention to these parts of my constituency. It was told that the Department has done a great deal in the matter of controlling the mosquitoes in the water-logged areas in Shertallai and in Alleppey. Of course, I appreciate the work they have done so far. This mosquito controlling work was conducted very satisfactorily so far. Now, I understand that the Municipality of Alleppey have decided that they would not give any more funds for this work. So I submit that either the Government should find funds or they should make the Municipality to pay to continue this work. If it is impossible the Pro-Vice Chancellor should be asked to get the services of his Marine biologist or soologist to find out some birds to eat all these mosquitoes, as he has found out a kind of fish to eat water mosquitoes.

Sir, about the water-logged areas in Kuttanad, I wish to make a few observations. If the Director were to pass along the rivers and canals of my constituency he will be able to see a good number of privies opening down into the water. It needs no further explanation to understand that this evil practice among the people there will affect the public health of that locality to a very great extent. Sir, this practice can be checked only by passing a penal legislation in this respect. In this connection I wish to make one suggestion to the Director of Public Health. He may submit a scheme to Government to make Kuttanad a Public Health unit. An assistant Surgeon must be in charge. He may arrange for several lectures on Sanitation and public health in those localites. He may also recommend to Government to promulgate laws, penalising the pollution of drinking water in any manner. He may also find out a system of cheap privies to be constructed by the people in there compounds.

For about three months in the year, get only brackish water. Hence he may recommend to Government for the construction of public wells in each pakathy in Kuttanad to provide good drinking water.

If such a scheme of work is started, and the people of my constituency are given good drinking water, I believe that we may live a happy longer life of 100 or 120 years.

Secondly, the medical aid being Scanty the Surgeon General may be pleased to come to our rescue by starting with a definite programme to a moving Allopathic Dispensary in boat touch all the water-lo ged areas. That would help us much in the matter of medical aid. With these observations I support this motion.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I know whether his constituency does not posses the only perennial artisan well?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Yes, Sir. It is at Thottappalli where the population is Scanty. It is not at all useful to us. But we may boast of that, as we boast of having such departments as the Industrial, Agricultural and the co-operative. Even the water is hopeless.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the honourable memher is aware of a new provision being made in the next year's Budget for the control of philariasis?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Yes. But that decease is not known to water logged areas.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I now from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor whether the Marine Biologist can do anything in the matter of bringing up birds to swallow mosquitoes?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, on a point of order. May I know whether a question can be put to a member who is not in possession of the House?

PRESIDENT: Quite so.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*). Sir I want only to impress upon the Government and the head of this Department the condition of malaria in Kothamangalam. The Administration Report for 1113, pages 36 and 37 shows that the number of patients treated for malaria in the Kothamangalam Dispensary during 1113 was 9,321. The number noted for the previous year, *viz.*, 1112 was very much larger, it being over 14,000. These figures amply show the wide spread nature of the malaria in that part of Muvattupuzha taluk. I do not know what the department have done towards alleviating the distress, of the people of Kothamangalam in this respect.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Davicolam*): സാർ, പബ്ലിക്ക് ഹെൽത്തു വകുപ്പിലെ പ്രവൎത്തനങ്ങളെപ്പററി ചിലതെല്ലാം ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. രോഗം പകരാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും പകർച്ച ഉണ്ടായാൽ അതിന്റെ വ്യാപ്തിയെ കുറക്കുന്നതിനുമാണല്ലോ ഈ വകുപ്പ് പ്രധാനമായി ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ച് ജനസാമാന്യത്തിന്റെ ഇടയിൽ രോഗങ്ങൾ പകരാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പബ്ലിക്ക ഹെൽത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും നൽകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് സമ്മതിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ പകർച്ച രോഗങ്ങൾ അധികവും പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽനിന്നുമാണ് നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലേക്കു കടക്കുന്നത്. രാജധാനിയിൽ തന്നെ പ്രധാന റോഡുകളിലല്ലെങ്കിലും മററു റോഡുകളുടെ ഭാഗങ്ങളും മലമൂത്രവിസർജ്ജനം ചെയ്തു മലിനപ്പെടുത്തി ഇടുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യത്തെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒന്നാമതായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടത് പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ഫർലാംഗ് ദൂരത്തിൽ വേണ്ട കക്കൂസുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. റോഡുകളിൽ മലമൂത്രവിസർജ്ജനം ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഹുക്കുവോം, ടൈഫോയിഡ്, എമീബി ഡിസൻട്രി മുതലായ രോഗങ്ങൾ പകരാനിടയാകും. മലമൂത്രങ്ങളിൽ പററിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈച്ച

ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളിൽകൂടി ഉള്ളിൽ രോഗബീജത്തെ കടത്തിവിടുന്നു. നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ആളുകൾ റോഡിൽതന്നെ മലമൂത്രവിസർജ്ജനം നടത്തുന്നത്. അതിലേക്കു അവർക്കു സൗകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്തതിനുശേഷം റോഡുകളിൽ കാവൽ വച്ചിട്ടെങ്കിലും മലമൂത്രവിസർജ്ജനം നടത്താതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവർമ്മെൻറു സൂക്ഷിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ മാത്രമെ സാംക്രമികരോഗങ്ങളെ തടയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ ഗ്രാമഫോൺ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പാട്ടുകൾ പാടി ആളുകൾ കൂടുമ്പോൾ പബ്ലിക്ക് ഹെൽത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ചില പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്ന പതിവുണ്ട്. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ വിസ്താരമുള്ള പറമ്പുകൾ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് മലമൂത്രവിസർജ്ജനത്തിനു ധാരാളം സൗകര്യമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗ്രാമങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് പട്ടണങ്ങളിലാണ് പബ്ളിക്കുഹെൽത്തു ജോലികൾ അധികം നടത്തേണ്ടതു്.

മലേറിയാ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരുവിധം സാംക്രമികരോഗമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. എൻെറ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ട കോതമംഗലത്തിനടുത്തു മണ്ണാംകണ്ടത്തിൽ മലേറിയാ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. മണ്ണാംകണ്ടം അടുത്തകാലത്തു് കൃഷിക്കായി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ജനങ്ങൾ അവിടെ കൃഷി തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പോകുന്നതിൽ അധികം പേരും മലേറിയാ പിടിച്ച് വിളറി ഒരു മാതിരി പ്രാകൃതവേഷധാരികളായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നു. മണ്ണാംകണ്ടം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്ത വകയിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു വലുതായ സംഖ്യ തറവിലയിനത്തിൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. നികുതി കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷി നടന്നാൽ മാത്രമെ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. മലേറിയായുടെ ഉപദ്രവം കൊണ്ട് അവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്നവർക്കു വളരെ വിഷമങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. മീനം, മേടം, ഇടവം ഈ മൂന്നു മാസക്കാലങ്ങളിലാണ് അവിടെ മലമ്പനി ബാധിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ കാലങ്ങളിൽ സ്പെഷ്യൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടിയിൽ മലമ്പനി നിവാരണത്തിനായി ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കണം. വനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിലുള്ള സ്ഥാമ്പിയേറിയാകളിൽ പലതും കൃഷിക്കായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടങ്ങളിലുമെല്ലാം മലേറിയായെ തടയുന്നതിനായി ഗവർമ്മെൻറു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതികൾ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

SRY. T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): Sir, in supporting this motion, I wish to point out that there is a great necessity for the appointment of more lady doctors, nurses and midwives to serve in the rural areas of the State. I need hardly point out that women patients would prefer to be treated by women doctors and midwives. Owing to the lack of trained midwives and lady doctors in the rural areas maternity mortality is greater there than in the towns. Then again for the treatment of special diseases like tuberculosis and leprosy, special institutions with all up-to-date arrangements should be brought into existence. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): Sir, in support of this motion, I wish to make a few observations. The first thing I have to refer to is the inconvenience felt by the public of the Quilon town for want of a urinal or a latrine anywhere between the court and the railway station. I may say that Quilon is one of the busiest towns in the state and that because of the absence of a proper urinal in that place, I mean between the court and the railway station, we find that the roads are being vitiated every day. It is only just and proper that the Department looks to it and sees that some provision is made towards that.

Now, near the court at Quilon there is one public latrine and that is kept in a very deplorable condition—unclean and really harmful to the health of the public.

Sir, with regard to the general question of contageous diseases we find seasonal attack of contageous diseases in almost all parts of the the State. There is a season when typhoid infects the areas. There a season for the springing up of small-pox and there is a season for malaria and cholera. I am glad to note that the Public Health Department now and often issues pamphlets giving instructions to the public to avoid these diseases and to observe preventive measures. But I may submit that this is not quite enough. Other methods also which would reach the population in the country parts should be resorted to. The people there should be instructed on hygienic principles so that the rural population may be saved from the periodical attacks of these contageous diseases.

I may also refer to the difficulties felt by the rural population for want of duly qualified midwives. I had tabled a motion under the Medical Department for establishing Women and Children's Hospitals in important parts of the State. This is a real necessity felt by the people of the State. We know that, as a matter of fact, Women and Children's Hospital at Trivandrum and the one we have at Quilon are really doing service to the people and saving many a mother and many a child from early death. But, those beneficial results have to be extended throughout the State. In rural areas women are put to much difficulty for want of duly qualified midwives so that that question also may be taken up by the Department.

With regard to the problem of leprosy and the persons suffering from contageous diseases, roaming about the important towns my submission is that this problem also should engage the immediate attention of the Department.

I am aware that there is no legislation at present for segregating lepers. But, Sir, something has to be done; if necessary, legislation has to be introduced. I think the Legal Remembrancer spoke on this question while he was a non-official member of this House and made out a strong case about the leper problem at Ochira and the Government gave an assurance that the question would engage their serious attention. Still, nothing has been done so far. With these observations, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU (*Nominated*):) : ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ മററെല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും എന്നപോലെ ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ഗവൺമെൻറ് സവിശേഷമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിച്ചു വരുന്നു എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരതിശയോക്തിയുമില്ല. മുൻകാലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് പകർച്ച വ്യാധികൾക്ക് അതിശയകരമായ മാററം ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അത് പബ്ളിക്ക ഹെൽത്ത് ഡയറക്ടരുടെ അവസരോചിതമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരബദ്ധവുമില്ല. ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഈ ടൗണിനകത്ത് മേട്ടുക്കട എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ചുടുകാടിനെപ്പററി രണ്ടു വാക്ക് പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഈ ചുടുകാടിൻെറ ചുററുപാടും താമസിക്കുന്നവരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും അധഃസ്ഥിതസമുദായങ്ങളിൽപെട്ടവരാണ്. അവിടത്തെ നിലയെ കണ്ടറിയുന്നതിന് സമീപകാലത്ത് ഹെൽത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ ആ സ്ഥലം ഒന്നു സന്ദർശിക്കണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANAN PILLAI (*Nominated*) : Sir, I am sorry that, in spite of the working of the Publie Health Department, things relating to public health at Alleppey, Vaikom and Shertalai and in other water logged areas have not considerably improved. Very recently I had occasion to go to Vaikom where a new factory has been opened. I found that, during the last monsoon, almost the whole town, particularly the lanes leading to the temple, was flooded for days together. I also heard complaints from the people that they could not get good drinking water. Vaikom is a place between Kottayam and Cochin, and Alleppey and Cochin, and as such very conveniently situated for the establishment of several industries. Vaikom is even more important as an important place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. I have heard several complaints about the insanitary condition of Vaikom in fact, several of my non-Travancorean friends have asked me why the Government of Travancore, which maintains a very well organised Devaswom Department, was not doing anything to improve the sanitation of such an important place of pilgrimage as Vaikom.

[Mr. M. L. Janardhanan Pillai]

Sir, in spite of the very good work done by the Public Health Department, cases of philariasis is still on the increase in Shertalai and Alleppey. I am not suggesting that the Department is not doing its best; but there are circumstances over which they have no control, for instance paucity of funds. Some how, things are not moving as fast as they ought to. We are now in the year 1939 when things are so far advanced all over the world, in matters of public health and sanitation. Still, in a place like Travancore which claims to be the foremost in India in point of education, things are far behind many other countries. As I have already hinted, the main reason is that the funds allotted by Government year after year, for this department, are insufficient. Sir, although Alleppey is an important port, with the recent development of Cochin, the supply of Alwaye river water for Cochin and the provision also of all other amenities there, it is not surprising that even people who claim to have business connections in Alleppey, prefer to locate their factories and dwelling houses not in Alleppey but in Cochin or Ernakulam. It may be interesting to you, Sir, to know, that sometime back, the late Mr. Davey and the late Mr. P. J. John who were pioneers in the field of commerce and industrial enterprises in Alleppey, made it a point never to stay within the Alleppey town but to come there every morning, attend office and go back in the evening, to Kottayam simply because the public health of Alleppey was very bad. Drinking water was not available there. Thanks to kindness of Government, we are assured of it very soon. To that extent I am sure there will be considerable improvement not only in the public health of the town but also in the general well-being and prosperity of the town. When Government are providing all the necessary facilities for the improvement of the trade of the Alleppey port, when Government are so solicitous about the welfare of the people of Alleppey, I fail to see why they do not allot adequate funds for the public health department in order that they may improve towns like Alleppey, Vaikom and Shertalai. I hope this aspect of the question will receive the kind consideration of Government.

MR. S. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Sir, much has been said about the eradication of diseases like malaria, filariasis, etc., in places like Alleppey and Shertalai. Even in this town of Trivandrum, which is the capital of the State, there are hundreds of people walking about from house to house carrying dreadful diseases; I am referring, Sir, to the innummerable beggars It may be argued that that is a matter for the Trivandrum Municipality. I submit that it is a matter also for the Public Health Department. Sir, these beggars who besiege us in our houses and infest us on the Public roads, are seen almost everywhere in the town; some of them actually sell food-stuffs in the markets. It is high time for Government and for the Public Health Department to direct their attention to prevent these people from wandering in the streets. With these words, I also support the motion.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Do not these beggers often congregate at bus stands?

MR. S. GOVINDA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. D. FRANCIS (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavancode*): ஸர், இந்த மோஷனை நான் அனுகூலித்துக் கொண்டு, இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டைப் பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களுக்குத் தான் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டின் உதவி மிக்க அவசியமானது. அதிலும் கல்குளம் விளவங்கோடு தாலூகாக்களிலுள்ள கிராமங்களில் சுகாதாரசேவை செய்யப்படுகிறதில்லை என்றே சொல்லலாம். அநேகம் பகுதிகளில் ஜனங்களுக்குக் குடி தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் ஏழைகள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். சில விடங்களில் குடிதண்ணீருக்காக, ஒரு பகுதியிலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் வேறொரு பகுதிக்குச் சென்று தண்ணீர் கொண்டு வருகிறதுமுண்டு. கன்னியாகுமரியிலிருந்து திருவனந்தபுரம்வரை கடலோரத்துக் கிராமங்களைப் பார்த்தால் அக்கிராமங்களிலுள்ள தெருக்களில் நடக்கமுடியாது. இங்கே வசிக்கும் ஜனங்கள் அசுத்தங்களை எல்லாம் தூரத்தில் கொண்டுபோய் போடுகிற வழக்கமில்லை. வீட்டு முற்றத்திலேயே எறிந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இவைகளை மாற்றுவதற்கு ஆள் வைத்தால் அல்லாமல், ஜனங்கள் தொத்துவியாதியிலிருந்தும் விடுதலையாகமாட்டார்கள், உள்நாடுகளில், பன்றி, ஆடு, கோழி முதலானதுகளை வளர்த்து அசுத்தங்களை சுத்தம் பண்ணாமலும், குப்பை கூளங்களையும், வீட்டைச் சுற்றிலும் சுத்தப்படுத்தாததினாலும், பலவிதமான வியாதிகளுக்கு உட்படுகிறார்கள். இவைகளை நிவர்த்திபண்ணுவதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு பகுதிக்கும் நாலு தோட்டிகளும், இரண்டு கன்ஸர்வன்ஸி ஓவர்சியர் அல்லது பியூண்மாரும் ஒரு ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் இருந்தால் மாத்திரம் ஸானிடரி டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு சரியானபடி வேலை செய்ய முடியும். ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு சுகாதாரத்தைப் பற்றித் தெரியாததினால், தெருக்களில் தங்கிக்கிடக்கும் தண்ணீரும், அதன் நாற்றமும், இவைகளினால் மனிதர்களுக்குத் தெருக்களில் நடக்கமுடியாது. இவைகளையெல்லாம் நிவர்த்தி செய்ய ஜனங்களுக்கு சுகாதாரத்தைச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்குக் குடிக்கவும் தண்ணீரில்லை என்று இதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை கவர்மெண்டார் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதுவும் சீக்கிரம் வந்துவிடுமென்று நம்புகிறேன். இதற்காக கவர்மெண்டுக்கு நன்றி சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். நெய்யாற்றின்கரை, கல்குளம், விளவங்கோடு, இந்த மூன்று தாலூகாக்களில் மலேரியா இன்னும் மாறவில்லை. அதை சரியாகப் பார்த்து ஜனங்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்யவேண்டுமானால், அதற்குத் தகுந்த மருந்துகளும், வேலைக்காரர்களும், இல்லாமல் போனால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இக்கொடிய வியாதியினால் அநேகம் ஏழைகள் இறந்துபோனார்கள். இன்னும், ஏழை ஜனங்களின் பிரசவ வசதிக்கு ஒரு பகுதிக்கு ஒரு Mid-wife மருத்துவச்சியாவது வைக்கவேண்டும். முனிசிப்பாலிட்டி எல்லைக்குள் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு செம்மையாக இம்மாதிரி வைத்திய உதவி கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. முனிஸிபாலிட்டி அதிர்த்திக்கு வெளியிலிருக்கிற ஆள்களுக்கு தீனம் வந்தால் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள்? முனிசிபல் எல்லைக்கு உள்ளிருப்பவர்களுக்கு முனிசிபல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குப் போகலாம். இதற்கு வெளியிலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு யாதொரு சௌகரியமும் முனிஸிபாலிட்டியிலுள்ளவர்கள் செய்யப்படாது என்று அவர்களு

டைய ஏற்பாடு உண்டு. ஸானிட்டரி டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு சரியாக வேலை செய்தால் மாத்திரம் ஏழை ஜனங்களின் சுகாதாரத்தைக் காப்பாற்றமுடியும். இவைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்தப் பிரமேயத்தை அனுகூலிக்கிறேன்.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): Sir, I am thankful to the honourable members for the kind sentiments expressed by them about the work done by my department.

Sir, the honourable member for Kalkulam said that there was very great scarcity of water in the beach villages and also in certain parts of the Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks. The fault is neither that of the Government nor that of the people. The substratum in these places is rocky; in many cases, it is only after diggings 40,50 or even 80 feet that we have been able to discover rock. That is the position in South Travancore. More than once we have had to abandon the sites chosen for wells, mainly on account of the rock beneath. I may assure the honourable member that there has been absolutely no unwillingness, on the part of Government, to supply drinking water to these parts.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: My only complaint was about the way the department was doing the work. I never said anything against Government.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: Sir, this is a work in which the diagnosis can be had only after having gone down fifty, sixty or seventy feet. Then only you come across the rocky substratum. This Department is very anxious and solicitous to supply drinking water as early as possible. The Government recently have been graciously pleased to sanction about Rs. 25,000 for South Travancore and Rs. 30,000 for Muttam Village for the supply of good drinking water. With this amount and also with the amount that this Department hopes to realise by propaganda and persuasion, from the local inhabitants, we hope to dig as many wells as possible. In this connection I appeal to the honourable member for Kalkulam and enlist his sympathy also in helping us in our propaganda and in going from village to village and to secure the interest of the people in connection with this important work of water supply. If the Department is able to spend Rs. 50 on a particular well the people of the locality should also be able to put an equal amount so that a well costing Rs. 100 may be dug on a co-operative basis. Wells entirely dug out of Government funds and handed over to the villages are not cared for. So we want to rouse the interest of the inhabitants also in this matter. Unless you pay, you do not respect what you get.

PRESIDENT: Or unless they contribute labour.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: Yes, Sir. There is great scarcity of water in Midalam, Killiyoor, Karungal and other villages. I know every inch of those places and it is true that the people there are out to very great difficulties. But the honourable Member will be glad to know that in spite of this scarcity of water, there was no cholera there

as he apprehended. For the last 3 or 4 years many taluks in South Travancore were free from the invasion of cholera. For the investigation of a scheme of water supply in South Travancore, there is an idea of appointing a special officer to go from village to village and I am sure that within a very short time water scarcity in South Travancore will be solved.

It is true that there is malaria in Travancore. An honourable member said that the authorities of the Public Health Department go to a place only after the reports are received. Malaria has not been made a notifiable disease now. There is no reporting agency. As soon as the Department gets the information, it deputes its men to the affected areas and undertakes all necessary preventive measures.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Are there not men working in every locality?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: In such localities where our men are working, they will attend to the preventive measures.

With regard to the brackish condition of water in Eraniel Mr. Truscott and myself visited the place sometime ago. The tank there was considerably improved at a cost of Rs. 1,000. It is true that there is no protected water supply there. But there are 3 or 4 wells in the locality and a tank which meets the requirements of the people of the locality.

The honourable member for Shertalai said that it was an unfortunate tract of sand. Other people think that the people of Shertalai are more fortunate in that they are very rich.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: I did not hear the member.

PRESIDENT: The suggestion is that you are very rich.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: It is true that there is this trouble of mosquito in Shertalai and Government have been conducting for the past six years mosquito control work at Shertalai and there has been considerable improvement since then. The honourable member will be glad to note that there is a provision of Rs. 10,000 for the investigation of supply of good water for Shertalai, Ambalapuzha and some other areas. Lately considerable propaganda has been carried on in Shertalai. Every year we make it a point to visit Shertalai with our propaganda van and in as many places as could be approached with our motor car such propaganda was carried out. In other places magic lantern lectures were conducted. It is true that all the people at Shertalai did not have the benefit of seing our radio and our health car.

Honourable member Mr. K. Kunju Panickar also made the same complaint with regard to Shertalai, Mavelikara and Kunnathur. He said that sufficient propaganda was not carried on in those taluks. Those were the places where there was frequent visitation of small-pox. The honourable member will appreciate when I say that there was no small-pox in those areas within the last two years.

[Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai]

With regard to the posting of mid-wives in rural areas, Government have already anticipated the desire of some of the honourable members and ten midwives have been posted in ten different parts of the country. At Kuthiatodu there is a mid-wife who attends to rural needs. At Purakad there is another. So within a distance of 30 miles there are two rural midwives in addition to the midwives that can be had from the nearest hospitals.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Has any mid-wife been posted to Kottarakara by the Public Health Department?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: There is the Kottarakara Hospital and at Chadayamangalam a mid-wife has been posted. In every area which is beyond 3 miles from the nearest hospital a mid-wife was provided. In Travancore it is difficult to find such places and it was after full investigation that we were able to select places for these midwives.

The Honourable Member for Chirayinkil said that he is in the same unfortunate position as that of Shertalai. Sir, the reverse is the case. The people of Chirayinkil are in the same fortunate position as those of Shertalai, and even more fortunate because the people of Chirayinkil do not suffer from elephantiasis. There is this mosquito trouble no doubt but the people of Kadakkavur are considered to be as rich as the people of Shertalai with this differentiation that they have no elephantiasis.

In regard to the segregation of lepers, I am afraid that it is not possible to isolate them as there is no compulsory legislation. But there is the leper colony at Noornad where such people as are willing to come will be admitted.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know the number of lepers in the Noornad Leper Colony? With regard to the discrepancy in the birthrate—

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: About 500. The number of lepers for the whole State comes to between 35,000 and 40,000.

With regard to the discrepancy in the birthrate I shall inform the honourable member that in conservancy towns and municipal areas the registration is more accurate.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: That is exactly what I wanted to point out.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: So, I hope there is no diffence of opinion about that.

With regard to the improvement of tanks near the temples, they are Devaswom properties; but the Department is giving advice to the Devaswom authorities to repair such tanks and at times to supply them with good water. Also this department is carrying on special sanitary arrangements in connection with festivals in temples.

There is water scarcity in Vadakkekara of Parur Taluk. Two or three wells have been dug, but unfortunately the water in those wells

is brackish. The honourable member said that it is easy to have. good drinking water there. I very much doubt wheather it is possible. Our attempts have failed.

With regard to the insanitary condition of hotels and tea shops, I may inform the honourable members that a legislation is under consideration by Government,

The honourable member for Muvattupuzha said that there is no urinal or any public convenience in Towns. Most of the Towns are under municipal administration. But in Trivandrum special arrangements have been made.

The Municipality of Trivandrum is taking steps for providing flush-out latrines and urinals and public bath in important centers of the town for the use of the public at large. There is a public co mort station built near the Central Railway Station wherein you find conveniences for public bath, latrine and urinals.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know if the Member would please consider about providing a public urinal at Quilon ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: Though that matter comes within the jurisdiction of the Quilon Municipality, I shall correspond with the Municipal President there to do the needful. I shall see that one such urinal is put up there.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know from the Member whether any steps have been taken to combat an attack of malaria at Kothamangalam ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: കോതമംഗലത്ത് മലേറിയാ ബാധിച്ചിരുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും യാതൊന്നും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചില്ലെന്നു മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. കോതമംഗലത്ത് ഇതിനു മുൻപ് മലേറിയ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്ത് പലപ്രാവശ്യം ഞാൻ പോയി അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ക്വൈനൻ വിതരണവും ധാരാളമായി നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അത് അദ്ദേഹം മറന്നിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Sir, with regard to the provision of a Sanitary Inspector at Mannamkandom, I shall address Government when the need for the same arises.

Mr. Janardhana Pillai, the member representing the Commerce constituency said that the public health at Alleppey is not very satisfactory. It is true that there is mosquito nuisance even now at Alleppey. The condition there will get worse if the mosquito control that is taking place there is discontinued just now. That will lead to the occurrence of yellow fever which will become a very great problem. Therefore, the mosquito control should not be discontinued at all. In Shertallai also, it should not be discontinued. The Cochin Government have already drawn up a scheme for the control of mosquitoes both in

[Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai.]

Ernaculam and Cochin. Alleppey should not therefore stop mosquito control measures. I do not know what will be the condition of Alleppey after three or four years if mosquito control measure are stopped now.

MR. P. S. MOHAMED: ആലപ്പുഴ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി അതു നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നുള്ള വിവരം എങ്ങിനെയാണു് മെമ്പർക്കു മനസിലായതു് ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: ഇവിടെയുണ്ടായ ചില പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും മനസിലാക്കി.

The honourable member for Kuttanad said that mosquito control measures there were not satisfactory and perhaps it is better to be discontinued.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: കുട്ടനാട്ടിലുള്ള വല്ല മെമ്പറന്മാരും ഇവിടെയുണ്ടോ ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: ഉണ്ടു്.

That portion of the district called Kuttanad has got two or three taluks. It is just like Venad, a part of Travancore. That area is not at all neglected and the Public Health Department is not at all unkind towards Kuttanad. No co-operation is received from the people of the locality. As regards the provision of public convenience and making an outlet into the rivers, every effort will be made soon. A legislation is under the consideration of Government. If the people of the locality co-operate with the Department, it is very easy to put a stop to such nuisance. It is really a matter for consideration how we were able to live so long tolerating all such insanitary conditions.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I beg to press the motion.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

The following motion was not moved.

Motion 370

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director of Public Health by rupee 1."

Motion 371

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*): സർ, സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായ ശാസ്ത്രീയോപദേശം, ആവശ്യമുള്ളവർക്കു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട കാര്യം പ്രതിപാദിക്കുവാനാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. ൧൮൭൧-൧൮൮൧ വരെയുള്ള കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ ചതുരശ്രമൈലിനു ഇവിടെ ൧൨ ആളുകളാണുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്. ൧൮൮൧-൧൮൯൧ വരെയുള്ള കാലയളവിനുള്ളിൽ, അതു്, ൨൦ ആയി വർദ്ധിച്ചു. ൧൯൨൧-൧൯൩൧ വരെയുള്ള കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അ

വർദ്ധനവു ൧൪൩ ആയി. മൊത്തമായ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം കണക്കാക്കിയാൽ ഒരു ച. മൈലിനു ൩൩൮ ആളുകളും, കൃഷിസ്ഥലം കണക്കാക്കിയാൽ, ൧൦൭൨ ആളുകളും കൃഷിചെയ്യിട്ടുള്ളതു കണക്കാക്കിയാൽ, ൧൪൮൨ ആളുകളും കാണുന്നു. ൧൮൭൫-ൽ കടലോരപ്രദേശത്തു് ഒരു ച. മൈലിനു ൩൦൩ പേരായിരുന്നതു് ഇന്ന്, അതായതു് ൧൯൩൧-ൽ, ൧൭൪൩ ആയി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ലോകത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ പെരുപ്പംകൊണ്ടും അതിൻെറ ശീഘ്രമായ വർദ്ധനവുകൊണ്ടും കണക്കാക്കുന്നതായാൽ നാലാമത്തെ സ്ഥാനമാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനുള്ളതു്. ഇത്ര സംഭ്രജനകമായ വിധത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനസംഖ്യ വരാതിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് സാമ്പത്തികമായി മാത്രമല്ലാ. ശാസ്ത്രീയവും കൂടിയായ ഒരാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇതിന് എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ഒരു പോംവഴി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാരണംകൊണ്ടു നോക്കിയാലും സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ശരാശരി ആയുസ് ൨൨-ം ജപ്പാനിലേതു് ൪൭-ം ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിലേതു് ൫൪-ം യൂണൈറ്റഡ് സ്റ്റേറ്റ്സിലെ ൫൮-ം ന്യൂസീലൻഡിലെ ൬൨-ം ആണ്. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ കണക്കിൽനിന്നും വലിയ വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ഒരു കണക്ക് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല. നമ്മുടെ ഇവിടത്തെ ശിശുമരണനിരക്ക് ൧൦൦൦-ന് ൧൨൨. ആകുന്നു. അതായതു് ഒരു ദിവസം ഏകദേശം ൨൦൦൦ ശിശുക്കൾ മരിക്കുന്നു. ചുരുക്കിപ്പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരു മിനിട്ടിൽ ഏകദേശം ൮ കുട്ടികൾ ചാകുന്നു. ഇത്ര പരിതാപകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ കുട്ടികൾ മരിക്കുന്നതു് മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ അനാരോഗ്യം കൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊന്നുകൊണ്ടുമല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആരോഗ്യപരമായി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം ഉടനെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടതു് ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു കാണാം.

സാമ്പത്തികപരമായി നോക്കുമ്പോഴും സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം ആവശ്യമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനില ദിവസംപ്രതി ക്ഷയിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അതു മാററുന്നതിന് സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം അവശ്യം കൂടിയേ കഴിയൂ. ഇതിൻെറ വിശദമായ കാര്യപരിപാടികളിലേക്ക് ഞാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല. സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണ കാര്യപരിപാടി ഈ നിയമസഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധക്ക് വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിച്ചേ തീരൂ എന്നുമില്ല. എന്നിരുന്നാലും കൂടെക്കൂടെ കേൾക്കാറുള്ള ചില ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ പരിമിതമായ സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ സമാധാനം പറയേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നും വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഉപദേശിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോഴും അതു് സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തവക്കുകൂടി നൾകണമെന്നു ആരും പറയുന്നില്ല. എനിക്കു ധനാപരമായി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ കൂടുതൽ സന്താനങ്ങളുണ്ടായാൽ അവരെ രക്ഷിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല എന്നു ബോധ്യമുള്ളനിലക്കു് അതിലേക്കു ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ അധികാരികളോടല്ലാതെ ആരോടാണു് ചോദിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഉള്ള സ്വത്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരുവിധം കാലക്ഷേപം ചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിവുള്ളതു സന്താനങ്ങളേ എനിക്കുണ്ടാകാവൂ എന്നു ഏവനും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുക സ്വാഭാവികമാണു്. അതിൽനിന്നും നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗം അയാൾ ആരായുമ്പോൾ അതു കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഗവൺമെന്റിനുണ്ടെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുമ്പോൾ സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണത്തെപ്പററി ഇന്നത്തെ ലോകത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായംകൂടി തരംതിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണത്തെ ഒരു വശംകൊണ്ടു് എതിക്കുന്ന മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിതന്നെ അതിലെ തത്വംസമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം ആത്മനിയന്ത്രണംകൊണ്ടുവേണം സാധിക്കുവാൻ എന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തെപ്പോലെയുള്ള മഹാത്മാക്കൾ ലോകത്തു് വളരെ അപൂർവമായിട്ടേ കാണാറുള്ളു. അത്തരം മഹാത്മാക്കൾക്കു ആ വഴികൊണ്ടു് സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം സാധിക്കാമെന്നല്ലാതെ എന്നെപ്പോലെയുള്ളവക്കു് ആ വഴികൊണ്ടുതന്നെ സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം സാധിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾ ആത്മനിയന്ത്രണംകൊണ്ടു് സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം സാധിക്കാമെന്നുപറയുന്നതു് ഗംഗാനദിയുടെ പോഷകനദികൊണ്ടു് ഹിമാലയ പർവതത്തെ മുക്കിക്കളയണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനു തുല്യമാണു്. മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിതന്നെ, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വന്ദ്യനായ പിതാവു് രോഗത്തിൽ കിടന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ എന്തുചെയ്തു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയുടെ സമയം കളയുന്നില്ല. അതു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ജീവചരിത്രം വായിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം.

മറെറാരു കാരണം പറയുന്നതു് സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതു് സാന്മാർഗ്ഗികവിരുദ്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നാണു്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അതുശരിയല്ല. സാന്മാർഗ്ഗികവുമായി യാതൊരധഃപതനവും സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണംകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം വളരെ ഉൽകർഷത്തിലും പ്രചാരത്തിലും ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഹാളൻഡ് ഡെൻമാർക്കു മുത

ലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇതു നടപ്പായതിനു സാന്മാൎഗ്ഗികമായി അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ ഉയൎന്നുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുവാൻ കഴിയും. സാന്മാൎഗ്ഗികമായ അധഃപതനം ശാരീരികമായ ഒരു ദോഷമല്ല. അതു മാനസികമായ ഒരു ദോഷമാണ്. സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം മനസ്സിനെ യാതൊരുതരത്തിലും അധഃപതിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് സന്മാൎഗ്ഗത്തിൻെറ പേരിൽ സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണത്തെ എതിൎക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

ചിലർ ഹിംസയുടെ പേരിലും ഇതിനെ എതിൎക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പൊതുജനതാല്പൎയ്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടിയും രാജ്യതാല്പൎയ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയും നാം എത്രയോ മൃഗങ്ങളേയും മനുഷ്യരെത്തന്നെയും കൊല്ലുന്നുണ്ടു. സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം മാത്രം വരുമ്പോൾ ഹിംസയുടെ പേരിൽ ഇത്ര അങ്കലാപ്പു എന്തിനാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഒരാളിനു ഒരു ദിവസം ൫ ചക്രം വരവുണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുക. ഈ ചക്രംകൊണ്ടു് അവന് അരി വാങ്ങിക്കണം, എണ്ണ, സോപ്പ് മുതലായതു വാങ്ങിക്കണം, അവനും അവൻെറ ഭാൎയ്യക്കും കുട്ടികൾക്കും ഭക്ഷണത്തിനും വസ്ത്രധാരണത്തിനും മററാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ടതെല്ലാം ചെലവാക്കണം; വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, ദീനചികിത്സ, മുതലായവ നടത്തണം. ഇതിനെല്ലാം ഒരു വശമില്ലാതെ അവൻ വിഷമിക്കുന്നതു കാണുമ്പോൾ ഈ കാൎയ്യത്തെപ്പററി ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പോംവഴി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാതെ നാം എങ്ങിനെ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. കുട്ടികളെ ധാരാളമായി ജനിപ്പിച്ച് അധഃപതിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലും ഭേദം വേണ്ട ആഹാരവും വസ്ത്രവും മററുംകൊടുത്തു് പരിരക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ളത്ര കുട്ടികളുമായി മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരെ മുന്പോട്ടു പോകുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കയല്ലെ വേണ്ടതു്.

ചിലർ മതത്തിൻെറ പേരിലും ഇതിനെ എതിൎക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതും ശരിയല്ല. മതം മനുഷ്യൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ഉപകരിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഉപകരിക്കത്തക്കവിധം മതത്തെ പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതാണ് ആവശ്യം. അല്ലാതെ മതത്തിൻെറ പേരിൽ നമ്മുടെ ആയുസ്സിനെ പാഴാക്കിക്കളയുന്നതു ഭോഷത്വമാണ്. മറെറാന്ന് ദുൎമ്മാൎഗ്ഗം അതായതു് വ്യഭിചാരം പരക്കുമെന്നാണ്. ഇതു കേട്ടാൽ, ദുൎമ്മാൎഗ്ഗം യാതൊന്നുമില്ലാതെ തേനും പാലും ഒഴുകുന്ന ഒരു രാജ്യമാണ് ഇതെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. എന്നാൽ സത്യമതല്ല. ഇവിടെ ദുൎമ്മാൎഗ്ഗം വേണ്ടുവോളം ഉണ്ട്. ആവശ്യമുള്ള എല്ലാകാൎയ്യങ്ങളും നടക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ കാൎയ്യത്തെപ്പററി ഭയന്ന് ജനസമുദായത്തിനു ഏററവും ഉപ

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

കാരപ്പദമായ ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ മടിക്കേണ്ടതു ണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

ഒരു മഹാൻ ഹോളൻഡിലെ കണക്കെടുത്തുദ്ധരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പറയുന്നതു് അവിടെ സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം നിയമംമൂലം നടപ്പാക്കിയശേഷം ജാരമക്കളുടെ സംഖ്യ വളരെ കുറയുകയാണു് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണംമൂലം വ്യഭിചാരം കുറയുമെന്നു കാണിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അഥവാ ജാരമക്കളുടെ സംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചാൽ തന്നെയും നമ്മളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി രാജ്യനന്മയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി ഉൽകൃഷ്ടമായ ഒരു ജീവിതഗതിയേയും ഉത്കർഷമായ ചിന്താപദ്ധതിയോടുകൂടിയ ഒരു ജനസമുദായത്തേയും സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇതിനെ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ എന്താണു വിരോധമുള്ളതു്? എല്ലാവർക്കും ഇതിനു സമ്മതമില്ലെങ്കിൽവേണ്ട. ആവശ്യമുള്ളവർക്കു ഇതിനുവേണ്ട ഉപദേശം കൊടുത്താൽ മതിയാകും. ഇതു പറയുമ്പോൾ ചിലർ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ വക്കാലത്തും പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ചിലപ്പോൾ വരാറുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അമേരിക്കയിലും മററും സംസ്കൃതമാനസരായ സ്ത്രീകൾ പബ്ലിക്കായി ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി വാദിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ, അഖിലേൻഡ്യാ സ്ത്രീസമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ഏററവും പണ്ഡിതകളായ വമ്പിച്ച ഒരു സ്ത്രീജനസമൂഹം സമ്മേളിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരു സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ, ഏതാനും കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പ് സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം ഉടനെ നടപ്പിലാക്കണമെന്നു് ഒരു പ്രമേയം സർവസമ്മതമായി പാസാക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ വാദത്തിനു അർത്ഥമില്ല. സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള നാനാവശങ്ങളേയും നല്ലതുപോലെ ആലോചിച്ചു് ഈ പ്രശ്നത്തെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. തൽക്കാലം ഇതിനുവേണ്ട ഉപദേശം ആവശ്യമുള്ളവർക്കു അതു നൽകുവാനുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുമാത്രമെങ്കിലും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും.

MR. M. G. KESAVA PILLAI: ഏതു സമുദായത്തിലാണ് ആദ്യമായി സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം നടപ്പിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN—ഏതെല്ലാം സമുദായങ്ങളിലാണോ ജനസംഖ്യവർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ആ സമുദായങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): A similar motion stands in my name also. It seems that the subject has evinced some interest in the House. On a former occasion also the matter was discussed in this House but no decision was arrived at that day.

Before dealing with the subject, in addition to the facts and figures referred to by Mr. K. R. Narayanan, I may refer the members of this House to the statement of the Dewan President at the joint sitting of the Legislature on the 21st July 1939

The statement reads:

> "This country possesses a total area of just under 8,000 sq. miles of which, between a fourth and a third are occupied by backwaters and hills. What does that mean? It means that in an area of about 6,000 sq. miles—perhaps a little less—there is a population of 5½ millions according to the last census and it is now anticipated to be about 6 millions in the forthcoming census. 6 million people are thus existing, working and trying to make a livelihood in an area of 6,000 sq. miles. That is a population the density of which is perhaps the highest in Asia excepting Java. It is this predominating factor which has to be borne in mind by everyone who is concerned with the political or the financial administration of the State."

I may lay emphasis on the latter portion; *ie.*, "It is this predominating factor which has to be borne by everyone who is concerned with the political or the financial administration of the State". So in my humble opinion, the subject does not seem to be so light as it appears on the face of it. In dealing with this question, we have to deal with the question of poverty, disease, illhealth of mothers and infantile mortality. The average income of a Travancorean is far less than that of a British Indian, and India is considered to the poorest country in the world. We know that large families are unable to maintain themselves. As a consequence they suffer from mal-nutrition and all sorts of diseases. They are helpless in the matter of education and the ordinary comforts of life. This is the case with almost the vast majority of the families in this State except perhaps 5 per cent. of the population who are rich and who live in affluent circumstances. But the vast majority of the population; the middle class as well as the lower classes, are finding themselves difficult to make both ends meet. Birth is the most important factor in one's life and the most important event in this world, and my submission is that it should not be made an accident but it should be made an incident. The problem of poverty, disease and ignorance are inseparably connected with this question so far as our country is concerned. Hence, unless the alarming growth of population we have at present in our State is checked through proper channels:—

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will bring his remarks to a close as soon as possible.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Similarly there are people suffering from incurable diseases and by instinct they do not want to reproduce. But where is the proper instruction for them? There is absolutely complete dearth of knowledge in this direction. My proposition is that those who want to check birth must be provided with facilities for informing

[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan.]

themselves of it. That is all. There must not be any compulsion on any man on this account. The only thing is that those who want to be informed must be given the facilities for that. There are many methods for birth control. As soon as the question of birth control arises people think of contraceptives alone. There are other methods. There is the mental question also.

PRESIDENT : I do not think the honourable member need discuss it. He may confine himself to the general principles.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : I may submit that the Census Report of the State also recommends this proposition. For want of time I shall deal only with the salient features that come uppermost in my mind. Apart from the authorities from Europe and other western countries we have the authority of so eminent personages as Mahathma Gandhi Swami Sivananda Saraswathi of Rishikesh and Justice Ramesam of Madras. Swamiji says "do not produce too many children". The All India Womens' Conference which held its sessions in Trivandrum a few years ago also passed a resolution unanimously in support of this motion. That shows the trend of public opinion on this question. So, in view of the sufferings of the innocent women of this land among whom death levies such a heavy toll, and in the name of the innocent children of the land, I submit that the best facilities available in western countries so far as the intelligence of man has been able to find out may be provided in this country also so that people who really require it may be in a position to inform themselves of it and avail themselves of the advantages deriving there from. With these words I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalla*) : I opppose the motion. It has been said that birth control is necessary in this country because of the appalling increase of population. The latest statistics available for our State shows that excess of birth over death per thousand of population is only 4 : 12. I do not think that it is an appalling increase of population. One honourable member pertinently puts the question to the mover of the resolution whether death rate also is not comparatively high as the birth rate. So the plea of appalling increase of population does not stand the test of statistics. On that ground birth control is not necessary.

There is no dispute or I do not join issue on the general question of birth control. It is on the methods that are sought to be propagated that there is difference of opinion. It has been said that a great person like Mahatma Gandhi has advocated birth control. Sir, I admit that Mahatma Gandhi is an advocate of birth control. But by what method? He advocates birth control by self-control. I must say that I have no difference of opinion on that point. The most healthy, the most economic and the most effective method is that. To quote Mahatma Gandhi, as was done by the honourable member who moved the resolution, as one supporting the idea of introducing scientific or contraceptive methods was misquoting a great man. It is a question of morality.

It has been said that it depends on the conception of the standard of morality. To me it is definitely immoral to adopt such methods of birth control as is ordinarily advocated. It is unnatural. I am sorry I have only 3 minutes. So I cannot but leave the subject by merely mentioning the points. They may pooh pooh those who believe in religion. Some of my honourable friends may not have any respect for religion. But as one who believes in religion I cannot but object to this motion strongly. On such a controversial matter which affects the religious teachings of more than 11 lakhs of the population of the State. It is not proper to spend public money, even according to the conception of morality and religious teachings of a large section of the population of the world it is definitely immoral. So I strongly object to the establishment of clinics at public cost. If any honourable member wants information on this subject let him get it at his own cost. There is enough literature on the subject, and they can resort to it if necessary. But let not public money be utilised for this purpose

The motion was put and declared lost.

The following motions were not moved as the time allotted for the Demand had expired.

Motions Nos. 372 to 393.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

372. To reduce the allotment Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:

373. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

374. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

375. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

376. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN:

377. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH (a) OFFICE *Contingencies.*

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

378. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for water supply charges by Re. 1.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH (c) HEALTH UNIT ASSISTANT SURGEON—*Salaries.*

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

379. To omit the allotment of Rs. 960 for Public Health Nurses Temporary by Re. 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH (*f*) MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY—*Establishment.*

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

380. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,540 for Establishment.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH (*h*) OTHER CHARGES. GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL.

Contingencies:

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

381. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,390 for control of filariasis in Shertalla taluk by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

382. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,438 for Public Health Office by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

383. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,438 for Public Health Office by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

384. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,438 for Public Health Office by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

385. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 22,438 for Public Health Office by Re. 1.

25 F—MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—SANITATION—RURAL SANITATION—*Establishment*.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

386. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,522 for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

387. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,584 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—*Total allotment*.

MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI:

388. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,10,416 for Public Health and Sanitation by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

389. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,10,416 for Public Health and Sanitation by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR:

390. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,10,416 for Public Health and Sanitation by Re. 1.

MR. M. KESAVA PANICKAR:

391. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,10,416 for Public Health and Sanitation by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

392. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,10,416 for Public Health and Sanitation by Rs. 10.

25 G—MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

393. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,000 for Prevention of Epidemics by Rs. 10.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,56,416 under Demand X—Public Health and Sanitation was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XI—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT INCLUDING WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE

MR. S SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 58,88,962 under Demand XI—Public Works Department including Waterwerks and Drainage.

Motion No. 394.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

"To reduce the allotment of 4,800 for salaries by Re. 1."

Motion No. 395.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Thovala* cum *Agastisuaram*): Sir, I beg to reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,147 for establishment by Re. 1 to discuss the vagaries committed by the head of the department in giving effect to confirmation and promotions of members of the Ministerial Establishment of the P. W. D. In the Chief Engineer's Office, the ratio of 3:1 of graduates and undergraduates is not maintained. This ratio was not applied on the last occasion when confirmations and promotions were made there. An undergraduate clerk who passed the Account Test Examination was given preference. There were many graduates passing Divisional Test and Account Test. The principle laid down by the G. O. is not followed. There is no up-to-date gradation list in the Chief Engineer's office. These are some of the vagaries committed by the head of the department. Therefore I move this motion for the acceptance of this House.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: There are definite rules with regard to the promotion and confirmation of the ministerial staff in the P. W. D. and these are common with the ministerial staff in other departments of the Government. Appointments to Rs. 20-25 scale are made by the Public Service Commissioner by direct recruitment. For promotions to the Rs. 25-40 scale and upwards rules are the main guide. Promotions are regulated in the ratio of 3 : 1 between graduates and non-graduates in the order of seniority of clerks. Promotions to the next higher grade *i. e.*, Rs. 40-70 will be given to those who pass the Travancore Account Test and Divisional Test Examinations. There also, the ratio of 3: 1 between graduates and non-graduates is maintained. Promotions to the next higher grade *i. e.*, Rs. 75-100 shall ordinarily be made in the order of seniority, the proportion of graduates and non-graduates being maintained as before. The above rules have been almost strictly followed in the matter of confirmations and promotions in the ministerial staff that have been done recently. But in certain cases clerks

[Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar]

who have passed only one test *i. e*, the Travancore Account Test had to be given temporary promotion because of their long service and experience. Necessary sanction of Government has also been obtained. The temporary promotions were not given effect to according to the will of the head of the department. It was done with the sanction of Government. It would mean sacrifice of efficiency if we promote a clerk on Rs. 20-25 simply because he is senior and has no experience in accountancy. Similarly some exceptions were made with special sanction of Government for the sake of efficiency. It may thus be seen that promotions and confirmations are made only in conformity with rules and consistent with efficiency and that with the special sanction of Government. With this explanation, I believe, the honourable member will be satisfied.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether there were belated cases of confirmations and promotions?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes, there are few cases. That was on account of the several complications that arose in the cases.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know what those complications were?

PRESIDENT: The rule is inflexible that when one honourable member stands up the other honourable member sits down or does not yield his place. But Government members are expected, as a matter of courtesy, to resume their seats as soon as a non-official member rises to ask a question.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: One of the rule for promotion is with regard to the ratio between graduates and non-graduates. For any exceptions to this we had to get special sanction of Government after bringing the fact to their notice. That caused some delay in such particular cases. There are other instances where we had to take special sanction of Government, as I said, to ensure proper efficiency in service.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I beg permission of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion Nos. 396 and 397.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

396. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for Travelling Allowance by Re. 1."

MR M. RAMIAH PILLAI:

397. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for Travelling Allowance by Re. 1."

Motion No. 398.

MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for Travelling Allowance by Re. 1 "to bring to the attention of Government the urgent necessity of opening a road from Aruvikkara Reservoir to Vellanad". I need not say that Aruvikkara is one of the most important places in Travancore. Aruvikkara is the place from where the life-giving water is supplied to the whole of Trivandrum. People of Aruvikkara want

means of communication from that place to Vellanad. People of that locality have been praying for a road for a quarter of a century. The poor ryots find it very difficult to dispose of their commodities as they have to walk atleast 5 miles to site a road. For instance, if we go two miles interior from Aruvikara on the way to Vellanad there is a place called Kadambanad. That is a place surrounded by wet lands and hilly tracts. That particular locality is best suited for agriculture. In that place alone there are more than 100-150 houses and almost all are tax payers. If the Chief Engineer or any responsible officer visits that place he would be convinced of the nature of the hardship that the poor agriculturist have to face in that particular locality. If a road is opened from Aruvikkara to Velland, the travelling public from Trivandrum to Vellanad can save at east 7 to 8 miles. The new road that I requst to open from Aruvikkara to Vellanad will be 3 to 3½ miles in length. A traveller from Trivandrum to Vellanad will have now to go to Nedumangad first and then to Vellanad *i. e.*, a distance of nearly 17 miles. Above all, the poor agriculturists toiling for livelihood to get their daily necessities have to go 4 to 5 miles in any direction to get their provisions. So, the only request that I can make to Government is to consider the seriousness of the need and the Chief Engineer will find provision for the purpose in the next year's budget. With these words I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): The need for this road was moved by people from some time earlier than this. The distance between Aruvikkara and Vellanad, as stated by the member is about 3 miles. But it is found that just after Aruvikkara we have to negotiate a very steep hill and the road will have to be taken in deep cutting costing a very large amount of money. All the same, investigations were made. Petitions were originally received from the people owning lands saying that they would part with the lands free of compensation. Those petitions were taken to the spot and on verification it was found that the land owners were not willing to part with the lands and so we have referred the matter to the Land Revenue Department to verify if the people could be made to part with those lands free of compensation and receive statements to the effect.

After this is done an estimate for constructing this road will be prepared and the work will be carried out when funds become available.

MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI: Sir, in view of the satisfactory reply given by the Deputy Chief Engineer, I withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 399.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance for Chief Engineer by Rs. 10—to discuss about the necessity of his travel through water-logged and sandy areas to convince himself of the necessity of making roads and canals in the taluks of Ambalapuzha and

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

Shertallai. Sir, the object, as stated here, is to bring to the notice of this House and the Government that the head of the department should travel along the interior of the country so that his travel may be really useful to the people at large. If he travels throughout the length and breadth of the country, he will be able to know the respective local needs and then try to improve the conditions of the villages by giving them adequate communications and other facilities. Sir, firstly, I beg to submit that all the roads that we have, are quite useless. I would request the President to approach the Dewan with the request to make surprise visits along the roads to see the conditions of our public roads. The gravel in these roads get loosened within two or three months after it has been laid and thereafter the motor traffic in these roads become almost impossible. Such is the condition of the roads.

Let me now come to the local needs of my constituency. I have already submitted that my constituency is composed of water-logged and sandy areas. Sir, we were under the impression that the Chief Secretary would show some local patriotism in this affair, but we are sadly disappointed. So, we are making this request to the P. W. D. and to the Government. Sir, I have to submit, in this connection, that the Chief Engineer, who unfortunately is not amidst us now has a very peculiar knack of seeing that everything is half done. For instance, there are two village roads in my constituency; one is the Alleppey—Thanneermukkom road and the other the Ambalapuzha-Thiruvalla road. Both were begun some ten years ago. But the Alleppey—Thanneermukkom road has now been finished except a distance of five miles the middle through sands. So long as the road is incomplete, the people of the locality will find it impossible to take their produce to the several markets. Then, coming to the other road, this also is ten years old. It is regrettable to note that only a portion of this road has been finished as yet, and even that portion is not now serviceable, being half finished. During flood time, whatever repair that was effected, would be destroyed by the water. Unless the whole road is finished and completed as early as possible no useful purpose will be served by it.

Sir, we are in need of another small road, that is a short road from Kokkothamangalam to Chenganda in Shertallai. The length of the road is about 1½ furlongs. Here also, the Chief Engineer's ingenuity of leaving things half finished is seen. Only half a furlong of this road has been finished and it is now three years since this work has been carried out. There was a bridge in the Chenganda river. It is now 16 or 17 years since this bridge has been dismantled. Even though repeated representations were made, the department has not cared for it. It must be completed.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I see that following on this there are a series of motions, the bulk of which relate to the local needs of constituencies. I see that one or other members have certain urgent

needs to be looked into by the department. After a careful consideration of this matter, Government have come to the conclusion that perhaps the best way of dealing with this question is to constitute an Advisory Committee of nine members, four to be elected by this House, two by the other House and three to be nominated by the Government who will advise the P. W. D. with regard to matters of local needs and in carrying out a general programme. Steps will be taken for the election being conducted after the business for the day is over.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: That is the very thing I was going to suggest. The P. W. D. has not been consulting the members of this Legislature. Therefore if an Advisory Committee, as the President...

PRESIDENT: If, as a matter of fact, a general programme of the requirements of the village, such as roads, wells and other things is laid down by the Advisory Committee, naturally it will help the Government to fix a regular programme. In addition, there will be additional champions in the House to help the department whereas the Departmental Head is now simply handicapped.

Under these circumstances, do you want to go through the motion?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER; Sir.........

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP; Sir, I have not finished.

PRESIDENT: I thought you had finished. Please go on.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, in view of the suggestion made by the President, I don't enumerate the list of the needs in my constituency. But the department may be directed at least this year to finish those incomplete works which I have mentioned above. I also wish to bring to the notice of this House that the department is very slow in doing things. Even if an Advisory Committee comes into existence, if the department is not very active in the execution of their works, especially in such matters as taking possession of grounds surrendered by the people no useful purpose will be served by that committee. Some direction has to be given to the P. W. D. to expidite the matters.

I have to mention about one road in particular namely the road that branches off from 43rd mile in the Quilon—Alleppey road and leading to the southern gate of the Sri Krishna temple at Ambalapuzha. The people, at their cost, have raised the level of this road. The department may be directed to provide fund for the road even this year. There is yet another road namely *Arattuvazhi* in south Aryadu which is about three-fourths of a mile long. The people have surrendered the lands some six months ago and made a representation that some provision should be made for this road in this year's budget. I believe that the Executive Engineer had included this in his budget for 1115. But the Chief Engineer has left it out of his budget. Any way, Sir, that road is most essential for communication of the agriculturists in that locality which is very thickly populated. So also, the Erothodu in Punnappura, about a furlong to reach the road is very essential for the people. The department may be advised to help us soon in the matters referred to above.

MR. E. P. VARUGHESE (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Sir, I am going to add one more local need of the Shertallai people. It is now more than 12 years since the Shertallai—Arattunkel road has been constructed. But, because of the want of a bridge the road is not fully utilised by the public. I just want to bring this to the notice of the Chief Engineer. The construction of the bridge is not a very costly problem. But its use is great. I only want that this should not be lost sight of owing to the efflux of time.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Sir, it would be the earnest endeavour of this department to complete the incomplete works as far as possible. Because we are going to have an Advisory Committee, who will help us in securing lands and in other respects, it will expedite our work and I hope it will be possible to complete most of the works which have been taken up, so as to utilise the funds available at our disposal. We have allotted sufficient money for incomplete roads. We will try our best to see that the whole of this amount is spent and that the roads completed as soon as possible.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I do not press the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 400

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnthur*): Sir, I am satisfied with the proposal of the Government to constitute a committee to go into the details of the improvement of communications. So I do not wish to move the motion standing in my name.

Motion Nos. 401 and 402.

The following motions were not moved :-

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

401. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1."

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

402. "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1."

Motion No. 403.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of rupees 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1 to discuss about the local needs. Sir, in this connection, I wish to point out that there is the necessity of a bridge across the Meenachil river. With this object I move this motion.

PRESIDENT: I think the honourable member will find that the question of rural bridges and roads will also be dealt with by the Committee.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Sir, the honourable member is speaking about the bridge at Palai. This is a very costly bridge. The work was once started but was given up. Provided funds are available we may be able to take up the work very soon, though not in 1116, in the nearest possible date.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: I withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 404.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I don't move cut motion No. 404.

Motion No. 405.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1 to point out the urgency for improving the irrigation tanks in Chirayinkil and Nedumangad taluks.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 O'clock on Monday.

The House adjourned at 5 p. m.

A. GUNAMONY,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION—1939/1114.

The Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly re-assembled in the Legislative Chamber at 11 A. M. on Monday the 31st July 1939, the Dewan President presiding.

NEW MEMBER

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon took the oath and signed the rolls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Travancore Trade Agency at Bombay.

108. * **MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is at present a Travancore Trade Agency at Bombay;

(*b*) If so, who is in charge of it;

(*c*) if any one is in charge of it, whether Government are paying him any sum by way of salary or as any other form of remuneration; if so, the amount that is being paid per mensem;

(*d*) if there is no such Trade Agency, when it was abolished;

(*e*) the reason for the long delay in appointing a Trade Agent;

(*f*) whether institutions such as the Cocoanut Planters's Association, the Chamber of Commerce etc., have requested or recommended the appointment of any one as Trade Agent;

(*g*) if not, why;

(*h*) whether the Government have made any enquiry into the matter or taken any steps on it; if so, the steps so taken; and

(*i*) if not, the reason therefor?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) and (*c*) In view of the answer to question (*a*), these questions do not arise.

(*d*) From the 1st of June 1939.

(*e*) In view of the answers to parts (*a*) and (*d*), this question does not arise.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) Government are not aware of the reason.

(*h*) No.

(*i*) In view of the answer to (*h*), this question does not arise.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: പാർട്ട് ഡി. ഫർമൻ ജൂൺ ൧-ാം൲ മുതൽ ബാംബേയിലെ ട്രേഡ് ഏജൻസി നിറുത്തിയെന്നു പറയുന്നു. ആ കാലംവരെ അവിടെ ഈ ജോലി നിർവഹിച്ചിരുന്നത് ആരാണ് എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Mr. Govinda Pillai was the officer in charge and there were a clerk and two peons.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഈ മി. ഗോവിന്ദപ്പിള്ളയ്ക്കു എന്തു ശമ്പളമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Rs. 75.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഈ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നാണോ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, Sir.

Opening of a new dispensary in Vellanad.

109. ***MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Surgeon General and Public Health Director have recommended the opening of a new dispensary in Vellanad to afford medical aid to the ryots of the various pakuthies surrounding Vellanad ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Surgeon-General*): Yes. A temporary dispensary has already been opened at Vellanad.

Bridge across the Vaikathillathil Thodu.

110. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when was the construction of the bridge across the Vaikathillathil Thodu (വൈക്കത്തില്ലത്തിൽതോട്) commenced on the Podiyadi-Nurattupuram road in the Tiruvalla taluk;

(*b*) the details of the works done hitherto ; and

(*c*) the reason for the delay for the completion?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (*a*) 1111 M. E.

(*b*) Iron materials such as, C. I. pipes, R. S. girders, Angle iron etc. were supplied and partly erected. Abutments forming approaches, etc. are also partly done.

(*c*) Want of sanction to revised estimate.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, may I know the reason why the bridge was not completed in the year 1111 M. E. ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Sir, it was found on inspection by the Chief Engineer that the design sanctioned for the bridge originally had not provided sufficiently for the waterway and hense a revised estimate was ordered to be prepared.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government whether the construction of the bridge was commenced without considering this aspect ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: After the original estimate was prepared it was found that during extraordinary floods which happened subsequently the design had to be revised.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYDHAN PILLAI : May I know from Government the loss incurred by Government on this Account ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : It may be about Rs 150.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : With regard to answer to part (*b*), may I know the cost of the iron materials referred to?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR ; About Rs. 4,000.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from Government when these materials were supplied and partly erected?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : In 1112.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from Government whether there was any budget sanction for this work during 1113 and 1114 ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Yes, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from Government whether they have done anything in the matter?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Cast iron pipes were erected during this period, and masonry abutments was also erected.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know the reason why, even though there was a budget provision, they did not do any thing in regard to the construction of the bridge?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Sir, works were going on in other sections of this road and the work of this particular bridge was not taken up because a revised estimate was under preparation.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : When this was revised estimate submitted to Government for sanction?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Sir, it has not yet been submitted to Government.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Then may I know what is the meaning of the answer to part (*c*) of the question namely "Want of sanction to revised estimate"?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : It means only this. First the Executive Engineer scrutinises the estimate, then it comes to the Chief Engineer for approval and final sanction rests with Government.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from Government why inspite of repeated budget provisions for two years they did not take any steps for getting the revised estimate sanctioned by Government in 1113 or 1114 ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Sir, we had to make a lot of investigation regarding the waterway and that is the reason for the delay.

Appointments of Proverthicars.

111. * **MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Proverthicars appointed in 1114 (till the end of Medom 1114) and also to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of those who were appointed from the Department and those taken from out-side ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): 85 (Acting 69 and permanent 16). All of them were promoted from the Department. The *statement required is also laid on the table.

Recruitment of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

112. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Public Service Commissioner and Mr. Simpson who was the head of the Medical Department, have jointly conducted an examination for recruiting Sub-Assistant Surgeons; and

(*b*) if so, the community of the candidate who stood first in merit and the community of the candidate who came up according to communal rotation?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: (*a*) The Public Service Commissioner and Mr. Simpson jointly interviewed the candidates who applied for the position of Sub-Assistant Surgeon during the first half of 1112 M. E.

(*b*) Marthomite and Other Hindu, respectively.

Varnavas in the Medical Department.

113. ***MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of officers belonging to the Varnava community (Pathiyan, Vannan, Mannan, Ettali, Chayakkaran, Pandy Vannan, Velan, Neriyan, Purathon and Paravan) in the Medical Department, the names of the posts they hold and the salary they are drawing?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: So far, none duly qualified to be an officer in the Medical Department has applied for a post in it.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത നിർബന്ധമില്ലാത്ത ഏതെങ്കിലും വകുപ്പിൽ വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്ന് ആരെയെങ്കിലും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന പറയാമോ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Acquisition of land round about the Aruvikara Reservoir.

114. ***MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have granted permission to the Travancore Water Works to acquire more land round about the Aruvikara Reservoir in order to prevent the contamination of the impounded water, in view of the frequent outbreak of epidemics in the regions?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No. The matter is under consideration.

Parur—Munambam Road.

115 ***MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL** (*Kunnathunad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state what steds, if any, they have taken for improving the Parur—Munambam Road?

* *Vide* Appendix I.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Preliminary enquiries have been made and the Division Officer asked to prepare and submit detailed estimate when funds become available.

Loans issued from the State Credit Bank.

116. ***MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the amount of loan till now applied for in the Travancore Credit Bank; and

(*b*) the amount issued as loan from the Bank?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The *statement is laid on the table.

Travancore Credit Bank.

117. * **MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of applications received for loan from the Travancore Credit Bank;

(*b*) the total amount of loan applied for;

(*c*) the number of applications granted for;

(*d*) the total amount of the loans granted; and

(*e*) the number of applications rejected?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*a*) 374 (up to 22-6-1939).

(*b*) Rs. 12,36,372.

(*c*) 88.

(*d*) Rs. 2,24,000.

(*e*) 59.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI (*Karunagapally* cum *Karthikapally*) : May I know from Government whether the loan issued from the Credit Bank includes the amount already issued from the Land Mortgage Bank also?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : The information is in respect of the loans dealt with an finally disposed of by the Credit Bank. It does not includes the loans dealt with by the Land Mortgage Bank.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : May I know why?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : Sir, in addition to the information furnished in this and the subsequent interpellations, Government have no further information on the subject. Even this information has been furnished by the courtesy of the Credit Bank.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : Who sanctions the loans?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : The Board of Directors.

Travancore Credit Bank.

118. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of applications for loans received by the Credit Bank; and

(*b*) the number of loans given by the Bank?

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* *Vide* Appendix II.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: (*a*) 374 (up to 22-6-1939).
(*b*) 88 (do.)

Statement, by caste, of the Surgeons, Deputy Surgeons, etc.

119. * **MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Surgeons, Deputy Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Medical Department?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The *statement is placed on the table.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED: സബ് അസിസ്റ്റന്റു സർജന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഒരു മഹമ്മദീയനേയും കാണുന്നില്ല. യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായിട്ടില്ലാതിരുന്നതാണോ ഇതിനു കാരണം?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: ആ സമയത്തില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED: ഇവരെ നിയമിച്ച കാലത്തു് മഹമ്മദീയരിൽ നിന്നും അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: സബ് അസിസ്റ്റന്റു സർജൻ ജോലിക്ക് അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: എന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ൫൦ രൂപയ്ക്കുമേൽ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഉള്ളതിൽ നൂറു ഉദ്യോഗം ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും വൻ ഉദ്യോഗം ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കും ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതിൽ മൂന്നുദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ് സിറിയൻ കാതലിക്കിനുള്ളതു്. അതു് ഈ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്ന് അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണോ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: ഈ നിയമനം നടന്ന കാലത്തു് സിറിയൻ കാതലിക്കിന്റെ ഇടയിൽനിന്നും അധികം അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നവർ മുൻപുതന്നെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ആക്ടിംഗായി ഇരിക്കുന്നവരാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ അവരെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തി.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: പെർമിനന്റു് അല്ലാത്ത മററു സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവർ സിറിയൻ കാതലിക്കിനെക്കാൾ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ കൂടുതലില്ലേ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE; Sir, I am not a position to give a definite answer regarding the proportion.

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*Vide Appendix III

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ സിറിയൻ കാതലിക്കിന പ്രഥമാവകാശം നൽകുന്നുണ്ടോ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : പബ്ലിക്ക് സവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ന്യായംപോലെ വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

Statement, by caste, of the officers in the Medical Department.

120. * **MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN** (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the officers in the Medical Department drawing a pay of above Rs. 50?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : The *statement is placed on the table.

Statement, by caste, of Munsiffs and Judges.

121. ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement according to caste of Munsiffs, Second Judges and District Judges?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*) : The †statement is laid on the table.

Sri Chitra Thirunal Road.

122. ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) when was sanction given for the construction of the Sri Chitra Thirunal Road in the Parur taluk ; and

(*d*) the reasons for not completing the construction of the above road?

MR. SEHSA AIYAR : (*a*) On 2-6-1938.

(*b*) Due to dispute regarding alignment.

Dr. H. Parameswaran.

123. * **MR. G. VELU PILLAI** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether Dr. H. Parameswaran is in the permanent service of the State ;

(*b*) if not, the terms on which his services have been lent to the State ;

(*c*) in what work his services are being utilised ; and

(*d*) what his special qualifications are for each such work?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) No.

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* Vide Appendix IV

† Vide Appendix V.

[Mr. M. K, Nilakanta Iyer.]

(b) Services lent for two years from 4-12-1937 on a pay of Rs. 1,200 per mensem with a free house besides leave and pensionary contributions.

(c) He is now Professor of Applied Physics in the University and also Controller of Stationery and Printing and Ex-Officio Secretary to the Stores Purchase Committee under Government.

(d) High academic qualifications in pure and applied Science and practical experience in technology and allied subjects.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*) : May I know whether he has any special experience or qualification in stationery and printing?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Yes.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH: May I know whether he has any special qualification in store purchase ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : No.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH : May I know whether there is any officer trained at Government expense for stationery and printing ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: No, Sir.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : May I know what is the particular qualification referred to as to his training in stationery and printing?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR ; Experience in the Times Press, London, the Croxley Paper Mills, London; the paper machine manufacturers, Bury, Scotland; Kulenkampff and Konitsky of Bremen, Germany and Louis Staffel. Fine Paper Mills, Witzenhansen, Germany.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Is he paid any special allowance for holding this appointment?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : No, Sir.

Veeyapuram-Haripad road.

124 * **MR. G. VELU PILLAI** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned this year or before to convert the Veeyapuram-Haripad road into a cartable road ;

(b) whether any amount has been spent for the same at any time ;

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the negative, why ; and

(d) whether the road is not important in view of the existence of a timber depot at Veeyapuram ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (a) Yes, Rs. 2,000 in 1108.

(b) No.

(c) Due to non-acquisition of lands in 1108 and due to want of funds thereafter.

(d) Yes.

Coins minted in the Government Mint.

125 * **MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapally cum Kartikapally*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) what types of coins are minted in the Government Mint ;

(b) whether the blanks for the same are manufactured here ;

(c) where from the blanks are got down, if they are not manufactured here ;

(d) whether the Mint is not having the necessary machinery for the manufacture of blanks ;

(e) why these blanks cannot be manufactured here ; and

(f) whether the blanks were never manufactured here ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: (a) One chackram. Half chackram, Quarter chackram and one cash.

(b) No.

(c) The Mint, Birmingham Ltd.

(d) No.

(e) Due to the want of the necessary machines.

(f) No.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know why silver coins are not printed?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : We have not got the necessary facilities for that purpose.

Coins printed in Travancore.

126. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the coins in circulation that are now minted in the Travancore Mint ;

(b) whether there are among the machinery got down for the Mint, materials which are not used or which have become unserviceable; and

(c) if so, at whose instance and when it was got down and the amount spent on it ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI :

(a) One chackram, half chackram, quarter chackram and one cash.

(b) No.

(c) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (b)

Jamabandi Inspection in 1114.

127. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have completed the Jamabandi inspection in 1114 ;

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the negative, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether they have passed any orders regarding the continuance or otherwise of Jamabandi inspection ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :

(a) No.

(b) The Division Peishkars and the Assistant Peishkars could not find time to conduct the Jamabandi inspections, owing to other pressing work.

(c) Yes ; Jamabandi inspections will be continued.

Quinine consumption in Travancore.

123. *MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual quinine consumption in Travancore;
(b) where is it imported from: and
(c) what is the cost of the same?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE:

(a) 2511 pounds in 1113.
(b) From the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.
(c) About Sr. Rs. 46,000—

Co-operative Registrar.

129 *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any full-time Co-operative Registrar as the Head of the Department; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the negative, the reasons for the same?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—

(a) No.

(b) Government have posted the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner for this work and are trying this as an experiment.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: പാർട്ട ഡി-യിൽ ഉത്തരം പറയുന്നത്—

"Government have posted the Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner for this work and are trying this as an experiment."

എന്നാണ്. ഈ എക്സ്പിരിമെൻറ് ഇതുവരെ അവസാനിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ എന്നുള്ളതു ദയവായി പറയുമോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: ഒരു വർഷത്തേക്കാണ ഈ എക്സ്പിരിമെൻറു നടത്താൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. ഒരു വർഷം കഴിയുന്നതിന് ഇനിയും രണ്ടു മാസംകൂടി വേണം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഇതുവരെ കണ്ടിടത്തോളം ഈ എക്സ്പിരിമെൻറ് ഗുണപ്രദമാണോ, ദോഷപ്രദമാണോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: ഗുണപ്രദമായിട്ടാണ് ഇതുവരെ കാണുന്നത്.

Co-operative Sacieties.

130. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of co-operative societies in 1112, 1113 and 1114 up to 30-11-1114 respectively;

(b) the total number of hopeless societies as per classification of societies according to the efficiency and collection test in 1113;

(c) the steps taken with regard to the hopeless societies in 1113;

(*d*) the societies cancelled in 1112, 1113 and 1114 up to 30-11-1114 respectively;

(*e*) whether the Government have approved the proposal to give lands to deserving societies for conducting Taungya cultivation;

(*f*) if the answer to part (e) is in the affirmative, the societies that were conducting Taungya cultivation in 1113 and 1114 respectively and the total areas given for the purpose by the Forest Department; and

(*g*) the total number of societies in the year 1114 and the total number of societies inspected by the Co-operative Registrar during the year?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

	Year	*No. of Societies.*
(*a*)	1112	1747
	1113	1704
	1114	1613

(*b*) 642

(*c*) The Department effected a closer supervision and control over the moribund societies.

	Year.	*No. of Societies.*
(*d*)	1112	46
	1113	66
	1114	58

(*e*) Yes.

	Year.	*No. of Societies.*
(*f*)	1113	Nil.
	1114	2

The St. George Co-operative Society No. 819 43·5 acres.

The Vivekanandavilasam Co-operative Society No. 500 60·0 acres.

Total area. 103.5 acres.

(*g*) 1613

230 inspected.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government whether they entertain still any hope of improving the already classified hopeless societies?

PRESIDENT: The only question is whether the present hopeful societies are rightly classified.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: According to the Administration Report certain societies are classified as absolutely hopeless and their number as given in answer to part (b) of the question is 642. My question is whether Government still entertain any hope of improving those hopeless societies.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: During my circuit I shall take particular care to see whether any of those societies could not be resuscitated.

Law College.

131 *MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pattanamtitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state what the present strength of the F. L and B. L. classes during the current year is?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*)::

F. L Class	...	74
B. L. Class	...	52

Law College.

132. *MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:

(*a*) a statement of the number of periods of tuition work each of the members of the Law College staff is doing per week; and

(*b*) a statement showing the number of periods each member had to work before the abolition of the Pleadership Classes?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN:

(*a*)	Principal	...	...	5 hours a week
	2 Professors	...	...	11 hours each a week
	2 Elective Lecturers		...	7 hours each a week
	1 Elective Lecturer		...	8 hours a week.
(*b*)	Principal	...	...	5 hours a week
	2 Professors	...	...	11 hours each a week
	4 Lecturers	...	...	10 hours each a week

Government Gazettes.

133. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Government Gazettes are distributed by Anchal or hand delivery in the Trivandrum town at present;

(*b*) how they were distributed before; and

(*c*) whether the present arrangement in the matter of distribution necessitates any additional expenditure to Government and inconvenience to the public?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR:

(*a*) Government Gazettes are distributed by the packers of the Government Press to Government offices and to the subscribers in the Trivandrum Town, excepting to those in Poojapura, Manakkad, Vallakadavu and Karamanai, to whom they are sent by Anchal.

(*b*) Formerly Gazettes were being sent by Anchal to all the subscribers, and by the Government Press employees to the Government offices.

(*c*) No.

Remuneration to Medical Officers.

134. *SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: (*Nominated*)

(*a*) whether medical officers and assistants in the hospitals and dispensaries in the State have been ordered not to receive any fee or other sums from the patients;

(b) whether there is any arrangement under which they can receive money for medicines, not available in the institutions; and

(c) in that case how the amount will be entered in the accounts?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE :

(a) Yes; for the treatment given to patients in hospitals and dispensaries.

(b) No.

(c) In view of the answer to part (b) this does not arise.

Public Health Unit.

135 * **MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP** (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Chertalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received any representation from any member of the Legislature requesting to make Kuttanad a Public Health Unit; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on that representation?

MR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*):

(a) Yes.

(b) The question of sanitation of Kuttanad is engaging the attention of Government

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether the attention of Government is being engaged in the line suggested in the representation?

MR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: For how long?

MR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: Since the time the representation was made to Government.

Endowments to the Travancore University.

136. * **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount endowed by the Public to the Travancore University?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Bh. Rs, 3,71,283-7-9 ps. plus annual contribution. of Rs. 1,000.

Travancore University.

137. * **SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA**: With reference to the constitution of the Travancore University, will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the importance of co-operation, a chair on co-operation is proposed to be established; and

(b) whether the Ayurveda College is affiliated to the University?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (a) No.

(b) No.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: May I know whether Government have consider the importance of co-operation in connection with the courses of study of the Travancore University?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: They have not considered the question specifically, Sir.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: May I know whether there is any proposal to affiliate the Ayurveda College with the Travancore University?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: None, at present.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA; May I know who is the final authority at present with regard to the courses of study and the administration of the Ayurveda College?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I presume, Sir, I am not competent to answer that question.

MR. N. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Government, sir.

Construction of a bridge at Kaipattur Ferry.

138. *MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government or the Head of the P. W. D. has obtained petitions from the citizens of Pattanamtitta for the construction of a bridge at Kaipattur ferry; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken for the construction of the bridge?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) Yes; by Government.

(b) Preliminary investigations have been made and a rough design prepared.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know when the preliminary investigations were over?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: About two years ago.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN; May I know what has happened to the rough design?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: It has been sent to the Division Officer for the preparation of the estimate.

Publications in the Government Gazette.

139. *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they are charging any fees for the publication of proceedings and notifications of the Travancore University, Credit Bank, Municipal Councils and the Bar Council in the Government Gazette; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative the amounts realized from each head in 1114?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR:

(a) No fees are charged for the publication of proceedings and notifications of the Travancore University in the Government Gazette. The Credit Bank and the Bar Council are charged for the same. In the case of the Municipalities all notifications, other than restraint of immovable properties for arrears of tax and proceedings, are charged for.

(b) Amount realised.

		Rs.	Chs.	C.
Credit Bank	...	14	16	0
Bar Council	...	12	24	0
Municipalities	...	21	1	14

Printing of Government books in Private Presses.

140 *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have given permission for any private press to print Government books without depositing the necessary amount as security; and

(b) whether there is any private press which has not deposited the amount, even after the books are printed?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR:

(a) No.

(b) Yes, one.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: With reference to the answer to part (b) may I know the name of the press?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The Syndicate Press.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know why Government did not insis) on the deposit of security?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The fact was that we had hardly thirty days' time to get all these books printed. So, in anticipation of the execution of the agreement, books were printed. Subsequently, they brought the printed books.

Statement, by caste, of the Divisional Treasury Officers.

141. *MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade* Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a tatement, by caste, of the present Divisional Treasury Officers?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI:

The information required by the member is furnished below

1. Mr. C. I. Abraham, (Christian Marthomite)
2 ,, T. G. Sankara Aiyar (Brahmin)
3. ,, G. Madhavan Pillai (Nayar).

Government Hospitals in the Vaikom taluk.

142. * MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Hospitals in the Vaikom taluk; and

(b) the respective distances between the town of Vaikom and each of the following places *viz.*, Kandanad, Kudavachoor, Manjoor, Mulakkulam and Udayamperoor?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE :

(*a*) One.

(*b*) Kandanad 12 miles
Kudavachoor 7 ,,
Manjoor 12 ,,
Mulakkulam 10 ,,
Udayamperoor 13 ,,

Staff in the Executive Engineers' Offices.

143 ***MR. T. T KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the Offices of the Executive Engineers of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : The * statement required is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : തിരുവനന്തപുരം, കൊല്ലം, കോട്ടയം ഈ ഡിവിഷനുകളിലെ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഇൻജിനിയറന്മാരുടെ ആഫീസുകളിൽ വ്യ ഫ ഉദ്ദ്യോഗങ്ങളുള്ളതിൽ അവശസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആരെയും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനു കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു പറയാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : These apparent discrepancies will be rectified by the new recruitment of the Public Service Commissioner in course of time.

P. W. D. Supervisors.

144 ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** Will the Government be pleased to state whether P. W. D. Supervisors who have passed the final examination of the Madras Engineering College, but have not taken the B. E. Degree of the University, are considered eligible for promotion as Assistant Engineers?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Not, under ordinary circumstances.

Appointments in the University.

145 ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether appointments of ministerial and menial staff under the University are made on the advice of the Pnblic Service Commissioner;

(*b*) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, the special reasons that necessitated this deviation from the General practice; and

(*c*) whether it has been ordered that the principle of communal representation should be followed in making appointments

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN :

(*a*) No.

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* *Vide* Appendix—VI.

(b) Because, under the Royal Proclamation (Act I of 1113), the University has been constituted not as part of the Government machinery, but as an autonomous corporation and invested with certain powers, including powers of appointment under the Act and the Statutes framed thereunder and approved by Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (b). The University is, however, following, as far as possible, the general principles accepted by Government in the matter of recruitment, including the principle of communal representation consistently with the paramount claims of academic distinction and efficiency.

Machinery got down for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme.

146. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dynamo or any other machinery got down for the Pallivasal Hydro-electric Scheme was over-turned in the process of unloading from the railway carriage and that it is lying in the Railway compound at Alwaye;

(b) if so, what that machinery is and what is the damage caused to it;

(c) Whether a contract has been given for transmitting it to Pallivasal and, if so, to whom the contract was given;

(d) if the incident mentioned above has happened, the price of that machinery, the loss incurred thereby, whether there is any one other than the Government to account for that loss and if so who that person is; and

(e) on whose supervision this machinery was unloaded and the cause of the falling down of the machinery?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*):

(a) No. The machinery was overturned during transport. It is lying at the 66 K. V. Sub-station premises at Alwaye.

(b) It is the transformer for the third generating set at Pallivasal. The damage can be ascertained only on testing.

(c) No contract was given for transporting alone. Messrs Volkart Brothers were given contract for the supply, transport and erection of the machinery at site.

(d) The price of the machinery including transport and erection charges is approximately Rs. 33,700. Government incur no loss on this account. Government have no information whether any other person has sustained loss or what it is.

(e) On the supervision of the suppliers. The cause of falling was due to the slipping of the earth beneath the trailor.

Travancore State Congress.

147. *MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether as representatives of the Travancore State Congress, Messrs Pattom Thanu Pillai, T. M. Varughese and V. K. Velayudhan have written to the Dewan requesting an interview with him;

[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju.]

(b) if so, whether the interview has been granted;

(c) if they have interviewed the Dewan, the purpose of the interview;

(d) whether they have submitted any representation, at the time of the interview; and

(e) if so, what is it?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The purpose is to discuss questions relating to constitutional reforms and cognate matters.

(d) Yes.

(e) The discussions are still in the preliminary stage. If and when necessary a communique will be published on the result of the talks if any.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം സ്റ്റേറ്റുകാൺഗ്രസ്സ് അരാജകവും വിധ്വംസകവും ആണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഉണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇങ്ങനെ സ്റ്റേറ്റുകാൺഗ്രസ്സ് അരാജകവും വിധ്വംസകവുമാണെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രഖ്യാപനംചെയ്തിട്ടും അതിന്റെ പ്രതിനിധികളെ സന്ദർശിക്കാൻ ഉള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : നേരിട്ടുകണ്ട് അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ അറിയിക്കണമെന്ന് അവർ അറിയിച്ചു, അതിനു അനുവാദം കൊടുത്തു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അരാജകവും വിധ്വംസകവുമായ ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ പ്രതിനിധികളെ സന്ദർശിച്ചു രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ശരിയാണെന്നാണ് വിചാരിച്ചത്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഭരണകാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അവർക്കുള്ള അവകാശവും സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും എന്താണ്?

PRESIDENT : Order, Order. Any subject of the Travancore State is entitled to see the Dewan on any matter concerning Travancore.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ രാജ്യത്തു അധിവസിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളിൽ എത്ര ശതമാനത്തിന്റെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇവർക്കുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : വളരെ കുറച്ചേയുള്ളു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഒരു വാർഷികസമ്മേളനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഇയ്യിടെ കുറെക്കാലമായി അവർ പലവിധ ശ്രമങ്ങൾചെയ്തിട്ടും അവർക്കു ഒരു സ്ഥലംപോലും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള കഥ ഗവണ്മെൻറു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഉണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അവരുടെ റിപ്രസന്റേഷന്റെ സ്വഭാവം എന്തായിരുന്നു എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതു കാൺഫിഡൻഷ്യലാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഉത്തരത്തിൽ കാൻഗ്രേറ്റു മാറേഴ്സ് എന്നുപറയുന്നു. ആ കാൻഗ്രേറ്റു മാറേഴ്സ് എന്താണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR അതും കാൺഫിഡൻഷ്യലാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അവസാനമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുൻപ് മററുള്ളവരുമായി ആലോചന നടത്തുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അത് ഫ്യൂച്ചർ പാളിസിയാണ്.

MR. K. NARAYANA PERUMAL NADAR : May I know when the date for the next interview of the State Congress will be with the representative of His Highness the Maharaja, i. e., the Dewan,

PRESIDENT : That is either enquiring into the distant future or suggestion for future action. In either of these cases the question is inadmissible.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : May I know the date of the latest interview of the State Congress with the Dewan?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : It was during the last week.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഇവരുമായി രഞ്ജകമനോഭാവത്തിൽ പോകുന്നതു നല്ലതാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR അതു ഒരഭിപ്രായംമാത്രമാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇവരോടു സന്ധിആലോചന ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകൾക്കും ആക്ഷേപമാണുള്ളതെന്നു മെംബർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഇതു ഒരു സന്ധി ആലോചനയല്ല.

PRESIDENT : There appears to be some little confusion about this matter. The Travancore State Congress, in so far as it relied upon and acted under the mandate of outside agencies, was a body which the Government would not and cannot possibly recognise. But in so far as they constitute a body of persons of Travancore subjects approaching the representative of the Government of Travancore, they have got a right to make their representation. What the result of those representations will be is a matter which the future will disclose. But one matter must be borne in mind namely that so long as any Travancore subject, *suo moto* and not acting on behalf of nor directed by outside agencies and not proceeding with a threat of civil disobedience in the background asks the Head of the Government for interviews, such discussions and interviews are the right of every Travancore subject. If a disruptive policy like the civil disobedience movement is part of the policy of an organisation, in order to mark the Government's attitude towards all ultimata, direct or indirect interviews will be denied to such a body. Short of that, every Travancore subject has a right of access to his Sovereign's officers and representatives.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju's question was whether it was a compromise talk.

PRESIDENT : There can be no compromise. Some requests have been made. How those requests will be considered is a matter for the Government to decide. What is this compromise? Between whom is the compromise? Who are the parties to the compromise? It is solely and purely an approch by a political body to the Government of the country formulating their views and demands.

Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., (Thuckala).

148. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number and value of shares which they have in the Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., (Thuckala) ;

(*b*) whether the Government have any hand in the management and working of the Company ;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, the nature and extent of the same ;

(*d*) whether Messrs Parry & Company are the managing agents of the said company ; and

(*e*) whether Government have any control in fixing or regulating the price and sale of sugar from the factory ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*a*) Government have no shares in the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) In view of answer to part (*b*) this question does not arise.

(*d*) Messrs Parry and Co. Ltd., are the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

(*e*) No.

Preparation of ceramic clay.

149. *MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received any applications for the grant of licence for the preparation of ceramic clay ;

(*b*) whether any such applications was granted ; and

(*c*) if not, the reasons for not granting the licence ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : (*a* No.

(*b*) and (*c*) In view of the answer to part (*a*) these questions do not arise.

Mining operations in the State.

150. *MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI (*Minachil* cum *Todupuzha*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the names of places where mining operations are being carried on by the Department of Industries ;

(*b*) whether any mineral has been found out ;

(*c*) if so, what quantity of each has been so far obtained and from which all places ;

(*d*) the expenditure incurred so far for these operations ;

(*e*) the probable market value of the minerals obtained ; and

(*f*) whether any mineral has been so far sold by the Department ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : (*a*) None.

(*b*) to (*f*) In view of the answer to part (*a*) these questions do not arise.

MR. SIVARAMA PILLAI : May I know the work of the Geological Assistant and the Assistant to the Geological Assistant ?

MR. C KUMARA DAS : In addition to their usual duties, they are attending to prospecting of minerals occuring in the State.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : May I know in what all places that work is carried on ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : The places are Nedumgolam, Puliyarakonam and Kilanguvilai.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : What are the minerals for which prospecting work is being carried on ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS. Lime-stone, Graphite and Mica.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : May I know whether those minerals could be got on a commercial scale and used in that manner ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : It is for that purpose they are working. But how far they could find them on a commercial scale is a matter which has to be found out.

Appendix I.

Vide—Answer to question No. 111

Statement by caste of persons promoted as Proverthicars during the period from 1-1-1114 (till the end of Medom 1114).

Caste.	Acting Appointments.	Permanent Appointments.
I. Hindus.		
1. Brahmin	2	2
2. Nair	52	11
3. Other Caste Hindu	7	2
4. Kammala	...	...
5. Nadar	1	...
6. Ezhava	3	...
7. Cheramar	...	...
8. Other Hindu	...	...
II. Muslim.	1	...
III. Christian		
1. Jacobite	1	1
2. Marthomite	1	...
3. Syria Catholic	...	...
4. Latin Catholic	...	...
5. S. I. U. Church	1	...
6. Other Christian	...	...

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 116

Statement re. loans from the Credit Bank.

(a) The amount of loan applied for in the Credit Bank— Rs. 12,36,372.

(b) The amount issued as loan from the Bank Rs. 2,24,000.

NOTE ;—The figures are as on 22-6-1939.

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 119

Statement by caste, of Surgeons, Deputy Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Caste.	Surgeons.	Deputy. Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
A. HINDUS :	2	7	26	54
Brahmin ..	...	2	8	9
Nair ...	1	5	13	24
Nadar ...	...	...	...	1
Ezhava .	...	...	1	8
Other Hindu ...	1	...	4	12
B. MUSLIM :	...	...	1	...
C. CHRISTIANS :	2	10	18	33
Jacobite ...	...	1	3	15
Marthomite ...	...	...	3	4
Syriac Catholic .	...	1	1	1
Latin Catholic...	1	3	2	5
S. I. U C. ...	1	1	2	5
Other Christian.	...	4	7	3

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 120.

Statement, by caste, of the officers in the Medical Department.

A.	HINDUS –	...	99
	Brahmin	...	22
	Nair	...	48
	Nadar	...	1
	Ezhava	...	10
	Other Hindu	...	17
B.	MUSLIM	...	1
C.	CHRISTIANS	...	64
	Jacobite	...	19
	Marthomite	...	7
	Syrian Catholic	...	3
	Latin Catholic	...	11
	S. I. U. C.	...	9
	Other Christian	...	15

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 121.

Statement, by caste, of Munsiffs, Second Judges and District Judges.

			Munsiffs.	*Second Judges.*	*District Judges.*
A.	HINDUS—				
	Brahmin	...	14	2	...
	Nair	...	11	1	2
	Kammala	...	...	...	...
	Nadar	...	...	...	...
	Ezhava	...	2	1	...
	Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...	...	...
	Other Hindu	...	3	2	1
B.	MUSLIM	...	...	1	...
C.	CHRISTIAN—				
	Jacobite	...	2	2	1
	Marthomite	...	2	...	...
	Syrian Catholic	...	1	...	1
	Latin Catholic	...	3	...	1
	S. I. U. C.	...	3	...	...
	Other Christian	...	1	...	...

Appendix VI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 143 [318.]

Statement by caste, of the staff, in each of the offices of the Executive Engineers, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam.

Particulars of caste.	Trivandrum Division Office.	Quilon Division Office.	Kottayam Division Office.	
A. HINDU				
1. Brahmin	7	5	9	
2. Nayar	8	9	14	
3. Kammala	...	...	2	
4. Nadar	...	...	...	
5. Ezhava	1	1	...	
6. Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...	...	
7. Other Hindu	5	2	...	One place in Quilon and two places in Kottayam Division are vacant
B. MUSLIM				
C. CHRISTIAN				
1. Jacobite	...	3	6	
2. Marthomite	...	...	...	
3. Syriac Catholic	1	...	1	
4. Latin Catholic	1	1	...	
5. South Indian United Church	...	1	...	
6. Other Christians	2	2	...	
Total	25	24	32	

ANNOUNCEMENT *re*: PUBLIC WORKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT: An announcement that was made by me on another occasion has been put into formal shape. As announced at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on Saturday the 29th of July 1939, the Travancore Government have resolved to constitute a Committee to advise Government in the Public Works Department. The Committee will consist of 4 members elected by the Legislative Assembly, 2 by the State Council and 3 nominees of Government with power to co-opt 2 more members, from time to time, in case of need. The Committee will continue in office for a year at a time and the members will be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be, interim vacancies being filled up in the same manner as the original appointments. The quorum for meetings of the Committee will be 5.

The Committee will examine and advise on Government's programme with reference to roads, canals, and bridges and urban and rural communications generally. It will help to formulate a long-term plan for carrying out in the proper order of priority and with advertence to the financial resources available to the department a scheme for bringing into existence, maintaining and renovating adequate means of communication by land and water to serve the interests of the State. The Committee will also advise on programmes of irrigation, water-supply, drainage, the relief of water scarcity and such other problems as are placed before it at the instance of Government or the Chief Engineer. The Chief Engineer or one of his nominees will act as Chairman and convener of the Committee.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

PRESIDENT: I have received notice of a motion for adjournment of the business of the House from Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai. The motion reads:

> "I beg to move an adjournment motion as an urgent matter of public importance has arisen on account of the statement published in the Harijan by Mahatma Gandhi to the effect that there should be no such thing as the policy of non-interference by the Paramount Power and that there must be a change in the manners of all parties to the interference of Congress in Indian States."

I have to rule the motion out of order. It consists of two parts. The first part relates to a recent statement by the eminent personage referred to, regarding the duties assigned by him to the Paramount Power. So far as that is concerned, the question is not within the cognisance of this Legislature, as this Legislature is not competent to discuss the mutual relations of the Paramount Power and the State. These are governed by treaties; and the maintenance and upholding of those treaties and the rights of the States and the obligations of the States, formulated in and inferrable from those treaties, is a matter solely within the cognisance of the Paramount Power and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja acting in a political capacity. That is not open to discussion in this House, I therefore rule that portion out of order.

So far as the other portion is concerned, the discussion has to be ruled out for the simple reason that it is not a matter of recent occurrence or of any urgency. The demand made on behalf of some groups in the Indian National Congress that they should have a controlling voice in the internal affairs of Indian States has been by no means a recent matter. It is a perfectly natural attitude because if it be considered that Federation is a pressing problem or is expected or hoped or feared to emerge very shortly, and if it be remembered that the Lower Federal House consists of 375 members of whom 125 appertain to the States and 250 to British India and that out of the 250 the Mahommadans are 83. It is obvious that the Congress cannot form a ministry or control the Federation unless they have either Mahommedans or the Indian States on their side Naturally, it is the political task as well as the preoccupation of the Congress to get the Indian States on their side or under their control and it is natural for a powerful political body like the Indian National Congress to intervene in the internal affairs of the Indian States and build up their own organisations within the States. If honourable members of this House were in their position, they would probably do the same thing. At the same time, it has been the declared policy of this State to run its own administration without outside dictation and they will endeavour to see that no interference by outside bodies is tolerated or encouraged within the State. All these currents and cross-currents have been in operation for some years although recent months have witnessed an intensification, and the statement referred to by the mover does not therefore raise a topic of recent and urgent importance.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I wish to make a statement. I move that Demand No. XIII which comes up for discussion today may be postponed on account of certain administrative difficulties so as to enable it to come up after Demand No. XIV. This arrangement may kindly be permitted to be adopted.

PRESIDENT: It has come to my notice that all the papers relating to the Police Demand have been sent over to the Inspector-General of Police who had been unavoidably prevented from reaching here last evening as it was programmed. He is expected this evening and, that being so, his subject may be taken up to-morrow morning and necessary arrangements made accordingly.

(The sense of the House was ascertained and the President announced that arrangements may be made on that basis.)

NEW MEMBER.

At this stage Mr. K. R. Narayana Iyer took the oath and signed the rolls.

DEMAND XI—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT INCLUDING WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE—(*contd.*)

Motion No. 405 to 408.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : In view of the announcement made by the Dewan this morning, I do not move motions Nos. 405 to 408.

Motion No. 409.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1. My object is to discuss about the local needs.

PRESIDENT : The idea underlying the announcement made by Government and the reason why I reiterated it today was that hence forward a programme relating to P. W. D. Works will be somewhat like this. The honourable members representing particular constituencies will discuss with the members of the Committee their needs. There may arise problems such as clearing of swampy area, canal versus roads, big and small roads. South Travancore needs, North Travancore requirements, Central Travancore problems etc. It is very difficult for Government to say which is urgent, which is less urgent, which should be first undertaken etc. It is in order to arrive at some kind of harmonious adjustment from year to year, the announcement of a Public Works Department Committee has been made. The honourable member is of course at liberty to ventilate the needs of his locality here Obviously, that will be transmitted to the committee for disposal. Let it not be understood that I am ruling out any discussion relating to local needs. Notwithstanding the appointment of a Committee, every member is at liberty to put forward any claim in regard to his local needs. That is the result of the announcement.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : In view of the announcement I have only to bring to the notice of Government a few important works which require immediate attention at the hands of the Department.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE : When a cut motion relating to local needs had been moved and discussed, is it in order to move another cut motion to represent local needs?

PRESIDENT : There is one aspect for consideration. The local needs of one member may not be the local needs of another member. Under such circumstances, each member will have to state his own local needs.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE : Then all the members have to state their local needs.

PRESIDENT : Therefore it is I said it is a matter of some difficulty.

MR. P KUNJUKRISHNAN : Speaking about the needs of the Quilon town, I may submit that the roads in Quilon are in a very bad condition throughout the year. I do not know why the roads in such an important town should be kept in that fashion.

With regard to the iron bridge, I submit that it is a very important bridge situated in the heart of the town. It is now in a damaged

condition and buses are not able to ply along that bridge. The department has taken up the construction from a long time past. But so far nothing satisfactory has been done with regard to that bridge. On account of the damaged condition of the bridge, the public are put to very much inconvenience.

At Kottarakara, the necessity of a bridge on the Kallada river on the Kottarakara-Sasthankotta road has been brought to the notice of Government for a long time past. Memorials and representations were sent to Government on this behalf. On the 14th of Karkatakam 1112, the importance of the bridge was brought to the pointed attention of the Dewan and the people were given the assurance that the work of the bridge will be taken up next year, if not the same year. It was the honourable the Legal Remembrancer who was a non-official member then that led the deputation. But nothing has been done sor far.

Then another point which I wish to urge is the necessity of a bridge at Thevalli, the connecting portion of Quilon with Perinad. I am fully aware that it must be a pretty big scheme. One of our former Dewans, the late lamented Mr. Watts, was convinced of the necessity for a bridge there, which must necessarily add to the prosperity of the town of Quilon and the pakuthies surrounding it. This scheme is worth considering as early as possible.

Speaking about roads in Kottarakara, there is general complaint that the Department does not give as much attention as is necessary. The Taluk being a hilly region and the people being agriculturists, the necessity of good and cartable roads there must engage the immediate attention of the Department. I may refer to only one or two roads. There is the Kottarakara-Euzhukone road which has a distance of only 3 miles. Of this 2 miles have been made cartable by the public and there is only the remaining one mile to be made cartable. The public were given the assurance that this one mile road would be repaired and made cartable very soon. But nothing has been done so far. I may submit that this is a very important road so far as Kottarakara taluk is concerned. There are two feeder roads to this road. They are very long in distance. That shows the importance of this road. It connects the interior parts of Kottarakara with the Railway Station. I request that the attention of the Department may be directed towards this road at as early a date as possible.

With regard to the Kottarakara-Puthur road also I may submit a word. It has a distance of 4 miles. The people of the locality have made it cartable. The only thing required is a culvert. There are several schools very near the surroundings and also busy traffic along the road. For want of a culvert at Thekkumpurathu, people are suffering a lot. When the road was handed over to the Department, an assurance was given that the culvert will be constructed very soon and the road made very useful.

[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan.]

I may also bring to the notice of the Department the necessity of giving some facilities to the people of Munrothuruthu, in the Astamudi lake. The people there have no access to the main land especially during rainy season for want of bridges. For want of connecting links with the main land the people there are suffering a lot. I am informed that a bridge can be constructed for Rs. 350 or so under the new scheme of the Development Department. If that be so, the attention of the Department should necessarily be directed to the construction of such cheap bridges for the relief of thousands of poor people living is that island.

Within the town of Quilon itself there is a road from the Small-pox hospital to the backwaters. That is in a very deplorable condition. Then there is the Maruthadi Road. It is through this road that people living in the coast take their fish to the town. Then there is a road connecting Cavanad bazaar with Aravilakadavu. It is on the Quilon-Neendakara road and the distance is only about a mile. It is in a very deplorable condition both in winter and in summer. If it is repaired, the commerce of the place will be improved and people will be benefited much.

There is a tank named Arattukulam at Asramam, People make use of it very often. Every year the Arat procession from the Asramam temple is taken to this tank. Now there is no water in the tank and the tank cannot be called a tank as it exists at present.

At Chathannur the necessity of a culvert is indispensable. The matter should have been brought to the notice of the Department long before. From the main road a lane takes us by the side of the Vernacular Girls Middle School to the paddy fields and at the southern end of the paddy fields there is a spring. That small spring during winter season taxes big dimensions causing big floods. This small spring really connects an area inhabited by more than 1000 families. During winter season there is even loss of life. I submit that the necessity of a culvert on this spring is unavoidable.

Then there is the Sasthankadavu Road at Mayyanad. Last year there was provision for it in the budget and it appears that a contract was given for the same. But it was later given up. I submit that it must be taken up and the road finished at least this year. Then there is the Mayyanad-Kottiyam road. The necessity of a Government ferry near Asramam, temple connecting Perinad is a matter which should engage the attention of the Department.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Under Clause 27 of the Standing Orders, I beg your permission to move that the Assembly now pass on to the motions for reduction of total grant. I could not raise it earlier because by Statute I could not do it in the middle of a speech. Now as the speech is over, I request your permission under Standing Order 27 that the Assembly now pass on to "motions for" the reduction of total grants.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved under Standing Order 27 that the House do pass on to the later items namely, motions for the reduction of total grants.

The motion was put and carried.

Motion Nos. 410 to 426.

The following motions were not moved.

MR. N. R. KRISHNAN:

410. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

411. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

412. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

413. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

414. To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

415. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

416. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN:

417. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN:

418. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

419. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

420. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

421. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

422 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

423. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

424. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

425. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:

426. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,282 for Supplies, and Services and Contingencies by Re. 1

Motion No. 427.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,429 for Direction by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to discuss the desirability of the abolition of the P. W. D. Toll Gates of the State. A similar cut motion was dicussed on the floor of the old Legislative Council some years back and carried by an

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

overwhelming majority. Toll Gates are a source of nuisance and oppression for poor cart owners and a source of inconvenience and irksomeness to the car owners. We have to wait long at the toll gates and there by lose petrol and time some times in getting the bamboos put across the road at the toll gates removed and at other times if it happens to be night in waking up the toll gate keepers. It is one of the elementary rights of every citizen of the State to pass along the public roads unobstructed by any authority. Hence the toll gate system which imposes restrictions on this elementary right should be abolished at the earliest possible opportunity. Even in the neighbouring sister State of Cochin if one pays the toll at one gate on a particular day he can go freely from one end of the State to the other without making any other payment at the other toll gates which he has to pass. I am equally alive to the fact that the Government will have to suffer the loss of a large income which they have been deriving from this source. We see from the budget estimates and from the Administration Reports that they have been getting Rs. 5,70,000 from this source in 1113 and 1114 and they anticipate the very same amount for the next year also. In view of the fact that we have been asking for several concessions even during this session of the budget, it is the duty of the Legislature to enable the Government to find funds for meeting all the demands of the representatives of the people. In order to make up the loss which they will have to sustain as a result of the abolition of toll gates I would suggest the imposition of a tax on motor and other vehicles on the lines of the Madras Act. With these observations I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: I support the motion. This matter has been the subject of discussion in various sessions of the Assembly and the necessity of abolishing toll gates has been brought to the notice of Government on several occasions. On all those occasions the public and the owners of buses were given the positive assurance that tolls will be abolished within a short time. But in spite of all these assurances we find that the number of toll gates are increasing year by year. This is a highly objectionable form of taxation which cannot be justified. In many places where such a system existed it has been given up.

PRESIDENT : Results in Madras are rather unsatisfactory.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : It also indirectly affects the travelling public. The existence of toll gates are a burden to the general public because the bus-owners will be increasing the fare to that extent. Inspite of the repeated requests of this House Government have done nothing in this matter. I do not think that there is any taluk which has got a greater number of toll gates than Mavelikara. There are half a dozen branches of the Nangiarkulangara toll gate in Mavelikara taluk. The continuance of these toll gates cannot in any way be justified. I hope that the Government will take early steps to abolish the toll gates in the whole State.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൻെറ തത്വത്തോട് അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിലും ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അക്ഷരംപ്രതി അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. ജന്തുക്കൾ, കാളവണ്ടി മുതലായവയുടെ ടോൾഗേററു ഫീസ് നിർത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: ജന്തുക്കളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞതു് എന്താണ്?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ആന മുതലായ ചില ജന്തുക്കൾക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ ടോൾഗേററു ഫീസു കൊടുക്കണം. എന്നാൽ മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ടോൾഗേററു ഫീസു നിറുത്തുന്നതു് ഉചിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളുടെ ടോൾഫീസു നിർത്തിയിട്ട് എല്ലാ വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കും ലൈസൻസു നികുതി ചുമത്താമെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു്. പക്ഷെ അതിൽ ഒരു ദോഷമുണ്ട്. വാഹനങ്ങൾ അധികം ഉപയോഗിക്കാതെ വെറുതെ ഇട്ടിരുന്നാലും സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു ഫീസു കൊടുക്കണമല്ലൊ. ആണ്ടിൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ തവണമാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വാഹനങ്ങളും ദിവസംപ്രതി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വാഹനങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ അഞ്ചുലക്ഷത്തി എഴുപതിനായിരം രൂപാ ടോൾഗേററു ഫീസിനത്തിൽനിന്നും ഗവമെൻറിലേക്കു കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൽ അഞ്ചുലക്ഷവും മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നുമാത്രം കിട്ടുന്ന ഫീസാണ്. ഈ തുക ദരിദ്രരുടെപക്കൽനിന്നും ഈടാക്കുന്ന തുകയല്ല. കർഷകരേയും സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളേയും ഇതു് അധികം ബാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഈ തുകകൂടി ഈടാക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽപിന്നെ രാജ്യഭരണകാര്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ നടത്തും. പൊതുമുതൽകൊണ്ടു നടത്തേണ്ട കാര്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ നടക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ട് മോട്ടാർവാഹനഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പക്കൽനിന്നും ഈ തുക ഈടാക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ശരിയല്ല. എനിക്കും രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മോട്ടാർവാഹനങ്ങളുണ്ട്. ഇതു് സാധുക്കൾക്ക് വലിയ സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരു നികുതിയല്ല. ഈ വാദത്തെ മുമ്പു് ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അന്ന് ഇത്രയധികം മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു. ഗവമെൻറിന് സാമ്പത്തികമായി വളരെ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും കർഷകരെ ഇനിയും ഭാരപ്പെടുത്താതെ ഈവിധ നികുതികൾകൊണ്ടു കാര്യം നടത്താൻ നോക്കണം. ആദായനികുതി, ടോൾഗേററുഫീസ് എന്നുവയെല്ലാം കർഷകരെയല്ല അധികം ബാധിക്കുന്നതു്. നികുതിയെല്ലാം നിറുത്തണമെന്നും, ഇവിടെ റോഡുവേണം, അവിടെ പാലം വേണം എന്നു പറ

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]
ഞാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് പണമില്ലാതെ വിഷമിച്ചുപോകുമല്ലൊ. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I support the motion. I cannot agree with Mr. Kunjithommen in his objection to registering the cars and taxing them. As you pointed out, Sir, there is a difference of opinion as to the extent of the success of this arrangement in British India. But, Sir, the difficulties consequent on the system of toll-gates are so serious that some other method has to be adopted in its place. Mr. Narayana Pillai told us that there is no other taluk which has got as many toll-gates as Mavelikara. But I must say that there is no other taluk which has got as many toll-gates as Changanacherry. Mr. Narayana Pillai says that there are branches of one toll-gate in different parts in his taluk. But I say in Changanacherry we have got a number of independent toll-gates. At present if one is to travel from Changanacherry to Mundakayam he will have to pass three toll-gates, and the distance from Changanacherry to Mundakayam is only a matter of about 33 or 34 miles. Again if one is to travel from the western most of Changanacherry, namely Ramankari, eastwards, he has to pay 4 toll-gates. Changanacherry is the one taluk which has got 4 toll-gates from one end to the other. Again, Sir, toll-gates are placed at the boundary of the towns. If we want to get out by car to breathe good air we have to pay 12 annas. There is no other taluk in Travancore which is so suffocated with toll-gates as Changanacherry. If I am to go to Peermade from Changanacherry I will have to pass 4 toll-gates. Sir, we are having toll-gates with a vengeance. So, I am not prepared to give credit to Mr. Narayana Pillai for representing a taluk which has got the greatest number of toll-gates.

Now, as to the inconvenience caused to the travelling public by these toll-gates. As Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai pointed out, the vehicles have to stop even at midnight at these toll-gates, and call up the person in charge of the toll-gate from his sleep, thus causing a lot of delay. If a person goes on a bicycle to a hospital to call a doctor for an urgent case and he forgets to take the money to pay the toll he has to stop and to place the cycle at the toll-gate and go to the hospital walking. Sir, all these show that freedom of movement is so much hampered by these toll-gates and so they have to be abolished.

I admit that collecting tolls in this manner is an indirect way of taxation and a taxation which is equitably distributed except in the case of the taluk of Changanacherry. It is not a protest against paying the money but it is only a protest against the inconvenience caused to the public which is behind the motion before the House.

There is also another point to be taken notice of. The passes issued at the toll-gates are not for 24 hours but are valid only from 6 A. M. to 6 A. M. This arrangement causes very serious difficulties. Sir, Changanacherry is an important market place and on market days hundreds of bullock carts enter the town from rural parts. If they pass the toll-gate at night they will have to get another pass to go out in the next day. Hundreds and hundreds of these bullock carts can

be seen stopping outside the toll-gate at night till 6 A. M. the next day suffering much inconvenience. Thus all kinds of incovenient rules and modes of procedure are followed in collecting tolls. Therefore we must certainly emphatically protest against the existence of these toll-gates. Of course, in British India the system was abolished and they have sought out other sources of revenue instead. It would be very welcome to adopt some other mode of taxation in lieu of these toll-gates. For example petrol can be licensed as was once suggested in the Assembly two or three years ago. That will be more equitable to car owners. As Mr. Kunjithommen pointed out that if a person is not frequently using his car registration will be inconvenient to him. That difficulty can be overcome by licensing petrol. So also that would affect the car owners in Trivandrum also equitably. Registering may not be equitable to them. On the contrary if petrol is licensed the car owner need pay only a fare in proportion to the petrol used by them.

PRESIDENT : Unless you go down hill. (*Laughter*).

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Yes Sir. Mr. Truscott, the Chief Engineer said that he was an enemy of bullock carts. They need not be exempted. These bullock carts can also be licensed just as boats are licensed. So, any reasonable arrangement, instead of these toll-gates, would be welcome. With these words, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.

MR. J. W. TOLSON : Sir, I oppose the motion, as I understand the mover to say that he wished to abolish the tolls and institute taxation similar to that in the Madras Presidency. If his motion had suggested the abolition of the tolls and the substitution of taxation for all vehicular traffic using the roads I would have supported him.

I think, Sir, that it is admitted that Cart Traffic does more damage to the roads than any other form of traffic and yet under the Madras Act this form of vehicle is exempt from taxation.

Is it fair therefore that the 5 lakhs at present raised from the tolls should in future be a charge to motor transport only?

I contend that if the tolls are abolished and taxation introduced it should include all road users.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Has the honourable member any objection in bringing the bullock cart also under the proposed legislation?

MR. J. W. TOLSON : No. Sir.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, I oppose the motion. In spite of the fact that a large number of the travelling public are put to slight inconveniences on the roads, I think it is the most equitable mode of taxation. People who own motor vehicles but do not use them are not taxed because they do not use the roads. The incidence of the tax should fall only on those who use the roads and that only when the roads are used. I am submitting therefore that it is the

[Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai]

fairer way of taxation than registering every motor vehicle whether the owner uses it or not. It is because damage is done to the roads by the frequent passage of motor vehicles such as buses and lorries that it becomes necessary to impose a suitable tax for the maintenance and upkeep of these roads. On principle therefore this is a fair method of taxation. Moreover, the income derived from tolls is not a light one but forms a big item of revenue. For the last four or five years Government has been getting between 5 to 6 lakhs of rupees yearly as income from tolls. Therefore we cannot neglect this income and adopt some other means of taxation which will not give us a very satisfactory return. The alternative suggestion brought forward here is the registration of motor cars and other vehicles and the imposition of a tax on petrol. So far as the registration of vehicles is concerned there are certain disadvantages inherent in the system. The greatest objection to this form of taxation is that a person who uses the road and a person who does not use it are equally liable to pay. A car owner in town who seldom goes out on travel will have to pay as much as another who travels very frequently. The distribution of the tax is thus very unfair and on this ground its adoption is hightly objectionable. As to the registration of carts and bicycles it may not work much hardship within the municipal areas. But it is not so if registration of carts and bicycles is insisted upon in rural places. A poor agriculturist who uses his cart only for taking manure from the forest will have to be taxed. This will hit him hard. And a person who uses his cycle in the rural areas will have to unnecessarily bear a burden which otherwise he would not have to bear. There is bound to be a loss in income if registration is resorted to in respect of bicycles and carts. On a rough calculation it has been computed that Government will have to lose an amount of not less than Rs. 1½ lakhs from carts and bicycles alone if they adopt taxation by registration in lieu of the toll-tax.

Now let us consider the question of imposing a tax on petrol. I am not sure if we are competent at all to impose a duty on petrol and supposing we impose a duty of one anna on a gallon of petrol what is the result? On calculation the total revenue we can expect from such a tax will come to only Rs 90,000 a year. It will not compensate for the loss we will have to sustain if we are to abolish tolls. In Madras the Government has incurred a heavy loss on account of the abolition of tolls and the adoption of registration in its place. Now the Congress Ministry is finding it difficult to re-impose toll-tax on account of popular opposition against it. So what I want to emphasise is that when you want to adopt a new system you must be sure that it will not cause a heavy loss to Government. Registration is also objectionable on another ground namely, that it will be very difficult to collect registration fees. The registration fees on motor vehicles may range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 per vehicle a year. The bus owners will find it very difficult to pay this amount in a lump. Even as it is now they find it difficult to pay tolls. So it will be very difficult to collect these registration fees and a large establishment will be required to collect the fees.

There is also another side of the question to be considered. People who now own cars will find it more difficult to own and maintain these vehicles, if this new system of tax is brought into force. A number of these people may even find it necessary to sell their motor cars. Considering the loss which may result from the abolition of tolls, the difficulties that stand in the way of collecting registration fees and the consequent unnecessary hardships which a large number of people will have to undergo, I submit that the toll-gates should not be abolished. I therefore oppose the motion.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: Sir, I support the motion. There is much force in the plea forwarded for the abolition of the toll gates. The present arrangement under which the motorists, especially when they are hurrying in connection with some piece of business, have to stop at every toll gate, is a source of vexation and trouble. I do not forget the fact that the tolls constitute an important source of revenue and this revenue the Government cannot afford to lose. I heard the suggestion made here that a tax on motor cars on the lines of what is being done in Madras may be fixed here also, to meet the loss arising out of the abolition of the toll-gates. I venture to suggest that the registration fee of the motor vehicles may also be raised. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: ടോൾഗേററു നിറുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അതിന് എതിരായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം നോക്കിയാൽ, ടോൾഗേററു നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് അവർ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാം. ടോൾഗേററുകൾ കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉപദ്രവവും അസഹ്യതയും ഈ ഹൗസിലുള്ള എല്ലാവരും ഒരുപോലെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ടോൾ ഇല്ലാതെ വന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്ന് അവരും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശവും കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ ഈ ടോൾഗേററുകൾ ഇല്ലാതാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണെന്ന്, മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ടോൾഗേററുകളിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തൊഴിച്ചുള്ളവ എല്ലാംതന്നെ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്ന് മനസിലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതിൻെറ അസൌകര്യത്തെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു. ടോൾ മൂലം ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനു വരവായി ലഭിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അതിനൊരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാതെ ഇതു നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ബുദ്ധിപൂർവമല്ലെന്നു ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ടോൾഗേററുകൾ മാററി അതിനു പകരം രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഫീസ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചെറിയ വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കു ലൈസൻസു ഫീസ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയോ മറേറതെ

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed.]

ങ്കിലും വിധത്തിലോ ഇതിന് അനുക്രമമായ ഒരു വരവുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് ഈ ടോൾ ഏർപ്പാട് നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഇന്ന് ടോളിൽനിന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം ജനങ്ങൾ അതിനുവേണ്ടി കൊടുക്കുന്ന പണത്തിൻെറ ഏകദേശം പകുതിമാത്രം ആയിരിക്കയെയുള്ളു. ബാക്കിതുക ഈ ടോൾ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ചുമതലപ്പെടുന്ന എടുത്തുകാർക്കോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർക്കോ ആയിരിക്കും കിട്ടുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരാദായം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ജനങ്ങൾ അതിനിരട്ടി നികുതി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഇടവരുത്തുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥാപനം ആ കാരണംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ നിറുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഫീസു മുതലായ ഇനത്തിൽ ഇന്നുള്ള കാറുകളും ബസ്സുകളും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ഒരു സംഖ്യ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഫീസിൻെറ തോതുമാത്രം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ടോൾ നിറുത്തുന്നത് അഭിലഷണീയമായിരിക്കയില്ലെ, എന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇന്നു നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ബസ്സ് സർവീസുകാർക്കു വിഷമം അധികമുണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഇടയില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. പോരെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഭാവിനയം മിക്കവാറും എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും എല്ലാ പ്രധാന റോഡുകളിലും ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മുഖേന സർവീസുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നുള്ളതാണെന്നു കാണുന്നതിനാൽ തൽക്കാലത്തേക്ക് ഏതാനും ചിലരുടെ വൈഷമ്യത്തെ പരിഗണിച്ച് പൊതുവെയുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യതാല്പര്യത്തെ ബലികഴിക്കുന്നത് ആശാസ്യമായ ഒന്നായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഇന്നല്ലെങ്കിൽ നാളെ ഇവിടത്തെ ഗതാഗതപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ഏറെറടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുമെന്നുള്ളതു തീർച്ചയാണു. ആ നിലയ്ക്ക് ചില പ്രത്യേക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ചില പ്രത്യേക ആളുകൾക്കുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന അസൗകര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഗൌരവമായി ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യമില്ല. ലൈസൻസ് ഫീസ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ പ്രൈവററായി കാർ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവർക്കു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. പ്രൈവററായി കാർ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമുള്ളവർ ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രഭുക്കന്മാരാണു. അവർക്ക് ജനങ്ങളുടേയും രാജ്യത്തിൻേറയും പൊതുക്ഷേമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അല്പസ്വല്പം സംഖ്യ കൂടുതൽ ചെലവാക്കുവാൻ അധികം വിഷമിക്കേണ്ടതില്ലെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നത്. നാലായിരവും അയ്യായിരവും രൂപാ വീതം ചെലവാക്കി ഒരു കാർ വാങ്ങിക്കുവാൻ ശേഷിയുള്ളയാളിന് അതിനുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ശേഷിയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: മെംബർ, കാർ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു് പ്രഭുവായിട്ടാണോ ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: ഞാൻ ഒരു പ്രഭുവല്ലെങ്കിലും ഒരു കാർ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന കാലമത്രയും അതിനുവേണ്ടി ന്യായമായ ഒരു രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ എനിക്ക് അശേഷം മടിയില്ല.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: എപ്പോഴെല്ലാമാണു് രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഫീസു ചുമത്തേണ്ടതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED: ഉചിതമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന സമയവും കാലവും ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കും. ആ സമയത്തെല്ലാം ഫീസു കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: അതിലേക്കു് ഒട്ടുവളരെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: അതിനുവേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇന്നു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽതന്നെയുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. Sir, as long as there is no proper and satisfactory substitute for the realisation of the toll revenue which now comes to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs, the present system, I think, must be continued. Just now we have been passing a series of motions demanding a number of roads to be newly constructed. That is a matter which costs a good deal of money to be spent by the Government. The people ask more amounts to be spent. When for meeting increasing expenditure enhanced revenue must be found, it is only fair, as a responsible body, on our part, to see that the revenue of the Government be not unnecessarily reduced. Now, it has been suggested by the honourable member Mr. Padmanabha Pillai that if some duty on petrol is imposed, there will be adequate substitute for the toll-gates revenue. I doubt in the first place whether it is in the competence of our Government to impose such a tax on petrol. In the next place, imposing a duty on petrol will not be a sufficient and proper method, because vehicles like bullock cart which do the utmost damage to the roads will not be affected by this duty on petrol.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Will they not be affected if they are registered?

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: The other remedy suggested by the member is that in the place of the toll the vehicles may be registered.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know whether there is any objection in registering the bullock carts as boats are now registered?

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: There is no objection in registering the bullock carts: but there again the problem will not be solved. The difficulty is this *viz.*, that when the vehicles are registered those which do not use the road also will have to pay tax unnecessarily. When once the vehicles are registered it will be incumbent on the vehicle owners to pay the tax regularly. When they are using the road they will have no objection to pay for it. But then registration would mean that those who do not use will also have to continue payment.

I however agree with Mr. Kainikara Padmanabha Pillai when he refers to the defects and inconveniences in the present system of realising toll. As Mr. Padmanabha Pillai pointed out some times at midnight the cars are stopped at the toll-gate simply because the watchers there, are sleeping at the time. Even when they rise, it often happens that much time is lost for finding out their lamps, for writing passes, for unlocking the cross-bars, and so on. Really much difficulty is caused by the want of responsibility and sufficient alertness on the part of these toll-gate watchers. This has to be remedied.

Another thing is the period for which the toll is realised. Now toll is collected from morning to morning. There is no definite period like a 24 or 30 hours' duration. The difficulty is that people using the road for even an hour or less will often have to pay the toll twice a day. That is really inconvenient and hard. Sir, then also the number of tolls which one has to pay is too many in our State. In the neighbouring Cochin State, as has been referred to already by the honourable member I understand one need pay only one toll a day and a car might run from one end of the State to the other on that one toll. Sir, these are the real difficulties of the present system. These defects should certainly be mended. With these remarks I oppose the motion.

PRESIDENT: This matter has been under the consideration of Government and Government will be glad to have the various points of view properly ventilated. I am, therefore, allowing full discussion on this matter. But in order that further discussion might proceed on lines which may be of assistance to Government, I think that I should point out certain difficulties attendant upon this problem. I am not, as I said, going to shut out discussion; because it is a very important matter, in regard to the future policy of the State and the various problems connected with the maintenance of roads and communications.

In the first instance, it must be understood that this system of levying tolls is of a very ancient origin, and like the Excise revenue from drink, is atleast 2,300 years old. Both Toll revenue and Excise duty on drink, are elaborately discussed in Kautillya's *Artha sastra* as early as 350 B. C. From that date, these have been considered as an ordinary source of revenue. Now, apart from that aspect we are faced with a very difficult situation. Those who knew the road from here up to Nagercoil before the introduction of the Transport system, were

aware of the tremendous amount of dust and over crowding of buses on the road. The present transport system brought into existence a heavier type of vehicles though it lessened the number of vehicles plying on the road. The result was that that type of vehicles ploughed the road much more thoroughly and, raised a tremendous amount of dust and threatened to be a source of very serious consequence, including epidemics and spread of tubercular complaints because of the dust that was stirred up in the road itself, and which spread on into the house and habitation nearby. Not only was this the case, but this lead to a greater strain on the vehicle the road not being quite fit and apt for the purpose with the result that almost every day Government had to pay for broken springs and parts of the Transport vehicles which detached themselves on account of the vibration and shaking.

On the whole it was found cheaper to adopt some system of concreating the road even at cost of Rs. 14 lakhs, so as to get rid of that difficulty. I shall explain why and how. For an expenditure of Rs. 14 lakhs we get a first class concrete road likely to enure for 25 years; backed up by a guarantee for seven years from the contractor that, at his own cost, he will keep the road in ship-shape condition and hold himself liable to make good any deficiency during the period. It is noted, as one hon'ble member stated, that it is generally expected that the ultimate policy of Government will be to introduce road transport system as a Government monopoly on the main trunk roads. But that means heavy cost. It is a matter of elementary knowledge that the user of the road must if possible pay for the maintenance of the road. Dealing with the problem from that point of view, those who spoil or deteriorate the road must pay adequately for such deterioration. Judged from that standpoint, even a 10-ton motor vehicle is not as deleterious to the road as the ordinary bullock cart. That can be proved physically and mathematically. The bullock cart is not well-sprung, and its wheels do not move straight in one vertical plane like motor cars or even bicycles. Therefore, the narrow iron tyres of the bullock cart act like a wedge breaking up the surface of the road. As I said, it can be proved mathematically that the bullock cart is probably the most destructive agency invented for the purpose of annihilating the road surface. It may be even considered ultimately cheaper to make a present of rubber tyres to all the bullock cart owners in the State. It was actually argued that, considering the damage now being done to the roads by the bullock carts and the very heavy cost of keeping our roads in proper repair, it would be cheaper to make a present of rubber tyres to all the bullock cart owners in the State. But, in as much as we are not producing rubber goods in the State, that proposition was dropped, because it would mean subsidising a foreign rubber-manufacturing concern.

Going back to the principle that the road user must pay for the maintenance of the road, and applying that principle, the owners of

[President.]

bullock carts come first, because they cause the maximum damage to the road. Then come the owners of lorries carrying huge loads and spoiling the road next to the bullock cart. Thirdly come the State Transport buses which on account of their operation with Diesel oil and their heavier build, cause more damage to the road than the ordinary tourist pleasure cars. Now, all these people must pay their proper share towards the maintenance of the road.

The idea adopted in Madras is that bullock carts may escape altogether, and only motor vehicles need pay. Now, assuming that tolls are abolished altogether, what would happen here. Let us take it that 100 motor cars registered in Tinnevelly come to Nagercoil every day, or that 50 cars registered in Madura come to Trivandrum every week. How are we to realise any contribution, from these outside cars which make use of our road? Where are these cars to be stopped, unless there are toll gates? If we have no toll gates we shall have to keep a band of Policemen all round our frontier stations and get the cars registered.

There is another very important aspect to be considered. Take the case of the bullock cart owner. What is now suggested, instead of tolls, is that including bullock carts, every vehicle should be registered. What about the common agriculturist, who keeps his bullock cart only as a side line, for purposes of transport of crops during harvest or manure during the cultivation season, and does not depend upon it as his means of livelihood throughout the year. As a matter of fact, a number of such men have actually represented this aspect of the case. Now, are these men to pay the same amount of registration fee which the regular, full time owner and hirer of bullock cart is to pay by way of registration fee? The former may not take out his vehicle at all for the major part of the year, while the latter will be using the road throughout the year and doing many miles every day. The same applies with regard to the registration of lorries, buses and motor cars.

These are many other aspects of the problem which have to be very carefully considered. As a matter of fact, all the sympathies of the Travancore Government were towards the abolition of tolls. Something was said about boats. In so far as our back-waters are used by the ordinary boat, it does not cause much damage. But even here, if we use a motor boat, by its backwash these motor boats affect the banks, so that they too have ultimately to pay adequate compensation for the maintenance of the banks and for periodical deepening of the canal; the position is really serious in the case of boats of heavy tonnage Now, in the Suez Canal which cannot hold more than two steamers at a time, each steamer has to pay about many thousands of Rupees every time it passes through the canal; because, every steamer stirs up so much water as to loosen the banks to such an extent that they have to keep a dredger to deepen the canal from time to time; also, they have to repair the banks. The question of water transport is not therefore so easy in the case of narrow canals.

In the case of roads, the question is how to evolve a system will work equitably in respect of all the users of the road. No doubt Government are bound to maintain roads and all communications. But those who use the roads must pay for their construction and maintenance in some equitable manner. As I said, it has been found that the Madras system has its handicaps. It has resulted in loss to Government. Secondly, there is a feeling that it is not equally equitable to all road users. Nobody is more alive to the inconveniences caused to the travelling public, on account of the tolls. Government are aware of the practical difficulties due to the midnight rousing of sleepy toll gate keepers who in turn wake up the sleeping occupants of motor cars. The problem must be solved in some manner which will not over tax the unfortunate bullock cart owner, especially the one who keeps it only as a subsidiary occupation for sporadic purposes. The question whether a person uses his vehicle constantly or only infrequently has to be considered.

Petrol duty has been suggested. In the first place we cannot levy a higher import duty than British India. It must also be remembered that, for the future industrial and manufacturing possibilities of the State, it is not desirable that we discourage the use of petrol or the motor owner to any extent and make people go back to the horse carriage or to the bullock cart merely on account of the motor vehicles being taxed out of existence. That is an aspect to be kept in mind in dealing with this problem.

I have placed these aspects before the House mainly to show that the Government have been alive to the various aspects of the question and have been considering it very carefully and seriously.

The discussion may now proceed.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH: I support the motion. There is no doubt that it is a difficult problem to solve; but to me it appears that it cannot be beyond the intelligence of a committee, appointed by Government, to find out ways and means for proper solution of the problem in spits of the various difficulties suggested by the President.

Sir, a misapprehension was raised, during the course of the debate that the loss arising from the abolition of the tolls should be compensated solely by the motor vehicles alone; but I understood the honourable mover to mean that the loss should be shared by all vehicles of all description, propelled by man, animal, steam or petrol. As has been pointed out, there is no doubt that very serious damage is done to the road by the bullock cart. If bullock carts fitted with pneumatic tyres are encouraged by some concession in the matter of tolls or registration fees,... ....

PRESIDENT: In that case, there would be no harm even in the total exemption of bullock carts from tolls. But there is a strong feeling against doing that, either optionally or compulsarily. It is stated that the bullock cart owner will be thereby deprived of one of his fundamental rights.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH: My own view is that, if such concession is allowed many of the bullock cart owners would go in for the pneumatic tyre equipment; and it will also be a stimulus to the rubber industry in Travancore. Therefore, Sir, if we can lay our hands upon some other method of taxation which will be less inconvenient than tolls that should be adopted and tolls abolished.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I also oppose the motion. I too thought of sending a cut motion to suggest the abolition of tolls, as I too had very uncomfortable experience with toll gate keepers, who unnecessarily delay our cars, with their several 'legs'. Sir, many of these gates have three or four legs or branches, or sub-gates. The gate at Ambalapuzha has 3 branches or legs, so that if I pay toll at any one of these legs on a particular time, I will be allowed to pass also any of the other legs or branches till 6 A. M. the next day, without paying again. But, if for some reason, it is just at 5·30 in the morning, I reach any one of these legs, I would not be allowed to pass unless I pay the toll for the next day. That is certainly a great inconvenience and loss. There are also other inconveniences which have already been adverted to.

All the same, Sir, I cannot support the introduction of the system now in force in Madras; because, as the leader of my party remarked, there a person who does not make use of the road at all, is taxed as much as another who is always using the road. That is very hard. I shall give one instance. Suppose I own a bicycle. If I am using it regularly, I will be paying 2 chs. toll per diem. That will work up to about Rs. 25 per annum which is almost the price of the bicycle. That is really very hard on the bicycle owner. My friend Mr. Tharakan explained how a registration fee equal to the price of the bullock cart would work as a serious hardship on the bullock cart owner. There is also another aspect of the question. Suppose I own a car for use in the Alleppey town. Under the present arrangement I need pay only Rs. 30 per annum, whereas under the Madras system I would have to pay Rs. 120. Therefore, Sir, while there are some inconveniences in the present system of tolls, there are other inconveniences in the system of taxation now in force in Madras. All things concerned, one would rather have the present arrangement. I oppose the motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I may be permitted to withdraw the motion.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I oppose the withdrawal.

The question that Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai be granted leave to withdraw his motion, was put to vote and carried.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 428 to 434.

The following motions were not made:—

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

428. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,429 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

429. To reduce the allotment of Rs 33,429 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

430. To reduce the allotment of Rs 33,429 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

431. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33 429 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU

432. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,429 for Direction by Re. 1.

31 B—BUILDINGS, COMMUNICATIONS &c., EXECUTIVE—*a. i.* ESTABLISHMENT—*Salaries.*

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN:

433. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 62,820 for Assistant Engineers and Sub-Engineers by Rs. 5

a. i. ESTABLISHMENT—*Establishment.*

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN;

434. To reduce the allotment of Rs 64,914 for Division Office Establishment by Rs. 5.

Motion No. 435.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സർ, ഡിവിഷൻ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറുവകയ്ക്കുള്ള ൬൪,൯൧൪ രൂപയിൽനിന്ന് ൫ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മുൻപു കുതിരവണ്ടികളുടെ............

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 o' clock.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at 1 o' clock and re-assembled at 2 o' clock with the Dewan President in the chair.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. E. G. Salter took the oath and signed the rolls.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (*contd.*)

DEMAND XI—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT INCLUDING WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE—Rs 58,88,962 (*contd.*)

Motion No. 435 (*contd.*)

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: വമ്പിച്ച തോതിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും കൊടുത്ത് ഗവൺമെൻറു പണത്തെ ദുരുപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു ഗവൺമെൻറ് അടുത്ത കാലത്തുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഇറിഗേഷനും മരാമത്തും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു. അവയിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഒന്നുകൂടി കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതായാൽ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിൽ ജോലി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. കാളവണ്ടിയും മററും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിവന്ന കാലത്തു ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സഞ്ചാരത്തിനു ധാരാളം സൗകര്യമുള്ള ഇക്കാലത്ത് നാലു ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.]

മാത്രം ഭാഗിയായി ജോലി നടത്തിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴം ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാക്കു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള 600 രൂപയെ ആയിരം രൂപയാക്കി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു് നാലു ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരായി കറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. അതുപോലെ സെക്ഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാക്കു കൂടുതൽ അധികാരങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു് സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരുടെ ജോലിയിൽ കറവു വരുത്തണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ സബ്ബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരുടെ ഏതാനും ജോലി സെക്ഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാക്കും ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരുടെ ഏതാനും ജോലികൾ സബ്ബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാക്കും ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. സെക്ഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാക്കും സബ്ബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാക്കും ഇന്നു് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരുടെ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതകളെല്ലാം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരിൽ കൂടുതൽ ചുമതലയുള്ള ജോലികൾ ചുമത്തുന്നതു് അബദ്ധമായിരിപ്പാകാൻ ഇടയില്ല. പിന്നെ കണ്ടമാനമുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടക്കുമെന്നാണു സംശയം തോന്നുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതു ചെയ്യുന്ന കുററക്കാരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു ശിക്ഷിക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം. ഏതായാലും ഇന്നുള്ള അഞ്ചു ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരെ നാലാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു കുറവും വരുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ ഇൻഡ്യൻ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടുകളിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തു് ഒരാൾ മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. പക്ഷെ ഇവിടത്തെ ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാക്കു് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ വലിപ്പത്തിനു് അവിടെ ശമ്പളം കുറവു വരുമായിരിക്കാം. എങ്കിലും വലിയ വ്യത്യാസം വരുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

ഇവിടെ റോഡിന്റെ സൌകര്യം കൂടുതലായി ഉണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു യാത്രചെയ്യാൻ കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടു്. അഞ്ചു ഡിവിഷനാഫീസറന്മാർ ആവശ്യമില്ല. രണ്ടുപേർ മാത്രം മതിയാകും. ഇന്നു് കാറിൽ പോയി കീഴ്ജീവനക്കാരുടെ ജോലികളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു രണ്ടുപേർ മതി. റോഡിന്റെ സൗകര്യം കൂടുതലുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൂടുതൽ സക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നും അവരുടെ എണ്ണം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് വലി

യ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം കുറവുചെയ്താൽ ജോലികൾക്കു ഭംഗം വരുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാനില്ല. ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ അഴിമതികൾ കുറവാണെങ്കിലും ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ധാരാളം അഴിമതി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ അഴിമതികളെ നിറുത്തുന്നതിന് ഇപ്പോഴും ഇവരെക്കൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗിൽ വിദഗ്ധന്മാരായവർ കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർക്കു വേണ്ട ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകി ജോലികൾ നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. [illegible]ാത്രാസെർകളും ധാരാളമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും വിദഗ്ധന്മാരായ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരധികമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ രണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ ബലമായ അഭിപ്രായം. പി. ഡബ്ളിയു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വലിയ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ രണ്ടുപേരെ കുറച്ചാൽ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നാലുപേരെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്ന ഫലം കിട്ടും. അവരെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം കിട്ടുന്ന പണം റോഡിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. കീഴിലുള്ളവരുടെ അഴിമതികളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തക്ക പ്രാപ്തരായിരിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലയാണെങ്കിൽ എത്ര കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചാലും അഴിമതി നിർത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അവർ റോഡിൽകൂടി സുഖമായി യാത്രചെയ്യുക മാത്രമെ ചെയ്യുന്നുള്ളു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കീഴിലുള്ളവർ എത്രത്തോളം കാര്യക്ഷമതയോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. കാര്യക്ഷമത വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു ഗുണമില്ലെന്നു കാണും. കീഴിലുള്ളവരെ കൺട്രോൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു തക്ക സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ളവർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു ദോഷവും വരാനില്ല. ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I also agree with the principle underlying the motion before the House, namely, the question of investigating whether the present number of Division officers is after all necessary or is warranted under the circumstances. One instance, Sir, that strikes me at present and which persuades me to speak on this motion is this. In Nagercoil there are at present two Division officers, one for the regular Public Works Department and the other for the Water Works. As I understand, Sir, the Division officer in charge of the Water Works there, has also been empowered to control and supervise the work at Shencottah. What does that mean? It means that officer draws his travelling allowance between Nagercoil and Shencottah, every time he goes to Shencottah and back to Nagercoil. Whereas Alleppey water works have been supervised by the P. W. Division

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

officer at Quilon. In this connection, I would submit that one Division Officer at Nagercoil would be quite sufficient to look after both the regular public works and the water works. I fail to understand why there should be any necessity for two Division Officers in one and the same place, namely, Nagercoil, one for the regular Public Works and the other for Water Works. It may be argued that the separate division officer is solely intended for the supervision of water works and is desirable because the works would be facilitated and there will be greater progress. From my personal experience I may say that in spite of a separate division officer for water works, the progress is not at all coming up to our expectations. Work is rather very very slow and there is not much progress. When the work was started, it was promised the work will be completed and the supply will begin at the end of 2½ years. Now it is over 3 years; and we are far from completion. The House has also to remember in this connection that the expenditure on the water works at Nagercoil has got to be shared by the Municipality to the extent of 50 per cent. When that also is considered, the question whether one Division Officer is not quite sufficient to supervise both the work of the Public Works Department and also the water works has very seriously to be considered. Perhaps it may be argued on the other side that one Division Officer will not be able to control all the sub-divisions as well as the different sections pertaining both to the regular P. W. D. and the water works. Sir, in spite of the fact that there are two Division Officers, one for the regular P. W. D. and one for water works, instances are not wanting where there is absolute lack of control. For example, in the Nagercoil Division there are three sections, Miladi, Bhoodapandi and Nagercoil sections. The section officers are also given Government quarters and they are expected to reside in the places where their offices are. But the Section Officer that is expected to reside in Miladi can alwaye be found in Nagercoil where he is having his residence. Think of the difficulty the ryots at Cape Comorin will have to go over all the way from Cape Comorin to Nagercoil to see the Section Officer for the proper distribution of water. They have to travel 10 and 12 miles to find the Section Officer in connection with irrigation of their lands which may not after all yield even as much as the charge that they have to pay for frequent travelling in the bus for the purpose. What I want to say is, whether it is not enough for one Division Officer for both the regular P. W. D. and the water works or whether there should be two, one for the regular P. W. D. and another for water works, in the matter of control. The willingness and the attitude on the part of the subordinates count a great deal in the matter of execution of works and not duplication of supervising agencies. So it is a matter for Government seriously to consider whether one Division Officer for both the regular P. W. D. and water works would not suffice. The money spent on another Division Officer and his staff will only be throwing the money to waste. With these few words I agree with the principle of the motion.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Sir, I oppose the motion. Prior to 1098, there were eight divisions and eighteen sub-divisions in the whole State. As a result of the re-organisation of 1098 and as a matter of retrenchment, two divisions and eight sub-divisions were reduced. Recently the Maramat Department has been amalgamated with the P. W. D. That means we have practically reduced the number of divisions by another division as we have added the duties of the Maramat Department to the Public Works Department without increasing the number of divisions. From 1115 onwards we are going to abolish the irrigation division and that is similarly equivalent to the reduction of one more division. So, I cannot subscribe to the proposal to reduce any more divisions or sub-divisions. That will lead to insufficiency and consequent waste of money.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: എട്ട് സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതിൽ രണ്ടുകുറച്ചു എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങനെ കുറച്ചുകാലത്തു ജോലിയിൽ വല്ല കുടിശിഖയും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Now, due to increased facilities for travel it does not suffer very much but at the same time I may say that our annual budget allotment has been going down ever since 1098.

But that is the minimum number of divisions or sub-divisions of the Public Works Department for proper management of works throughout the State. If any sub-division or division is reduced then P. W. D. work will suffer to a very great extent.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: മരാമത്തും ഇറിഗേഷനും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ ഒന്നാക്കിയതുകൊണ്ട് അലാട്ടുമെൻറു കുറേക്കൂടി കുറയ്ക്കരുതോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No, Sir. The Maramath Department was managed by a separate Division Officer, that is by a Maramath Engineer. Now the work of that department is under P. W. D. control. We are working intensively to that extent. Similarly with regard to the Irrigation Department. Reduction in any sub-division concerning irrigation will not be conducive for the proper working of the department.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാർക്ക് അലാട്ടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ൫൦൦ രൂപാ ആയിരം രൂപയാക്കി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ജോലി നാലുപേരെക്കൊണ്ടു നടത്തിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Enhancing the exsisting powers of the sub-division officer or division officer, I am of opinion, will not be conducive to the proper working of the department.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know why the irrigation sub-division at Nagercoil has been transferred to Thuckalay.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: It is not like that. Another sub-division has been formed at Thuckalay for looking after works of that sub-division including irrigation.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the Division Officer finds enough time to supervise the work of his assistants?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The Division Officer spends much of his time on inspection and has practically very little time to attend to office work in the day time, but has to work for a number of hours in the night.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാക്കും സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസറന്മാക്കും ഉള്ള പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതകൾ ഒരു പോലെ അല്ലേ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: I may even say that some Section Officers have as much qualification as a Sub-Division Officer or Division Officer. That does not mean that a Section Officer should be straightway appointed as a Sub-Division Officer or even as Division Officer. Only by gradual working and training in the Department a Supervisor who is a B. E. or B. Sc, (London) gets a chance to be appointed as Sub-Division Officer and after further long experience as Division Officer. In other words, after long experience as Section Officers they are promoted as Assistant Engineers or thereafter Division Officers. There is no substance in proposing to appoint the Section Officers who have B. E. qualification as Division Officers, straightway.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Will it not be possible for the Division Officer at Nagercoil to look after regular P. W. D. works as well as the Water Works Department?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: A separate Division Officer has been appointed for looking after the supply of water in Nagercoil town. It is not possible to do intensive work for the supply of water without a separate Division. That Division Officer has charge over the water-supply of Shencotta also. There is a Sub-Division at Shencottah.

PRESIDENT: What is the period within which water will be supplied to Nagercoil?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: In 1941. Therefore what I want to say is if the Nagercoil Division Officer is shouldered with the responsibility of attending to water works along with his usual duties including irrigation matters both the works will suffer. In my opinion amalgamation of water works with the regular P. W. D. works is not conducive to the efficient working of the Department.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know from the member how the Division Officer, Nagercoil, is more competent to shoulder the work of water supply as well as regular P. W. D. work?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: All that I say is there should be a separate officer to look after the duties of water works department.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: In view of the fact that the investigation of water supply is being carried on for last one year or so I wish to know from this day onwards how much time will be taken up for supply of water to Nagercoil Town.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: In 1941 water will be supplied to Nagercoil.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: I do not press the motion. The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motion No. 436.

The following motion was not moved.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 76,200 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

Motion No. 437.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനിയരുടെ ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ് ഇനത്തിലേക്ക കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൭൬൨൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് കവിയൂർ ഇരവിപേരൂർ എഴുന്നെള്ളത്തു റോഡിൻെറ ശോച്യാവസ്ഥയെപ്പററി ചില സംഗതികൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും അതിന് ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ അവർകളോട്ട് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിയാണു്. ഈ റോഡു് വളരെ പുരാതനമായിട്ടുള്ളതും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഗതാഗതത്തിനു സൗകര്യമുള്ളതുമാണു. കവിയൂർ ദേവനെ ആറാട്ടിനു് എഴുന്നള്ളിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന റോഡു ഇതാണു. അവിടെ ഒരു കടത്തുകടവു് ഉണ്ടു്. അവിടെയുള്ള വഴി വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായ നിലയിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുകയാണു. ഈ വിവരങ്ങൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറധികാരികളെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചതിൽ ആ സ്ഥലം വന്നു നോക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും അവർക്കു ദയവുണ്ടായില്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ സ്ഥലനിവാസികൾക്കു് അതിയായ സങ്കടമുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ റോഡിൻെറ ശോച്യാവസ്ഥയെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സവിശേഷമായ ശ്രദ്ധ എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ പതിയണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഗതികൂടി എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുണ്ടു്. ഈ ററൗൺവാസികളായ അലക്കുകാർക്കു കാളിയാററിൽ പാറച്ചിറ അണക്കെട്ടുത്ത ആററുകടവിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതിനു് ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിവരം ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരേയും മുനിസിപ്പൽ പ്രസിഡൻറിനേയും അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

[Mr. Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju.]

സമീപത്തുള്ള പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ കയറിയാണ് ഈ അലക്കുകാർ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ കടവിൽ പോയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ആ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ വേലികൾ കെട്ടി അടച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം ആ വഴി പോകുന്നതിനും ഇപ്പോൾ സാധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ശരാശരി നൂറില്പരം അലക്കുതൊഴിൽകാരായ വണ്ണുവർ പ്രതിദിനം അവിടെ ഈ തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അലക്കുവിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രസ്തുത തൊഴിൽകാൎക്ക് ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു നേരിട്ടാൽ അതിനുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന വിഷമം പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ മൊത്തം ബാധിക്കത്തക്കതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആററിൽ പോകുന്നതിന് ഒരു വഴിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയണമെന്നക്രുടി അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : In reply to the interpellation on the same subject it was answered that no representation has been received for improving the roads in question. I may inform the member that steps will be taken for making an inspection of these roads. I believe that orders have been issued to the Division Officer to inspect those roads and make a report on them. As regards the other portions referred to by the member I may submit that necessary action will be taken on them.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHU THOMMEN : ൧൩-ം ൧൧-ം മൈൽക്കുററികൾക്ക് ഇടയ്ക്കുള്ള ചെറുവള്ളിറോഡിനെപ്പററി വല്ല അപേക്ഷയും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : I have not visited that road.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved:

Motion No. 438.

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,53,500 for original works by Re. 1.

Motion No: 439:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,06,163 for maintenance or annual repairs by Rs. 10

Motion No. 440.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർക്കു റിസർവുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ൨൫൦൦൦ രൂപയിൽനിന്നും ൧൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ആലപ്പുഴെ സ്റ്റീം മോട്ടാർ ബോട്ട് സർവീസ് മൂന്നു നാലു ബോട്ടുടമസ്ഥന്മാരാണ് നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അവരുടെ ഇതുപര്യന്തമുള്ള പ്രവൎത്തനത്തെ

വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നോക്കിയാൽ അതിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ പറയുന്നത് അവക്കു നഷ്ടമാണെന്നാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു നടത്തുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ സ്റ്റീം മോട്ടാർ ബോട്ടു സർവീസിനെ ഗവമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഏറെറടുത്തു് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ഇപ്പോഠം നടത്തുന്നതുപോലെ നടത്തുന്നതായാൽ അതു ജനങ്ങഠംക്കു വളരെ പ്രയോജനപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. ബസ്സുടമസ്ഥന്മാക്ക് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതുപോലുള്ള പരാതി ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. മൂന്നു നാലുപേർ മാത്രമെ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരായി ഉള്ളു. അവരെ വിളിച്ചുവരുത്തി ഗവമെന്റിൽനിന്നും യോഗ്യമായ നിലയിലുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും തോതിൽ അവരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ വാങ്ങി സർവീസു നടത്തുന്നതായാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെക്കാഠം കൂടുതൽ കാര്യക്ഷമമായി സർവീസു നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതിൽ നഷ്ടം വരികയില്ല. അതു കൂടാതെ ഇന്നു മോട്ടാർ ബോട്ടിലെ ജോലിക്കാർ ക്രമത്തിലധികം കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവക്കു ശരിയായി ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു യാതൊരു ക്ലിപ്തവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരെ എപ്പോഠം വേണമെങ്കിലും പിരിച്ചുവിടാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഫാക്ടറി റഗുലേഷൻകൊണ്ടു് അവക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആലപ്പുഴയിലെ തൊഴിലാളികഠം ഗവമെന്റിനെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രക്ഷോഭകന്മാരുടെ പുറകെ പോയതായ അവസരത്തിൽ ഈ ബോട്ടു സർവീസിലെ തൊഴിലാളികഠം യാതൊരു വിധമായ അക്രമങ്ങളിലും ഉഠംപ്പെടാതെ അവരുടെ കാര്യംമാത്രം നോക്കി പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു അസോസിയേഷൻ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്തു കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുകയാണു ചെയ്തുവന്നതു്. അനാവശ്യമായ രംഗങ്ങഠം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഗവമെന്റിനെ ഭയപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനോ ഇവർ പോകുന്നില്ല. കുറെ ദിവസങ്ങഠംക്കുമുൻപു് ഈ വിവരങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഒരു ഡിപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ എന്ന നിലയിൽ ദിവാൻജി അവർകളോടു പറയുകയും ദയാപുരസ്സരം അദ്ദേഹം വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യാമെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതനുസരിച്ചു സമയനിർണ്ണയം ചെയ്യുകയും പാക്കറവുബുക്കു സമ്പ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. മുതലാളിമാർ ഇതറിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഉത്സാഹപ്പെടുത്തി കുഴപ്പം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന് ഉത്സാഹിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഈ തൊഴിലാളികഠം പ്രക്ഷോഭകന്മാരുടെ പിന്നിൽ പോകുകയില്ലെന്നു കണ്ടതിനാൽ മി. പി. എൻ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ സ്റ്റീം ബോട്ടു് എംപ്ലോയിസ് അസോസിയേഷൻ എന്ന പേരായ

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed.]

വേറൊരു സംഘം രജിസ്റ്ററാക്കി. അതിൽ ൫൰ പേർ മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. ഈ സംഘത്തെ കൂട്ടുപിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മുതലാളിമാർ തൊഴിലാളികളെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഇവർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സ്വാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ശ്രമം നടത്തുന്നു. ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തൊഴിലാളികളോടു യോഗ്യമായി പെരുമാറാത്തപക്ഷം സ്റ്റീം ബോട്ടിലെ തൊഴിലാളികളും പ്രക്ഷോഭകന്മാരുടെ പുറകെ പോകേണ്ടിവരുന്നതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നില വന്നാൽ അതിന്റെ ഫലമെന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ചിന്തിക്കണം. യോഗ്യമായ നിലയിൽ തൊഴിലാളികളെ സഹായിച്ച് അവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയല്ലാതെ അക്രമം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു മുന്നോട്ടു വിടുന്നതായാൽ അതുനിമിത്തം വളരെ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്.

സ്റ്റീം ബോട്ടിന്റെ ഓണർഷിപ്പ് ഗവമെന്റ് ഏറ്റെടുത്തു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അക്രമങ്ങൾക്കൊന്നിനും സൗകര്യമുണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ബോട്ടു സർവീസിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശം ഗവമെന്റുതന്നെ സ്വീകരിച്ച് ജലമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ ജലമാർഗ്ഗസർവീസ് ഗവമെന്റു നടത്താതെയിരുന്നാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷം ഉണ്ടായതുപോലെയുള്ള സംഭവങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾ കുഴങ്ങേണ്ടിവരും. യാത്രക്കാർക്കു പോകുന്നതിനോ സാമാനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനോ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവന്നാൽ എന്താണു ചെയ്യുക? അതുകൊണ്ടു ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സഭാസമക്ഷം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANAN PILLAI: The motor and Steam boat services of the country were started at a time when there was not the general impression either in the minds of the public or the Government that it was the duty of the Government to take them up under their direct control and supervision. But it has now become the duty of the present Government to take up Transport as a public system under their direct control. It has also to be remembered that the public exchequer had to meet an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees year after year for this purpose and the direct benefit was that it resulted in the improvement of this transport system to a considerable extent. Therefore it is high time for us to consider whether Government would not be justified in stepping in and taking over the control of motor and steam boats that ply in the waters of Travancore. The vessels that are used at present, are, in my opinion, not scientifically constructed. They are dangerous for travellers as recent occurrences must have brought to your notice. Small boats which are absolutely unsafe are allowed to

ply in the backwaters of Travancore. There has been a recent occurrence in which a motor boat that was plying in the Vycome lake fell a pray to the gale and people had to meet with accidents and some of them had lost their lives. There is unhealthy competition between different boat-owners. They fix up timings which it is impossible for them to carry out. If according to one schedule of timings the number of passengers are not sufficient to start the boat, they wait until the next timing. These Launches provide no safety or convenience to the travelling public and we hear year after year of several accidents that are happening. There are occasions when ladies are provided seats at the farthermost end of the boats where absolutely no convenient sitting stretching space are provided for them. During the hot months of the year these boats are covered with zinc sheets which are producing extreme heat throughout the day and the travelling public have to bear its heat. These are but a few of the experiences which the travelling public have to suffer. It is high time to see that such vessels which do not provide ordinary conveniences to the public are not allowed to carry on the service. No doubt, these boats are tested by somebody. We know what those testings mean and how inconvenient the boats are. Now it has been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that as against many unhealthy competitions and indiscipline that existed at one time we have greater convenience now in the public transport maintained by Government. If we have got a complaint we can go to the responsible authorities of the institution and present our case and we are sure that they will hear our complaints. If the institution does not give us a hearing we can ventilate our grievances to higher authorities and see that such inconveniences are removed. We have no such organisations with regard to private concerns. I quite agree with Mr. P. S. Muhammed when he says that during the last general strike that ocurred in Alleppey these boats were of great assistance in carrying cargo between Alleppey and Cochin. In that connection the Chamber of Commerce requested Government several days before the general strike that they should step in and take over the canal and back water services. After all they are national enterprises meant for the improvement and convenience of the public and probably Government thought that it was not yet time and they wanted to wait and see the result of the experiment already made. Now it has been proved beyond doubt that we want it. The public are asking for it. I trust that Government will seriously consider this aspect of the question, namely, the nationalisation of this important transport service that is now using the backwaters of the State.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I support the motion moved by Mr. P. S. Muhammed. When the transport service was first started there were murmers throughout the country, but today we are able to realise where we are. We are able to control and find out a best atmosphere throughout the country. As remarked by Mr. M. L. Janardhanan Pillai we find buses and boats running without any uniformity and there

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai]

is a lot of complaint with regard to the convenience of passengers. Now we have got an expert in Mr. Salter. He will be in a position to control the boats. There seems to be some sort of ill-feeling between the P. W., the Police and the Transport Departments. The whole thing should be put under one important officer. By that I mean that the whole transport should be under a very responsible officer or organization like Mr. Salter; the boats and the motors should all be under the Transport Department. They should not be functioning under two or three Departments. The buses, lorries and boats should all be checked by one Department. That means that the Police officers will have to divest a portion of their authority to the Transport Department.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : A Board is proposed to be started composing the Heads of the Transport, P. W. and the Police Departments

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : One day I myself had to make a complaint with regard to a conductor.

PRESIDENT : It is for the purpose of avoiding conflicts between the Police and P. W. Departments that Government have now constituted a Board composing of the Heads of different Departments who will act together on all matters affecting the whole Department.

MR T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : Now I come to another point. There are a few owners of boats that ply in the canals. Government have full authority over these canals. I strongly recommend Government to introduce a legislation to consolidate all owners of buses and other vehicles to be controlled by one Department in the matter of fare and other matters. Though the financial position of Government at present may not allow it some sort of syndicate arrangement may be made between the owners of buses and Government by which all the vehicles are brought under the control of the Transport Department. With these words I strongly support the motion brought forward by my friend Mr. P. S. Muhammed.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ബോട്ടു സർവ്വീസുകൾ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതു് കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കും. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടു് ഈ വകുപ്പുകൂടി സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചു നടത്തിയാൽ മതിയാകും. ഇങ്ങനെയായാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ലാഭമുണ്ടാകുന്നതു മാത്രമല്ല, ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ സഹായം കൂടിയായിരിക്കും. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു പദ്ധതി ആരംഭിച്ചപ്പോൾ പലരും ആശങ്കകൾ പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നതായി ഓർക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഗണ്യമായ ആദായത്തിൽ അഭിനന്ദിക്കാത്തവരാരുമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറ്, ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നടത്തിപ്പിൽ പരാജയപ്പെടുമെന്നും, മററും പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നവർ എല്ലാം ഇന്നു് ആശ്ചര്യപ്പെടാനിടയാ

യിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതേവരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഏറെറടുത്ത ലൈനുകളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം ആശാർഹമാകുന്നു. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് സിസ്റ്റം ഫെയിലിവർ ആകാൻ ഇടയില്ലെന്നുവന്നതു് ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചവരുടെ പ്രത്യേക സന്തോഷത്തിനുകൂടെ സംഗതിയാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണല്ലോ. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ നടത്തിപ്പിനുശേഷം പ്രൈവററ് സർവീസുകാർ ഉണർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും കാര്യക്ഷമത പാലിക്കുവാൻ അവർ നിർബന്ധിതരായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുംകൂടി പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. പ്രൈവററ്കമ്പനിക്കാരും ഓണേഴ്സും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാത്രക്കാരുടെ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾക്കും കൂടുതൽ സംഗതിയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുപോലെ ബോട്ടു സർവീസും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഏറെറടുത്തുനടത്തുന്നതായാൽ അധികം ആദായവും സൗകര്യവും സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ബോട്ട് സർവീസ് മുഴുവൻ ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ആദ്യമായി കൊല്ലം—ആലപ്പുഴ സർവീസോ, ആലപ്പുഴ—എറണാകുളം സർവീസോ സൗകര്യംപോലെ ഏറെറടുത്താൽ മതിയാകും. അങ്ങനെയായാൽ പ്രൈവററ് ബോട്ട് സർവീസ് ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നവർക്കും സങ്കടത്തിനു അവകാശമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. ബോട്ടു സർവീസ് മാനേജർമാർക്കും കൂടുതൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതയും മാതൃകയും ഉണ്ടാകാനിടയാകുമെന്നു തന്നെ ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ഈ പദ്ധതി അംഗീകരിച്ചു നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാരും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം താല്പര്യപ്പെടുകയാണ്. താമസംവിനാ ഈ ബോട്ടു സർവീസും ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ കീഴിൽ സമാരംഭിക്കപ്പെടുമെന്നും പൊതുവേ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ലാഭകരവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപകാരപ്രദവും ആയിത്തീരുമെന്നും പ്രത്യാശിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. സംസ്ഥാനത്തു നെടുനീളെ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ട സൗകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൗകര്യത്തിനും തൊഴിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാഗരീകതയുടെ പുരോഗതിക്കും ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തും ക്ലിപ്ത തുക ചെലവു ചെയ്തും തലസ്ഥാന നഗരിയിലെത്താമെന്നു വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ളവർക്ക് വിശ്വസിച്ച് പുറപ്പെടാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു റയിൽവെ തുറക്കാത്തപക്ഷം

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjitommen.]

കരമാൎഗ്ഗമായാലും ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായാലും ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തതുക ചെലവു ചെയ്തു ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തു് തലസ്ഥാനനഗരിയിൽ എത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഗവൺമെൻറ് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ഏറെറടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു പദ്ധതി തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ ഇതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനപ്രദമാണോ എന്നും ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു ആദായം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ എന്നും എല്ലാം സംശയമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു് അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൗകര്യപ്രദവും ഗവൺമെൻറിന്നു് ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ആണെന്നു് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു പദ്ധതി രാജ്യം മുഴുവനും നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സന്തോഷമേയുള്ളു. എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഏറെറടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ വടക്കെ അററമായ അരൂർ മുതൽ കൊല്ലംവരെ ഉള്ള ജലമാൎഗ്ഗം ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തുകതന്നെ വേണം. ആദായകരമാണെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ പിന്നീടു് എല്ലാം എടുത്തു നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാം. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കരമാൎഗ്ഗമായും ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് മെയിൻ ലൈൻ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഏറെറടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൗകര്യക്കുറവാണെന്നു കാണുമ്പോൾ മററുള്ള ലൈനിലെ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടുപോലും ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഏറെറടുക്കണമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടും. അന്നു് ഓരോന്നായി ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഏറെറടുത്താൽ മതി.

ജലമാൎഗ്ഗ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഏറെറടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ടയറിനും ആയിലിനും റോഡ് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടുപോലെയുള്ള ചെലവു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. ചെലവു് കൂടിയാലും കുറഞ്ഞാലും ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തു് ക്ലിപ്തതുകക്കു രാജധാനിയിൽ വന്നെത്താം എന്നൊരു സൗകര്യം ഗവൺമെൻറു ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതാണു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും പുറപ്പെട്ടു് മറെറാരു സ്ഥലത്തുവന്നുചേരുമ്പോൾ ബസ്സും ബോട്ടും കിട്ടാതെ അവിടെതന്നെ താമസിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. അഞ്ചലും മെയിലും ബസ്സുകളും ഒഴിച്ചു് ബാക്കി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ സമയത്തിനു ഓടാതെ അവക്കു ബോധിച്ച സമയത്തിനു ഓടിക്കയും അവക്കു ബോധിച്ച കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കയും ചെയ്കയാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിനു നെടുകെ ഒരു ബോട്ടുസർവീസ് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തണം.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI. I was surprised to hear certain observations made incidentally by the mover of the motion, Mr. P. S. Mahomed and by Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai to the effect that the

Government should more or less take up the postition of joining hands with the present owners of these vehicles and form a Syndicate with them to run bus-service in those lines run by private owners.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED: ഞാൻ അങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റുതന്നെ നടത്തണം എന്നാണു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I was listening to the speech and I understood him today like that and the Chair also intervened and asked him to clear his position. Though he was vague during the former portion of his speech subsequently he made his position clear. But Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai observed that it will be very easy for Government to join hands with the owners of these boats to form a syndicate as it were. Sir, I am opposed to it. It is fundamentally a wrong principle. In this matter of public conveyance, Government have got a fundamental duty to the public at large. It is the elementary duty of the Government to provide cheap and convenient means of transport. It does not matter whether the service is run at a gain or loss. The Shencottah-Quilon railway is run at a loss. Still the Government are continuing that line. So there is no question of profit or loss. Government have realised that the public should be provided with cheap and convenient means of transport. Government alone have got a monopoly of these highways and as such they have not to stop and think whether it is convenient to the owners of the vehicles to assume transport service. Government can assume their monopoly right in the highways both land and water. The monopoly is with the Government and not with the private owners. From the fact that ever so many conditions are to be observed to run a line when a license is issued to the owners, it is clear that the Government have got the monopoly of these highways. As Mr. Kunjithommen suggested there should be one line beginning from Cape Comorin to Aroor. A passenger starting from Cape Comorin must be able to reach Aroor, the northern—most corner of the State, though not in the same bus, in one continuous link of buses. There may be some loss of time and inconvenience for the purpose of change at different stations. So also a boat service from Quilon to Alleppey and right up to Ernakulam may be taken up by Government. That will ensure safety and convenience and the travelling public can be confident that they can reach a particular place at such and such a rate and time. Even if it is a question of loss as they are now suffering in the case of the Shencottah—Quilon railway line, it is up to the Government to suffer it. Private owners may say that it is not proper to take up these lines so suddenly without giving them previous intimation. Our responsive Government presided over by a legal luminary as you Sir, have declared during the course of adumberating this transport policy about 2 years back that they are having in view the gradual increase of Government owned services. Government have already given them a warning to the private owners that they will, in the course of one or two years, have to give up all the lines to Government. So the bus owners cannot now complain that they are now taken by surprise. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I also rise to support this motion. Two years ago, when Government placed before this House their scheme for initiating commercial transport and making a small experiment by taking up the line between Nagercoil and Trivandrum it was attacked with optimistic forecasts and intentional misrepresentations. We know that even during the last Political agitation one of the war cries was the transport But this year, from the beginning of this session, we have been hearing demands fram the non-official members for extending the commercial transport to the northern most part of Travancore. (*Hear, Hear.*) Now, Sir, the honourable mover has moved that the scheme be extended not only along the road but also along the waters and that boat service also should be nationalised. One of the most important factors that attracts a traveller in Travancore is the richness of her backwaters and the net work of her canals which makes inland navigation possible from one end of the State to the other. As pointed out by Mr. M. L. Janardhanan Pillai, private owners began navigation several years ago when there was no idea on the part of the Government to enter into the field. Our experience so far on land routes has proved that it is a success. In spite of the irresponsible utterance of a newspaper that 13 per cent. is not a profit and even that it is merely an amount cooked up and that the result would be quite deplorable when realities are brought to notice, every reasonable man has been convinced that transport has been a success not only from the public utility point of view but also from the financial point of view and it is demanded that Government extend its operation to canals also. The industrial and commercial development of this country is inseparably correlated to an efficiently run transport service. It must be regular, it must be safe and it must be punctual. As for safety, Mr. M. L. Janardhanan Pillai has pointed out a recent tragedy. When one thinks of boat service he is reminded of one of the darkest tragedies which is connected with the sad demise of Mr. Kumaran Asan in a boat accident. That is a dark piece of history connected with the navigation in Malabar. So much for security. As for punctuality and regularity the same criticisms can be levelled against boat services as against the motor services on land routes.

One thing that deserves particular recognition in the case of backwaters and canals is, the cheapness of the transport. The one most important thing that an agriculturist or an industrialist require is a mode of conveying his articles at the cheapest cost and there is no mode of conveyance which can compare with water traffic in cheapness. Therefore, Sir, it is certainly the duty of Government to take up the question of navigation in inland waters and to run it most reliably, conveniently, and cheaply for the sake of the agriculturists. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I rise to support this motion. Sir it is high time that the boat services are taken up by Government and a direct route opened up to the northern frontiers of the State. It was announced some time ago that there was an idea of taking up the boat

services. But so far this has not been effected. Now, Sir, it is a fact that the behaviour of the employees in private vehicles towards passengers is not at all satisfactory. So for as I know, there has not been any room for complaint with regard to the young graduates employed in the Transport Service as conductors and checking inspectors. All those who have been travelling in the boat service must have been struck by the fact that they are more or less put to some sort of inconvenience by the several employees concerned. So, on this ground mainly I would urge on the Government the necessity of taking over the boat services.

Then, with regard to the question of profit and loss I may suggest that it does not arise here especially in the Transport Services. To my mind it is a public utility service and we do not mind whether we earn or not. Our concern must be that public comfort is looked into and if we are able to serve the public that is enough, I must say, more than enough. If the boat service and other lines on land are taken up by the Government, we can have a voice here and represent matters and complaints regarding those services. Now, as matters stand at present, however much we may complain regarding private services, we cannot generally represent matters inside the legislature. We have no direct approach on these matters. So on this ground, I may urge that these services should be taken up by the Government.

Though people had at first certain apprehensions regarding the success of the Transport Scheme, it is now proved that the department serves the actual needs of the people and that it adds to their comfort. Moreover, in the Transport Department we have some system, regularity and punctuality. We can depend upon it. We can depend upon the time when the buses start, we can depend upon the words which the employees give and we can depend upon the destination of the buses. Now there is a certainty as to when a bus will start and whether it will reach its destination or not. On this ground also I would urge the Government to take into their hands the entire Transport Service, of course, giving sufficient preparation time for private owners so that the actual needs of the people may be served. With these words I support the motion.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I can give only a qualified support to the motion that is now before the House. I fully agree with the principle underlying this motion, *viz.*, that Government should take up the whole water traffic of the State and nationalise the water transport. I also accept all the reasons urged by the honourable members in support of the motion.

My difficulty is of a practical kind. Now, it is only hardly two years since the Government have taken up the road transport. It has not completed its full programme in respect of the road transport and we cannot say that the experiment stage of the road transport system is over unless and until the Government establishes its reputation for having achieved a success in their programme by extending the State

[Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham.]

Transport system throughout the whole length and breadth of Travancore. And I trust that the Government will be able to achieve that success in due course. I submit that it will not be expedient financially to take up further experiments at this stage and invest more big amounts as the motion contemplates......

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, one question. May I know what the member means when he says that the 'Government must establish its reputation ?'

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I only meant that the Government should show to the public that the present Transport system is, after all, a complete success.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know what are the items which constitute a 'complete success' ?

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: In the first place, the road transport should be extended to all the important roads in the State. There again, Sir, I may say that there are people who think that, unless some four or five years are over, we are not in a position to say whether we will be able to realise the value of the buses. There are some people who apprehend that, until some more time is over, the capital invested ....

PRESIDENT: What is your depreciation fund, Mr. Salter ?

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, I should think that it will be about Rs. 3½ lakhs by the end of this year.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I don't hear what the member says.

MR. E. G. SALTER: I said that the depreciation fund will be Rs. 3½ lakhs at the end of this year. By the end of 1115 it will be Rs. 5 lakhs.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir I support this motion. Our experience of the road transport has shown that it is a very successful piece of work undertaken by the Government. My view is that the Transport Department of the Government should turn out to be one of the major departments in the State. The whole land route up to the northern most limit should be taken under the control of the Government. This should be done not only on the road line but on the canal side also. On the canal side, though the traffic is cheaper as it is conducted by private owners, we are put to much difficulties. I myself have experienced in boat travels, at time, such disasters as the boats losing their rudders in the middle of the Ashtamudi lake. There have been many cases of boats stopping on account of the lack of kerosene-oil. That is the way in which the private owners conduct the boat services. They look to their private funds and neglect the convenience, of the people, who are contributing to their profit. This sort of irresponsibility in the matter of dealing with public conveyance, I submit, should be put a stop to by the Government. Government should, by undertaking the canal traffic, lessen the chance of the private owners troubling the travelling public. The canal services of the State from Aroor

up to Quilon and the midway services between Kottayam and Alleppey, and Kottayam and Quilon should be taken as early as possible under Government control. All the roads should be managed under the direction of the Government by the Transport department. That single department can manage the whole of this service. I submit that it is not sufficient for the Government to have taken up only a portion of the land route. If a full-fledged department is thrown open to manage the whole transport system, it would not be difficult for the Government to conduct the water conveyance also. The boats which are now used, it is said, are examined by certain persons with particular attention to the defects of the engines and the wooden portion of them. Though there might be *pro-forma* examination, we find that most of the boats are rotten to the very core. They are being run in spite of their defects because, of the connivance of those who are examining them I believe. If the service is taken up by the Government we can easily bring the hardships caused by such services to the notice of the Government; we can easily rectify the defects; because Government have the responsibility of responding to the complaints of the people.

From the standpoint of transmitting our products, both agricultural and industrial, I submit if the system is taken over by Government, it will be of great assistance to the people. The water traffic is the cheapest method of conveyance and if the Government are to take up the water transport there would be no practical difficulty. During the last civil disobedience movement, when the owners of the canoes service struck work, we were put to much difficulty in the matter of transporting the products. If the transport system were under the management of the Government no sort of malicious move for a strike could have been effectively undertaken by anybody. So, for the regular maintenance of our transport system, not only for the transport of passengers, but also, for the transport of our agricultural and industrial products, the boat service should be taken up by our Government. With these words, I resume my seat.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, I support the motion. There are large and increasing demands on the public revenue of the State to satisfy the public demands regarding communications. For that, funds are necessary. If any increase in taxation is suggested, we, the representatives of the people on this side, would resist it with one voice. Therefore, it is incumbent on the Government to raise the funds in some manner as not to prejudice the interest of the large sections of the people.

Therefore, the running of industries like Transport, by Government, becomes indispensable. Water transport is cheaper and more profitable than land transport. The establishment charges will be much less. There will be no necessity to embark upon large schemes

[Mr. Dominic Joseph.]

like concrete roads. Therefore, as a commercial undertaking, water transport will be very profitable. So, viewing the matter from this aspect, I support the motion.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, in opposing the motion, I submit that I do so not because I differ from the views of the mover or of the honourable members who supported the motion, or because Government are oblivious to the many complaints enumerated by the mover and elaborated upon by the various honourable members who supported him. I would just say that the question of the acquisition of water transport has and is engaging the attention of Government. May I also say, Sir, that the department has not been in operation for a period of 18 months yet? Please let us have a chance of developing; let us walk before we run. We have already started walking very fast. I can assure the honourable members that it is my honest intention, as the representative of the Transport department, to carry out the wishes, of the people, that have been so ably put forward in this House this afternoon.

PRESIDENT: Before putting the motion to vote, let me say, as one partly responsible for initiating the Transport scheme, that it is a matter of great gratification that there has not been one dissentient voice in this House with regard to the Transport Department itself, its potentialities, and the transport programme of the State. No doubt, like all human institutions, the Transport Department has been complained against in some particulars, and, probably, has its defects which may have to be rectified. But, as was very justly and legitimately observed, it has to be remembered that the Transport Department is an undoubted asset to the State. This House and the other House of the Legislature, representing the people of the State, would have a voice, not only on the floor of the House but, perhaps in course of time, through Committees constituted for the purpose, to bring about improvements in the working of the Transport Department.

Now, having said that, it is necessary for me to point out to the honourable House that, some time ago, I gave an undertaking to certain deputations that waited on me urging me not to be too precipitate in starting new schemes of transport. They pointed out that many large private interests would be jeopardised and were likely to be seriously damaged. I thereupon gave them the undertaking on behalf of the Government that, while Government were legally entitled to go ahead for two years from the date on which I gave that undertaking, no further or new transport lines would be taken up by Government for exploitation excepting those in regard to which a beginning had been made. Those two years expire in March 1940, so that, from March 1940 Government will be entitled to take upon itself the work of extending the land transport system throughout the State. Government intend to bring into existence a well-designed programme in order to effectuate that object, as it is now fairly clear that, from the financial and the convenience points of view, the system has justified its existence and may be said to be not only a *fait accompli* but a great success.

The question of water transport is both more simple and more complicated. It is more simple because, apart from the initial cost, there is not likely to be much recurrent cost. Ordinary replacements and repair in the case of motor boats are bound to be less than in the case of road vehicles whether run on diesel or on petrol. The difficulty is to decide whether the Government can, without setting up an independent organisation, take upon itself the task of running a department which will really be the nerve centre of the trade and commerce of the State. So far as *prima facie* considerations go, Government feel that it may be expedient to undertake this work. When they can do so, what the priliminary expenses would be, what arrangements would be necessary in order to see that nothing inequitable or unjust takes place in the case of those who are already handling that traffic, such are the matters which have to be considered.. It may be possible for us, as a beginning, to purchase some if not all of the boats already in use provided they are fairly new. It might be possible also to enter into temporary arrangements pending the larger scheme.

All these aspects are under consideration; and, as Mr. Salter has stated, if Government are not now in a position to say 'yes', it is not because they do not want to say 'yes' but because they must consider deeply and deliberately and evolve a carefully thought out scheme so that they cannot only say 'yes', but do something definite and useful.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED: I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motions were not made :—

Motions Nos. 441-444.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

441. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,82,751 for P. Works by Re. 1.

MR M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI:

442. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,79,693 for Buildings, Communications etc , by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

443. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,79,690 for Buildings, Communications etc., by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR:

444.. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,79,690 for Buildings Communications etc., by Rs. 10.

Motion No. 445.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,79,690 for Buildings, communications etc., by Rs. 10."

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

I quite see, Sir, that the P. W. D. advisory Board will be constituted shortly. But, before the constitution of the Board actually takes up the work I would like just to mention two urgent needs of my constituency. Firstly, there is a big tank on the western side of the Ambalapuzha temple. It is about 1½ furlongs long and ½ a furlong wide.

PRESIDENT: The Board has already been constituted; only this House and the other have to elect the members. As such why should the constitution of the Board take any time? I should think that the honourable member is paying a tremendous compliment to the P. W. D. because he really expects that, even before the Board is constituted, the P. W. Department can actually effect the works he has in view.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Yes Sir, the Department should finish this work atonce. Sir, this tank was actually being used by the people as a bathing tank till about 20 years back. Now it is full of water plants, which have become a breeding ground for mosquitoes. It is not possible for anybody to have access to the water; even the banks of the tanks are dirty, and more or less inaccessible. This tank is known as Puthen kulam. We have been repeatedly appealing to the Devaswom Department, to the P. W. D., and also to the Department of Public Health to see that this tank is put in proper use. This particular part of Ambalapuzha is very thickly inhabited, so that the tank in its present condition is actually a source of danger to the health of the people of Ambalapuzha. It is therefore highly essential that the department should take up the work immediately. Secondly,

Sir, the Karoor Village trace from the Southern side of the Sri Krishna Temple, may be converted to a gravelled foot path next year. With these words, I move the motion.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The work of improving this tank really belongs to the Devaswom Department. Anyhow, an investigation will be made.

MR. NARAYANA KURUP: Has the P. W. D. informally assured the representatives of the people that this matter will be considered?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: I have already stated, Sir, that an investigation will be made; if possible an estimate also will be prepared.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 446 to 451.

The following motions were not made;—

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

446. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,79,690 for Buildings, Communications etc., by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

447. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,20,870 for Original Works by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

448. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3, 20,870 for Original Works by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

449. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,400 for strengthening and extending Kallada flood banks near Mar Thoma Church below Kadavazha ferry.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

450. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,63,800 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

451. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,63,800 for Protective Irrigation by Rs. 10.

Motion No. 452.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : I beg to make the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,63,800 for protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

It has been announced that a committee is to be appointed which will also investigate irrigation questions. Sir, there is another committee called the Irrigation Committee which has jurisdiction over the area under the Kodayar scheme. It is therefore highly necessary that there should be some definite understanding about the capital schemes to be undertaken within that area. At present the jurisdiction of the Irrigation Committee extents up to Parassala ; it covers the area under the Nagercoil P. W. D. Division Officer. We have been expecting large allotments for capital schemes. Unfortunately, several estimates are still pending sanction of Government. We are thankful to Government for sanctioning the investigation of the Perinjani scheme, and Chittar scheme and the Triparappu diversion scheme. The relative advantages on irrigation schemes in the place of the tank restoration scheme have been brought to the notice of Government. Within the last 10 or 15 years, we have had big capital schemes like the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal Road and the Neendakara bridge. I am sure that the moment the investigation of the Perinjani scheme and the Chittar scheme is completed, this Government will undertake those schemes also as they have not got many other capital schemes to work.

So, I wish just to draw the attention of Government to the necessity for defining the functions of the Irrigation Committee and those of the other independent committee that is now being constituted. The present committee may have no jurisdiction excepting the construction of roads so far as the Kodayar Project is concerned. What I am bringing to the notice of Government is about the co-extensive nature of the powers of the two committees in the same area. With these words I move my motion.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Sir, the Advisory Committee that has been constituted will go into the question of works coming under the Kodayar Project as well as communication and irrigation works in other parts of Travancore. The Committee that already exists in South Travancore is being consulted by the Irrigation Division Officer and the Dewan Peishkar mainly with regard to the distribution of

[Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar.]

water. But during the course of their deliberations they may also discuss the priority of works that may be taken up within a particular year and their list may be placed before the Advisory Committee which is going to do comprehensive work. So, there will be no conflict between the two committees.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know which is more powerful?

PRESIDENT: All committees depend for their power upon the people who compose them. They can make them more or less powerful as the case may be.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 454

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,100 for Irrigation—Capital Accounts by Re. 1, to discuss the policy underlying and the rules for collection of water cess in areas coming under the Irrigation Project.

My object in moving this token motion is to point out the defective nature of the Tax Remission Rules. They make provision for karivu and tarisu remission. So far as karivu remissions are concerned they apply to all parts of the State but tarisu remissions as rules stand are meant only for certain parts of the State. It may so happen that owing to want of water or other causes beyond the control of the ryot he may not be able to cultivate the land. In such a case, the rule says "No; you are not entitled to get remission. On the other hand, supposing you wasted some money by actually cultivating the land knowing full well of a sure failure of the crops, then alone you are entitled to get remission." This aspect was brought to the notice of Government on various occasions. The other day I pointed out that for the Kanni crop of 1114, water was not supplied to certain channels coming under the Kodayar Project, namely, Colachel, Cheramangalam, Muttam and others. So, people were not able to raise cultivation and they applied for remission. But they were told that because the Tax Remission Rules did not contain the necessary provision, they were not entitled to get the remedy to which they were otherwise entitled. That was the reply which I got from the Chief Engineer. My submission is that it is really hard to ask a ryot to pay a water cess of Rs. 7 when the Government did not and could not supply water. As a matter of fact, the ryots in puthuval areas have had to cut down productive trees to bring the area under paddy cultivation; and thus such valuable trees as mango tamarind and the jack were removed years ago. Yet the Government continue to realise tree tax for these non-existing trees, because they were taxed by the settlement of 1082. In addition they are paying also land tax treating the land as dry. They can now raise only paddy cultivation on those lands and no dry cultivation is possible. The only difficulty that stands in the way of Government giving them remission is that the tax remission Rules do not permit to do so. This can be easily remedied. Just amend the rules. Ofcourse Government in

exercise of their power have been granting remissions on former occasions but some how or other this time that was not done so, for the time being, *i. e.* until the rules are amended. I would appeal to the Government to exercise their inherent powers under the Revenue Remission Rules and remit *all* rates for those areas which remained fallow during the Kanni crop of 1114. I also urge upon the Government to amend the Rules in such a way so that tarisu remissions may be allowed as a matter of right to all parts of the State when lands remain fallow because of causes beyond the control of the ryots. With these words I move the motion.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir the remission rules have got a very ancient history. Ever since the settlement operations were completed, there was a set of rules for remission and those rules contemplated only cases of karivu, where cultivation was raised, plants grew to a certain extent and for want of water they withered away. Recently, Sir, about a year back Government modified those rules and included within their purview cases of tarisu as well. That is cases of lands which were compelled to be left fallow were brought under the amended rules. As a result of the modification of the rules, the ryots suffered hardship. Before the amendment, by virtue of the old rules the ryots had a right to demand of Government remission of taxes in cases of karivu. But under the modified rules which included provisions for tarisu also, the ryots lost their former right altogether and Government said that remissions both for karivu and tarisu were only a matter of concession by Government. That is, remission cannot be claimed as a matter of right under the amended rules. It was fundamentally wrong on the part of Government to have taken away their right.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Has there been any instance where karivu remission has been applied for and refused by Government?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Certainly the Government grants remission in cases of karivu. I am prepared gladly to concede that karivu remissions, when they are applied for, perhaps with the help of the Proverthicars whose greed is satisfied, are granted by Government. But with regard to tarisu, remission cannot be claimed as a matter of right. What is the practical effect? In the old set of rules, evidently tarisu could not have been contemplated because it was thought that the Kodayar Project could never fail. Also to enforce compulsory cultivation tarisu was not provided for. But as a result of the change of seasons Government were convinced that tarisu remissions had to be given, but not as a matter of right. I submit that the ryot must be given a right to demand of the Government remission of tax, land tax and water cess in regard to the Kanni crop of 1114. In regard to the Kanni crop of 1114 in the Ayacut paddy fields under the Kodayar Project, which had to lie fallow people made representations to the respective pakuthi and taluk cutcherries. But what was the effect? The authorities did not make any report about them, because they think that tarisu remissions are not contemplated by the rules. The representations are still there. At this time of the year it is not possible to

Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

find out whether those lands were lying fallow or not. Government have to depend entirely on the representations made by the ryots to the authorities concerned and call for a report. What I mean to say, Sir, is that if the rules are properly modified the subordinates will not have the boldness to say that because there is no provision for tarisu they will not make an enquiry. So it is highly desirable, that Government take the matter into their serious consideration and see whether they cannot provide in the rules for cases of this kind, and remit both water cess and land tax. This is only a reasonable request. The ryots could not be asked to cultivate their lands because there is no water with which to cultivate. So it behoves any Government to accede to this demand. In cases of tarisu where the fault could not be laid at the door of the ryots, Government must certainly grant remission.

MR. D. FRANCIS: ஸர், இந்தப் பிரமேயத்தை நான் அனுகூலிக்கிறேன். தெக்கன் திருவிதாங்கூர் நிலங்களுக்கு, நிலக் கரமும், வெள்ள வரியும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் கடந்த ஐந்து வருஷங்களாக புதுவல் நிலங்களுக்கு வெள்ளம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் மழை பெய்யவில்லை, அணையில் வெள்ளம் இல்லை. அதனால் ஆற்றில் வெள்ளம் விடவில்லை. சில காலங்களில் வயல்களில் உழவுமில்லை, வித்து விதைக்கவுமில்லை. இப்படியிருக்க ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு வெள்ளவரி 7 ரூபாய் வீதம் எல்லா வருஷங்களிலும் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். வெள்ளம் கொடுக்காமலிருக்கும்போது வெள்ளத்துக்குக் கரம் எப்படி வாங்கலாம்.

பூமிக்கரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. நிலம் திருத்துவதற்காக தறித்து முற்று மாற்றப்பட்டிருந்த தென்னை, புளி, புன்னை, மாவு, பிலாவு முதலிய மரங்களுக்கும் உண்டாயிருந்த கரமும் பூமிக்கரத்தோடு சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்படி நியாயமில்லாமலுள்ள நிலக்கரமெல்லாம் கொடுத்தும், வெள்ளம் கொடுக்காமல் வெள்ளவரி கடாக்குகிறது மிகவும் வருத்தமான காரியம்.

ஒரு வாளியூமாக இருந்த கெஜட்டு இப்போது இரண்டு வாளியூமாக பிரசுரப்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. முதலாவது வாளியூம் சர்க்கார் சம்பந்தித்த பரசியமும், இரண்டாவது வாளியூம் கிருஷிக்காரர்களுடைய நிலங்களை ஏலத்தில விற்கிற பரசியமுமாம். வெள்ளம் சப்ளை செய்யாமல் வெள்ளவரி எப்படி வாங்கலாமென்று கேட்டால் தரிசு நிலங்களுக்கும் வெள்ளவரி வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் இருப்பதால், வெள்ளம் விடாமல் இருந்தாலும் வெள்ளவரி வாங்குவோமென்று அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், சங்கதி இப்படியே இருந்தால் சில வருஷங்களுக்குள் கிருஷிக்காரர்கள் வீடுவிட்டு ஓடிப் போவார்கள். அதனால் அடுத்த வருஷத்துக்கரம் வசூல் பண்ணுவதற்கு முன் அதாவது 115-ம் மாண்டில் தானே பழய சட்டத்தை ரத்துபண்ணி வெள்ளம் கொடுக்காமல் வெள்ள வரி வாங்கப்படாது என்று சட்டத்தைப் பாசக்கிவிடவேண்டியது. இவ்வளவும் பேசிக்கொண்டு இந்தப் பிரமேயத்தை நான் அனுகூலிக்கிறேன்.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: It is the duty of Government from a moral view point that they should grant reduction of water cess for areas coming under the Irrigation Project Just as a reduction has been made in the case of land-tax a remission of tax is necessary for lands where no water was available for cultivation. From a perusal of

the proceedings of the Assembly as well as the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, one could see that during certain periods alone, this concession was asked for from Government. For the last 7 years, seasons have failed and consequently there was no water in the dam. As a result of the failure of the rains, lands were allowed to lie fallow. There was also failure of crops. The Government were placed in a very difficult situation. Yesterday I had been to my constituency. I found the poor ryots cultivating their lands without adequate water. What little water was available for them, they utilised it for cultivation. Suppose there had been no water for irrigation facilities. The people will have to depend on the supply of rain water for purposes of cultivation. It is in that attitude the ryots of those places utilise the water available there for the purpose of cultivation. I want to impress on the attention of Government that there should be a sort of understanding with the ryot population and treat their grievances with a sort of paternal feeling. Otherwise, Government will only be executing the ryots. We know the Gazette publications containing thousands and thousands of acres of lands that are being auc ioned every week. The ryots are under the impression that the representatives of the people are not voicing forth their grievances. On the other hand we are ventilating the grievances of the ryots wherever necessary. The Revenue Commissioner is a sympathetic officer; but he is showing only lip sympathy. When he takes the pen in his hand, he really executes the ryots. That is what we actually see. The Government should be pleased to grant remissions for *tharisu* as well as *karivu* lands in such a way as to benefit the ryots Discretionary powers vested in the revenue authority should also be given to the P. W. D. authorities. Both the P. W. D. and the Revenue authorities should make a joint inspection of areas that are under *tharisu* and *karivu* categories. There are also certain lands which were converted on account of *tharisu*. Certain paddy lands were converted into garden lands and they are now growing cocoanut, mango jack etc. Taxation for these is very high. The poor ryot who is not cultivating the land on account of *tharisu* has to pay tax to Government. That has to be remedied I also want to urge that P. W. D. officers may be entrusted to see that no conversions take place near the Erattakara channel which has an area of some 2000 acres. In this connection I may join with the mover in requesting Government to revise the rules for the collection of water cess in areas coming under the Irrigation Project and also to modify the Tharisu rules for the benefit of manamary areas in Valavancode Taluk.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, as pointed out by the previous speakers it is true that a remission was granted for lands which were under *tharisu* and *karivu*. The Kodayar Project was planned with a view to provide water for the cultivation of a certain number of acres. A certain number of channels was also provided as feeders for taking the water for distant places. That arrangement was a success for a good number of years. For the last

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.]

five or six years there were not enough rains in the country. Consequently, there was not enough supply of water in the dam for irrigating the lands under the Kodayar Project. Such a State of affairs naturally led to complaints from the ryots. Those complaints were only during the last five or six years. As a result of representations on this matter, Government were kind enough to grant reasonable remissions to the Nanjinad cultivators.

By reason of scarcity of water, certain lands were converted into garden lands. For such lands the rate of taxation was land tax plus seven rupees water cess per acre. The system of supplying water for purposes of irrigation rests with the P. W. D. authorities and the collection of tax is being done by the revenue authorities It is not possible for the P. W. D. to say in what survey numbers particular lands lie and to what lands, water is urgently required. They are only responsible for the supply of water, and to control the supply. During my last circuit, I visited the lands in Neendakara and Cape Comorin pakuthies and found that they were some lands not fit for cultivation purposes on account of want of sufficient water. All the same, I cannot say, that all the lands were in need of water. In certain places, there was enough water for partial cultivation. Such of the ryots as were entitled to remission under rules were allowed such remissions.

Regarding the revision of rules, I submit that this very subject came up for discussion last time. I said that the matter would be looked into. Since then, I got the rules obtaining in Cochin, Mysore and Madras in respect of this matter. Unfortunately those rules do not go farther than ours. Their rules simply say that whenever lands lie fallow, such lands will get half remissions. Whereas in our place Government have sanctioned remissions and special remissions also. That is the position in Travancore.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for discussion on the grant now elapses. The question before the House is that a grant of Rs. 58,88,962 be made under Demand XI—Public Works Department including Water Works and Drainage.

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

Motions Nos. 455 to 457.

The following motions were not moved, the time allotted for the Demand having expired:

DEMAND XII—ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONE.

MR. K. P. P. MENON: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 26,80,256 under Demand XII Electricity and Telephone.

The following motions were not moved and the Demand was passed and the grant made without discussion.

Motion No. 468.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,698 for Establishment by Rs. 10.

Motion No. 469.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 528 for Travelling Allowance by Re. 1.

Motion No. 470.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,48,500 for Quilon Electric Supply by Re. 1.

Motion No. 471.

MR. K. KONJU PANICKER:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,50,000 for Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project by Rs. 10.

DEMAND XIV—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV—Agriculture and Fisheries.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 3,900 for Director be reduced by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, on a point order. The object of the motion is not stated by the mover and so the motion is out of order.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, It is not obligatory on any member to specify the object of his cut motion.

PRESIDENT: It is an understood convention to specify the object in moving token cuts in order that the honourable member who is in charge of defending the grant should be able to know what are the attacks which proceed from the mover or his supporters. If it is a general censure on the whole demand it is a different matter. So, if the honourable member intends to put forward a specific point of view, the general convention is that which is stated.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, I wish to make my remarks on the general working of the Department. Sir, it is very gratifying to learn that the Government has decided on a reorientation of their agricultural policy. Hitherto a definiteness in the policy and programme of the Department was conspicuous by its absence. There has all along been a policy of drift running in the old groove. So much so, it was a matter of surprise on the part of the people why such a Department should be carried on at the expense of so much money. Now a revision in the policy is contemplated. The question is what shape this policy is to take. I submit, Sir, that if there is a definite programme before the Department it should be carried out to its very letter. Some definite period should be fixed for the working and completion of the programme Then it could be said that the Department has justified its existence. Sir, I will suggest certain objectives to be placed before the Department.

My first suggestion is that the Department should set before it the ideal of achieving self-sufficiency in the matter of production of paddy. The desirability of achieving such an objective is beyond dispute. As to the method for carrying it out, I should like to make certain suggestions. It can be achieved by intensive cultivation, and by extending the area of cultivation. I do not intend for the time being to discuss about intensive cultivation. As for the other *viz.*, extensive cultiva tion, there are large tracts of Swampy lands in our State which are fi

[Mr. K. Dominic Joseph.]

for paddy cultivation. I will refer to the Peermade taluk. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the possibility and desirability of disafforesting swampy areas. That Committee reported in favour of disafforestation and registering such areas in the name of the ryots. In the Vandan Metu pakuthy in that taluk there are large tracts of swampy areas. There is the Anakara Kandom and Raja Kandom which are extensive in areas. These areas can be disafforested and made fit for cultivation without prejudice to the Forest Department as the lands there are devoid of timber. There would not be any practical difficulty for the Forest Department.........

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir a word of explanation. The honourable member may be informed that 800 acres of Anakara Kandom has been.. ....

PRESIDENT: Order, Order. Have orders been passed on that?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No Sir.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: On a point of order Sir. Is it not a confidential matter?

PRESIDENT: Until orders are passed it is confidential.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, it may be asked whether the paddy cultivation in such swampy areas is a practical proposition. Certain registry holders have cultivated paddy in these areas with conspicuous success. Therefore, any attempt on a large scale to cultivate these swampy areas may be looked up to with encouragement and that will solve the question of paddy production in Travancore.

My second submission is that the Department should direct its attention in introducing new commercial crops suitable for Travancore which will increase the wealth of the people. For example, I will suggest that the planting of cinchona and Tungoil and walila which are suitable for the making of varnish wattle used for tanning purposes and cloves and such other plants suitable for Travancore Sub-Tropical climate should be introduced. Now the Department is conducting several demonstration farms like the pepper farm at Konni. From time immemorial the people of Travancore were engaged in the cultivation of pepper and as such no special instructions are needed from the hands of the Department to the cultivators of pepper; and the Demonstration Farm at Konni has not given anything useful to the people in the matter of pepper cultivation. And the Administration Report of the Agricultural Department shows that the expense needed for maintaining the pepper farm is much more than the income derived from it. So, my submission is that they should start demonstration farms in respect of new crops that are suitable for being introduced here.

My third submission is that definite steps should be taken to eradicate the pests that damage several crops. For cardamoms there is a devastating pest called 'Thrips' which is causing much damage to the crops. My submission is that to solve this problem of pests

research stations should be established at the planting centres and demonstrate to the people the use of suitable remedies so that they may be benefited. It is suggested that Nicotine is a remedy to the above-said pests; but it is subjected to import duty and as such it is very difficult for the cultivators to get it. Therefore the import duty on it may be abolished so that the planters could obtain it in large quantities. In the matter of investigation regarding these pests, the planting interests will not mind the imposition of a cess so that out of the funds realised, the experiments may be conducted at the planting centres and the people may be benefited thereby. Therefore my submission is that the department should set before it certain objectives and concentrate its whole energy to achieve these objects. If this is done then it can be said that the department deserves its existence. With these words I move the motion.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI: Sir, it was indeed a relief for the people of the country to be told by the Dewan President that the Department of Agriculture so far has not been satisfactorily working to the extent to which it was expected from it, and that therefore a reorienation is under consideration. I have been thinking over the matter and I felt that it was a tragedy that the present Director of Agriculture should have had an unfortunate legacy, of bad work that had been done probably from the very inception of the Department being carried on to this day. For that he is not responsible nor it is yet time to make it possible for us to say whether he will be able to improve it or not. Whether he is responsible or not it is the duty of this House to bring to the attention of the Government the fact that the Agricultural Department has not been productive of such good results as we have always been expecting from it. In this connection I am inclined to compare it to the case of a Firm which had terrible overhead charges to pay. Those who were in charge of the Firm were gone and the subsequent Manager found it absolutely difficult to shake himself off or to improve the position. Well, nevertheless, that exactly is the position of the Agricultural Department now. As in the case of so many other departments in the State this also has the luxury of having a number of subordinate offices as appendages of a big paraphernalia which is certaintly necessary for a big State. Here also we are following what is done in the outside world. We have not yet adopted a consistent policy with regard to the work of this Department. One of the former heads of the Department thought it good to supply manure free of cost to the ordinary ryots. Some other man took it into his head to stop this practice. It was also thought that we must have fruit farms and as a result a fruit farm was opened at the Cape. If this scheme of opening a fruit farm at Cape was considered in its commercial aspect before it was started they would have realised that it would surely fail as has been proved to be the case now. Inspectors were appointed in different parts of the country under this Department. And those Inspectors go to the different parts of the country and make speeches on the advantages of using particular seeds selected by them and particular manures, but the speeches so far, have not produced

[Mr. M. L. Janardanan Pillai.]

any good effect, or any special advantage. It never appeared to have occurred to the Agricultural Department that they should work on a scientific and commercial minded manner. For instance, it would have been easy for the Government to get much better sales of the Mannan Kandom lands if they were to publish for the information of the Public the extent of the lands available for particular cultivations suited to the soil and all other informations, relating to crops that could be raised, transport facilities and all other particulars. None of the information was forthcoming. It should have been the duty of the Agricultural Department to publish these particulars. In a matter like this there must be sufficient co-operation between the Agricultural and Revenue Departments. If such a co-operation had existed that information would have been given to the public with the result that commercialy minded agriculturists and other commercial men who desired get into the profession of agriculture would have thought of investing their money in these lands. Instances are not wanting to show that these officers who tour all over the country for the sake of T. A., are doing little in the form of assistance to the agriculturists.

With regard to the condition of our cattle the quality of the stock of our cattle is readily deteriorating and they are going down in numbers year after year. For finding out a remedy for this nothing substantial seems to have been done by the Department or the Government. It may be said that the Government are taking themselves on to the programme of work adopted by the Government of India on a much larger scale. But all the same nothing has been done so far by Government in this direction. As I said already, the Department has been functioning in the State not for one year, two years or three years but for several years and it is time both for the public and the Government to realise that something is rotten in the very system itself and that it needs an immediate cure. Sir, it is the first time in the history of the State for the Government themselves to have had the courage to come forward and say that 'here is something wrong which we will try to improve.' With this policy in view and with this amount to be voted upon by us let us hope that something on the lines of modern and scientific agriculture will be taken up by the people of this country as a result of the new and energetic activities of the Agricultural Department during the coming year. What I mean is that an opportunity should be given to the Director of Agriculture on the distinct understanding that the Director will be able to show substantial results during the next year. On the other hand if there be no improvement in the working of the Department, inspite of all these suggestions of the House, the sooner it is ended the better.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: In supporting the motion before the House, I would just bring to the notice of the Government a few facts. Last year when I was moving a similar token motion I had suggested that certain improvements should be made in the research section of the department. I particularly stressed the fact that the variety of sugarcane

cultivated here should be improved and more useful research work should be carried on in that direction. It should be investigated whether more varieties of commercial crops cannot be introduced in our country.

From the Civil List I understand that an officer by designation Plant Pathologist was appointed on a high salary two years back. And I learn that he is carrying on researches with the help of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Sir, it is a fact to be taken notice of that for the last 3 or 4 years the cocoanut trees of our country particularly in the hilly parts of Minachil and Todupuzha are suffering from some pests. I gave the information to the respective Inspectors of Agriculture in Minachil and Thodupuzha of this but I don't know how far they have been able to enquire into and report the matter to Government and to find out some suitable remedy for this. I should like to know whether the Plant Pathologist has gone to the spot and inspected the disease and whether he has found out a remedy for the same. He is paid a decent salary and he has under him a graduate assistant and a laboratory assistant. I want to know from Government whether these people are doing anything for the improvement of agriculture in our land. With these words I support the motion.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു കഷ്കാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ഉതകുന്ന ചില നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധക്കു കൊണ്ടുവരാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽവച്ചു് ജനസംഖ്യയിലും മുതലെടുപ്പിലും മൂന്നാമത്താണെങ്കിലും വിസ്തീർണ്ണത്തിൽ ഫൻപാമത്തേതാണ്. ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രധാന തൊഴിൽ കൃഷിയാണല്ലോ. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കൈവശമുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ൨,൫൩൭,൨൬൦ ഏക്കർ മാത്രമാണു. ഒരാളിനു ഈ കണക്കിൻപ്രകാരം അരഏക്കർപോലും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ തൊഴിൽ കൃഷിയും കൃഷിക്കു ഭൂമി അത്യാവശ്യവും ആയിരിക്കെ കാർഷികാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം വിളവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കത്തക്ക പരിഷ്കൃത കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായം ശാസ്ത്രീയമായി നടപ്പാക്കുകയാണ്. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ കേവലം പരാജയം അടയുകയാണു് ചെയ്തതു്. അനവധിലക്ഷംരൂപയും അനവധി സമയവും പാഴിൽ കളഞ്ഞു. ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭരണക്രമം കുഴഞ്ഞും പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങൾ പരാജയം അടഞ്ഞും ഇരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഇതു പരക്കെ അവജ്ഞക്കു പാത്രമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കയാണ്. ഇതിനെ നന്നാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ആ പ്രയാസമുള്ള കൃത്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടർ ഇപ്പോൾ ഏകാഗ്രതയോടെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]

ഒന്നാമതായി ഭരണക്രമത്തെ ഏകീകരിക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഡിവിഷൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ, പ്രചാരകന്മാർ ഇങ്ങിനെ പലതരത്തിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒന്നിൻെറ കീഴിൽ ഒന്നായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം ഒരു ക്രമവുമില്ലാതെയാണു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു്. ചില താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെമേൽ നേരിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരം ഡയറക്ടർക്കായിരുന്നു. മററു ചില താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ ഡിവിഷൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ കീഴിലുംണ് നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ നില മാററി ഡിവിഷൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ കീഴിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരേയും അവരുടെ കീഴിൽ പ്രചാരകന്മാരേയും നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു് ഒരു നല്ല ക്രമീകരണമാണു. ഇപ്പോൾ ചില പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളും അവിടവിടെ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മുൻപു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഉപദേശപ്രകാരം ജനങ്ങൾ ചിലതെല്ലാം പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയപ്പോൾ ഫലം സാധാരണയായി ആശാസ്യമല്ലാതെ കണ്ടിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ ജനങ്ങൾ മടികാണിച്ചുതുടങ്ങി. മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വിജയപ്രദമായി നടത്തുന്ന ചില കൃഷികൾ ഇവിടത്തെ ഭൂസ്ഥിതിയും ക്ലൈമററും ഗണിക്കാതെ ഇവിടേയും വിജയപ്രദമാകുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് ഉപദേശിച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലമാണു് കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഈ വകുപ്പിൻെറ ഉപദേശങ്ങളെപ്പററി കണ്ടുവരുന്ന അവജ്ഞ. ഇവിടത്തെ ഭൂസ്ഥിതിയും ശീതോഷ്ണാവസ്ഥയും ഏകദേശമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും കാണുന്ന, ജാവാ, സുമാട്രാ, ബോർണിയാ, മലയാ, സിലോൺ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു അവിടെയുള്ള ആദായകരമായ കൃഷികളും കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും ഏതെല്ലാമാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കി അവയെ ഇവിടെ പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയശേഷം നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ യത്നിച്ചിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ നന്നായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു പുതിയ കൃഷിയും കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കി പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലാണു് കൃഷിയുടെ വിജയം ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. മരച്ചീനി, പൃത്തിച്ചക്ക, കടച്ചക്ക കാഷ്നട്ട് മുതലായവ ഇവിടെ പുറത്തുനിന്നു കൊണ്ടുവന്നതാണു്. ഇനി ഏതെങ്കിലും പുറത്തുനിന്നു കൊണ്ടുവരണം. കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടകാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇതെല്ലാമാണു്. ഇവിടെ മരച്ചീനി പ്രധാനമായ ഒരാഹാരസാധനമാകുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ഒരൊററ കൃഷി കണ്ടുപി

ടിച്ചു ഇവിടെ പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യത്തിനു എത്ര ഉപകാരമായിരുന്നു. ഈമാതിരിയുള്ള എത്രയോ കൃഷികൾ അന്യദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഇവിടെ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കതായുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഒരാളിനു അര ഏക്കർ ഭൂമിയെയുള്ളു. ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചും വരുന്നു. ഒരുവശം സമുദ്രവും മറുവശം റിസർവും ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു കൃഷി സ്ഥലം അധികം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഇനി നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു കൂടുതൽ ആദായകരമായ പുതിയ കൃഷിയും കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും പ്രയോഗിച്ചു ഫലപ്പെടുത്താത്തപക്ഷം രാജ്യം ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിലാകും. ഒരുകാര്യംകൂടി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു. എലക്ട്രിക്ക് വകുപ്പുകാരോടും ഇറിഗേഷൻ വകുപ്പുകാരോടും ചേർന്ന് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ചിലതെല്ലാം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാനുണ്ട്. പള്ളിവാസൽ എലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീം നടപ്പിൽവരുന്നതോടുകൂടി ആറുകളിൽ ചില ചെറിയ അണകൾ കെട്ടി കൃഷിക്കു ഇറിഗേഷൻ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്. മി: കാമേശത്തിൻെറ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി അവിടവിടെ മരംകൊണ്ടു ചെറിയ അണകളും ഇടണം. ഇങ്ങിനെ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളുടെ സഹകരണത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അനേകം ഏക്കർ ഡ്രൈ ലാൻറുകൾ കൃഷിക്കു സൌകര്യമായവിധം രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തിയെടുക്കാം. ഒരു കിണററിലെ വെള്ളം കോരുന്നതനുസരിച്ചു ഉറവുണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ കിണർ വററിപ്പോകുന്നതായിരിക്കും. അതുപോലെ നമ്മുടെ കയററുമതി എറക്കുമതിയെ കവിഞ്ഞുനില്ക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യം ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിലാകും. ജപ്പാനിൽ ഇവിടത്തെപ്പോലെ തുണ്ടു തുണ്ടായ സ്ഥലത്താണ് കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നത്. എന്നിരുന്നിട്ടും അവിടെ ഏററവും സമൃദ്ധമായ വിളവാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നറിയുന്നു. ആ സമ്പ്രദായം ഇവിടെ അനുകരിക്കാൻ നോക്കണം. അടുത്തതായി വളം ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയും അല്പം പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുണ്ടാകുന്ന വളം ശേഖരിച്ച് മററുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കയക്കുന്നതിന് ഏർപ്പാടുകളും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്ന് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു. മലംപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ പച്ചിലവളം ധാരാളമായി കിട്ടും. എന്നാൽ ജന്തുജന്യമായ വളങ്ങൾ അവിടെ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമാണ്. മത്സ്യവളവും എല്ലുപൊടിയും മററു ഉൾപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും മലംപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ അവിടത്തെ കൃഷിക്ക് അതു കൂടുതൽ ഉപയുക്തമായിരിക്കും. ഫലങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമായുണ്ടാകാനാവശ്യമായ ജന്തുജന്യങ്ങളായ വളങ്ങൾ മലയോരങ്ങളിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തനിമിത്തം വിളവിൽ വലിയകുറവു സംഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പ

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]

ച്ചിലയിലുള്ള മാതിരി വളങ്ങൾ ഉൾനാടുകളിലേക്കും മലനാടുകളിലേക്കും സംഭരിച്ചുവയ്ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

കൃഷിക്ക് വരുന്ന ചില രോഗങ്ങളെ നിവാരണംചെയ്വാൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ആദായകരമായ കൃഷികൾ പലതും ദീനംനിമിത്തം നശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് നടത്തുന്ന പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും ഇതിലേക്കു പ്രതിവിധി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടില്ല. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ ശ്രമംചെയ്യണം.

ഇവിടെ ൫൨൦൦൦ ഏക്കറോളം സ്ഥലത്തു കാർഡമം കൃഷി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ അൻപതിനായിരം ഏക്കറോളം സ്ഥലവും വിദേശികളാണ് കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നത്. മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് ദേവികുളത്ത് എഴുന്നള്ളിയശേഷം തിരുമനസ്സിലെ കാരുണ്യത്താൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെപ്രജകൾക്കുമാത്രമായിട്ടു പതിനായിരംഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം അറുപതുരൂപാ ഫിക്സഡ് തറവില നിശ്ചയിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാൻ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തു. അതിൽ ആറായിരംഏക്കർസ്ഥലമേ നല്ലതായിട്ടുള്ളു. അവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ അനേകംജനങ്ങൾ കൃഷി ആരംഭിച്ചിരിക്കയാണ്. കാർഡമം കൃഷിക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന രോഗംനിമിത്തം കൃഷി നശിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്ന് ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തി ഈ രോഗത്തിനു ഒരു പ്രതിവിധി ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണം. ഇതിലേക്കു വലിയ ചെലവൊന്നും വേണ്ടിവരികയില്ല. പുകയില വെന്ത വെള്ളം ആണ് ക്രമികളെ നശിപ്പിച്ചു രോഗം തടയാൻ നല്ലതാണെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതു ശരിയായി പരീക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കി ഉപദേശിക്കുവാൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കാർഡമം ൪൦ ശതമാനവും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ഈ കൃഷി രോഗബാധയിൽ നിര്യുക്തമായാൽ വളരെ ആദായകരമായിതീരാനിടയുണ്ടു. ഈ കൃഷി ദീനംനിമിത്തം നശിച്ചുപോകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും വലിയ നഷ്ടകരമായിരിക്കും. റിസർവിനു കോട്ടംകൂടാതെ ഈ കൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം സൌകര്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നു കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടരും ഫാറസ്റ്റ് കൺസർവേറ്ററുംകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഫാറസ്റ്റ് കൺസർവേറ്റർ കൃഷിയിൽ പ്രതിപത്തിയുള്ള ഒരാളാണ്. ഏലകൃഷിക്കു വനങ്ങളിലെ വലിയ മര

ങ്ങളൊന്നും വെട്ടിമുറിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു പദ്ധതി നടപ്പാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് തറവിലഇനത്തിൽ ആദായംകിട്ടുകയും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തൊഴിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഇനിയും റിസർവിനകത്ത് രണ്ടായിരമോ നാലായിരമോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കാർഡമം കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ സൌകര്യമായി പള്ളിവാസലിനടുത്തുള്ള റിസർവിനുള്ളിലുണ്ടെന്നാണറിയുന്നത്.

ഓരോവിഷയത്തിലും കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണം. ശാസ്ത്രവിദഗ്ദ്ധനും ഉത്സാഹിയും ആയ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ കാർഷികകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ സാരമായിപ്രവർത്തിച്ച് രാജ്യത്തിനു ശ്രേയസ്സും തൻെറ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന് കീർത്തിയും വരുത്തുമെന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം ആത്മാർത്ഥമായി ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങളും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള ദുരഭിപ്രായം നീങ്ങുകയും കാർഷികമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഇതു് ഒരു മൈനർ വകുപ്പാണെങ്കിലും ഇതിലേക്കാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടതായ സംഖ്യ ലോഭംകൂടാതെ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും മററും ചെയ്തു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശരിയായി പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണം. ഇങ്ങിനെയൊക്കെ ചെയ്തിട്ടും ഒടുവിൽ ഗുണമില്ലെന്നുകാണുന്നപക്ഷം ഞങ്ങൾ തന്നെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വേണ്ടെന്നുപറയും. പഴയകാലത്തെ പരാജയം നിമിത്തം അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കാതെ ആവർത്തിച്ചു ശ്രമിച്ചു വിജയത്തിലെത്തേണ്ട വകുപ്പാണിതു്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു കൃഷിഅല്ലാതെ വേറെ തൊഴിലുകളിപ്പോളില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ എത്രചെയ്താലും മതിയാകയില്ല. ഇത്രയുംപ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MAHAMED: സർ, ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. കർഷകരാജ്യമായ ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ആരംഭകാലം മുതൽക്കുതന്നെ വളരെ ഗുണങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇതിൻെറ ആരംഭകാലം മുതൽതന്നെ വളരെ സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരു അധിപൻെറ ഹസ്തങ്ങളിലാണു് ഇതു സമർപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നതു്. അദ്ദേഹം വളരെ സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രജാസഭകളിലും നിയമസഭകളിലും ചനിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ജനപ്രതി

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed.]

നിധികളോടു പല വിധത്തിലുള്ള വാഗ്ദത്തങ്ങൾ ചെയ്കയും പല വിധത്തിൽ അവരെ ആകർഷിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ അത്രയും സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ള ഒരു അധിപനപോലും ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതുപോലെ ഒരു വളർച്ച് ഇതിനുണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഓർക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതിൻെറ ഭാവി ഏതു നിലയിലായിരിക്കുമെന്നു് ഞങ്ങളിൽ പലരും ശങ്കിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നെ അതിനു ഞങ്ങളെ കുററപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതുപോലയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതുപോലെയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടില്ലാ എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, അതു പരാജയപ്പെടുകകൂടിയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു് ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഇനി എന്താണു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയാണു പ്രധാനമായി ചിന്തിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. മുൻപിലത്തെ സംപ്രദായംതന്നെ ഇനിയും തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനാണെങ്കിൽ ചെറുപ്പക്കാറനായ ഡയറക്ററർ എത്രതന്നെ സാമർത്ഥ്യം പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചാലും എത്രതന്നെ പരിശ്രമിച്ചാലും പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു് നയത്തിൽ ഒരു വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തേണ്ടതു് ഏററവും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാകുന്നു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷികളിൽവച്ചു് ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായിട്ടുള്ളതു് തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയാകുന്നു. തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കു് അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി പല താലൂക്കുകളിലും മാതൃകാതോട്ടങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് തുറന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആലപ്പുഴയിലും ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു തോട്ടമുണ്ടു്. ആ തോട്ടം ഞാൻ പലപ്പോഴും പോയി കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മാതൃകാതോട്ടങ്ങൾ ഇതേപ്രകാരത്തിലാണു നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നതെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഉപദേശമനുസരിച്ചു് പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ തുനിയുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള മാതൃകാതോട്ടങ്ങൾ നമുക്കാവശ്യമില്ല. മാതൃകാതോട്ടങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആകർഷണീയമായ വിധത്തിൽതന്നെ അവയെ വച്ചു പുലർത്തണം.

തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കു പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു ദോഷമുള്ളതു് തെങ്ങിനു പിടിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രോഗമാണു്. അതിൻെറ മടലിലുള്ള ഓല ദ്രവിക്കുക, പഴുകത്തുക, അവസാനം ആ തെങ്ങുതന്നെ ഇല്ലാതാവുക ഇതാണു് ഈ രോഗത്തിൻെറ സംപ്രദായം. കുറെ അധികം കാലമായി ഈ വ്യാധി പരക്കെ

വ്യാപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇതുവരെയും കാര്യക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഈ രോഗത്തിനു ഒരു നിവാരണം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഓരോ ദിവസം ചെല്ലുംതോറും തെങ്ങുകളുടെ രോഗം കൂടിക്കൂടിവരുന്നതായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നത്. ആയതുകൊണ്ട് ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രധാനമായി കൃഷിക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന രോഗങ്ങളെ മാറേറണ്ടതാകുന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഒന്നാമതായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടത്. നൂതന കൃഷികൾ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ ആവശ്യമായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടത് ഇവിടെ പൊതുവേയുള്ള കൃഷിയുടെ ദൂഷ്യങ്ങൾ നിവാരണം ചെയ്ക എന്നുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

ഇവിടെയുള്ള പ്രധാനമായ മറെറാരു കൃഷി നെൽകൃഷിയാണ്. അമ്പലപ്പുഴ താലൂക്കിൽ എത്രയോ പാടങ്ങൾ കരിപ്രദേശങ്ങൾ ആയി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പുറക്കാട്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി മുതലായ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള നിലങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഈ നിലങ്ങളെ നല്ല നിലമാക്കിത്തീർക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ഇതുവരെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൎത്തനങ്ങളെല്ലാം പരാജയത്തിൽ മാത്രമേ കലാശിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഈ സംഗതിയിലും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടെന്ന് അവരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയാകുന്നു ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ കൎത്തവ്യം. ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഇന്നത്തെ ഡയറക്ററർക്കു ചെയ്വാൻ കഴിയുന്നവെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരിക്കലും ഉപേക്ഷിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതായ കൃഷിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അതു സൃഷ്ടിച്ച് ഈ രീതിയിൽതന്നെ വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നു. ഇനി ഇതിനെ നശിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്കില്ല. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയുക്തമാകത്തക്കനിലയിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ നയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നും, അതിലേക്കു സമൎത്ഥനായ ഇന്നത്തെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: സർ, കൎഷകരാജ്യമായ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊള്ളാം. എന്നാൽ ആരംഭംമുതൽ പരാജയമടഞ്ഞു. പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളുടെയും മാതൃകകളുടെയും ശവകുടീരമായ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു അതിൻെറ ചരമഗീതവും പാ

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

ടികൊണ്ടു ഇനിയും തുടൎന്നുപോകാൻ അനുവദിക്കണമോ എന്നുള്ള കാൎയ്യം വളരെ ഗൌരവമായി ചിന്തിക്കാനുള്ളതാണ്. ആലപ്പുഴ, ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു തോട്ടമുണ്ടു്. അതിൻെറ നാലുവശവും ജനങ്ങൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന തോട്ടവും ഉണ്ടു. ഗവൺമെൻറുതോട്ടത്തിൽചെന്നു നോക്കിയാൽ ഉണങ്ങിയ മണ്ടകളുള്ള തെങ്ങുകളെയാണു കാണുന്നതു്. കുടികളുടെ തോട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ഫലസമൃദ്ധമായ തെങ്ങിൻമണ്ടകൾ ധാരാളം കാണാം. ഇതു് കൃഷിഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെണ്ടിൻെറ പരീക്ഷണത്തിൻെറ സാമൎത്ഥ്യമാണോ കാണിക്കുന്നതു്, അതല്ല പരാജയത്തിൻെറ ചരിത്രത്തെയാണോ കാണിക്കുന്നതു്. കന്യാകുമാരിതോട്ടത്തിൻെറയും കഥ ഇതുപോലെ തന്നെ. കോന്നിയിലെ തോട്ടത്തിൻെറ കഥയും അതുതന്നെയാണ്. പുറക്കാട്ടുള്ള പരീക്ഷണശാലയുടെ കഥയും അതുതന്നെ. ഇതിനെപ്പററി കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരോടു ചോദിച്ചാൽ പറയുന്നതു ഇതെല്ലാം ഒരുവക പരിശീലനം ആണെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഒരിക്കലും ആദായം കിട്ടാത്ത ഈ പരിശീലനം എന്തിനാണ്. അതു വേണമെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ നിൽക്കട്ടെ. നിയമസഭയിൽ എത്രകാലമായി തെങ്ങിനു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന രോഗത്തിന് പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്ന് ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അതിനു പ്രതിവിധിയായി പറയുന്നതു രോഗങ്ങളുള്ള തെങ്ങുകളെ വെട്ടിക്കളയണമെന്നാണ്. രോഗങ്ങളുള്ള തെങ്ങുകളെ വെട്ടിക്കളഞ്ഞിട്ടു് രോഗം നശിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു പറയാൻ എഴുത്തറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തവൎക്കുപോലും അറിയാം. ബോട്ടുവഴി കൊല്ലത്തുനിന്നും ആലപ്പുഴ പോകുമ്പോൾ കായലോരത്തുള്ള തെങ്ങുകൾ എല്ലാം ഈൎക്കിൽക്കൂട്ടമായി നിൽക്കുന്നതു കാണാം. ചേൎത്തല മാത്രം കുറെ ഭേദമുണ്ടു്. കൊല്ലം താലൂക്കിലെ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കിൽ കുമരകത്തും അടുത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള തെങ്ങുകൾ രോഗംപിടിച്ചു് നിത്യവും ക്ഷയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടു് കൃഷിഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറു എന്തുചെയ്തു? കൃഷിഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സേവിച്ചു അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിച്ചു എന്നല്ലാതെ അതിനു വേറെ യാതൊരൎത്ഥവുമില്ല. ഒന്നുകിൽ ഈ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെയെല്ലാം കളയണം, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രോഗംശമിപ്പിക്കണം. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഏലകൃഷിയിൽ പുഴവീഴുന്നു, അതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കണമെന്നു ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾ ദേവികുളത്തുള്ള ഏലത്തോട്ടത്തിൽ മാത്രമല്ല അവിടെനിന്നും

പടർന്നുപിടിച്ച് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഉത്തരഭാഗങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഏലത്തോട്ടങ്ങളിൽപോലും പുഴ വിഴുന്നു തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും എന്തു പരിഹാരം വരുത്തി. ഇതെല്ലാംപോകട്ടെ ഒരൊററ കൃഷി എങ്കിലും പുത്തനായി കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ. ഇല്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ പുതുതായി യാതൊരു കൃഷിയും കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാതെ ആദായകരമായ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാതെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ കുറെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വച്ചു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് എന്തിനാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ആത്മാർത്ഥതയോടുകൂടി പറഞ്ഞാൽ സ്വരാജ്യസ്നേഹിയായ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ ഉപദ്രവത്തിനായല്ല, ഇതെല്ലാം പറയുന്നതു്. ഏതു് ഡയറക്ടർ ആയാലും അതിന്റെ ഹരിശ്രീമുതൽ ക്ഷ വരെ തെററാണു്. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ തെററിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കാൻ കഴിയാതിരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ നശിപ്പിക്കുക. മുഖസ്തുതിയും സ്തുതിഗീതങ്ങളും വേണമെങ്കിൽ നമുക്കു പറയാം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ഭരണം അവരുടെ കയ്യിലിരുന്നു, ഇവരുടെ കയ്യിലിരുന്നു, ഇവിടെ പാലും തേനും ഒഴുകിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു, എന്നൊക്കെ പറയും. ഒരൊററ കൃഷി എങ്കിലും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്തു വിജയപ്രദമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ അതിനു ആരു സമാധാനം പറയും. യൂറോപ്യൻ എസ്റ്റേട്ടിൽ റബ്ബറിന് കേടുവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉടനടി അതിന് പരിഹാരം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കത്തക്ക വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ അവർക്കുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടത്തെ തെങ്ങിൻതോട്ടം നശിച്ചു, കമുകിൻതോട്ടം നശിച്ചു, ഏലത്തോട്ടം നശിച്ചു ഇവയ്ക്കൊന്നിനും പരിഹാരമില്ല. ശാസ്ത്രീയമായി പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തി പരിഹാരം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കരുതോ എന്നു കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരോടു ചോദിച്ചാൽ സമാധാനമില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ കന്നുകാലികളെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ കന്നുകാലികളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നില ഒരു മൊട്ടുസൂചികൊണ്ടു കുത്തിയാൽ മറുവശം പൊക്കത്തക്ക സ്ഥിതിയിലാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പലർക്കും ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി ഗ്രാന്റുകൊടുക്കുന്നു. പുറത്തുനിന്നും ആളുകളെ വരുത്തുന്നു. ഇതൊക്കെ ആയിട്ടും കന്നുകാലികൾ എല്ലാം പ്രേതങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഒരു ആദായവുമില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽവച്ചുതന്നെ കടലോരങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമുള്ള തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മത്സ്യവ്യവസായം വലിയ ആദായകരമായി നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അതും മുമ്പിൽ ഗമിച്ചീടിന ഗോവുതന്റെ പിൻപേ പോകുന്നതുപോലെ പരാ

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

ജയം അടഞ്ഞതല്ലാതെ കടലോരങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കുറച്ചു മീൻ എങ്കിലും പിടിച്ചു പുറത്തു അയയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ തുടർച്ചയായി കുറേക്കാലമായിട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു വിജയവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. ഇതെല്ലാം കണ്ടിട്ടും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ നിർത്താതെ ആളിനുവേണ്ടിമാത്രം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ദോഷമാണ്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധ്യക്ഷനോടുള്ള വിരോധംകൊണ്ടല്ല, ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുന്നതു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ കൊള്ളരുതായ്മകൊണ്ടും അല്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ നാറിയ നിലകണ്ടിട്ടും മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിൻെറ വൈരുദ്ധ്യം കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുന്നതു്. ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ നമുക്കു ലഭിച്ചതു് മച്ചിപ്പശുവാണ്. അതിനെ എത്രനാൾ കുളിപ്പിച്ചാലും തീററികൊടുത്താലും അതു പ്രസവിക്കുമെന്നും അതിൽനിന്നും പാൽ കിട്ടുമെന്നും ആശിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒന്നുകിൽ ഈ മച്ചിപ്പശുവിനെ പ്രസവിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ശാസ്ത്രീയപരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ മച്ചിപ്പശു നശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വിഭവങ്ങളെ മേലും നശിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിക്കണം. ഇതിലേക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറിനേയൊ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയൊ നിരൂപണം ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. കർഷകരാജ്യമായ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു വേണമെങ്കിൽ ആദായകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാം.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDIAN : കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് നിറുത്തിക്കളഞ്ഞാൽ തെങ്ങുരോഗത്തിനുള്ള ചികിത്സകൾ ആരുചെയ്യും.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആ രോഗത്തിൻെറ പരിഹാരത്തിനായി ഇതുവരെ എന്തുചെയ്തു.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDIAN: ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ തെങ്ങുരോഗത്തിനു ചികിത്സകൊണ്ടു വളരെ ഭേദം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN ; കേൾക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ഇതിൽ കൂടുതലായി കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കൊന്നും പറവാനില്ല.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks on the motion before the House.

In this meeting of the Assembly, the Agricultural Department is the one department which has come up for the greatest amount of

condemnation and criticism. The administrative head himself was unsparing, and we too have been so. I do not think even now that I can withdraw the remarks I offered during the general discussion of the budget. The Agricultural Director might tell us, and tell us honestly, of the different achievements of his department. Sir, I am reminded in this connection of a certain definition of education. A certain gentleman has defined education as "the difference between the educated and the uneducated man." It may not satisfy the scientific requisites of definitions; but it satisfies common sense. So also when we judge the success of our Agricultural Department by a similar practical test which any layman would apply to it, considering the present condition of agriculture and what it was when it was first organised, we must say that the department has not succeeded. As we are now at the demand for the department I think I might go into the question in greater detail

Now, Sir, why has the department failed? The first Director of Agriculture in Travancore was Dr. Kunjan Pillai, one of the most efficient officers we ever had, one of the best intellects we ever had. He entered the office of the Agricultural Directorship with unexampled enthusiasm. Recalling my experience as a child, I can clearly remember the most enthusiastic propaganda that he carried on throughout the length and breadth of the country at that time. I do not believe that any department or any branch of Government has carried out any propaganda more efficiently, more thoroughly and more usefully. The agriculturists also were impressed by the propaganda. Various centres actually took up various kinds of new cultivation. Various experiments were undertaken with varying degrees of success. But such an enthusiastic beginning died out imperceptibly. Why? Various schemes submitted by the Director of Agriculture were disallowed by Government or disregarded. Gradually the Agricultural Department and its head receded into comparative inactivity and came to be forgotten by the public. By some fortunate horoscopic change, the Director came once again into the limelight and towards the close of his official career his best services were made available in other spheres of activities. But Sir, the Agricultural Department itself continued to be what it was.

Now, again we have another person as Director of Agriculture who is also very enthusiastic and has in view certain schemes. But if the Government could pour cold water on an indefatiguable enthusiast like Dr. Kunjan Pillai and drive him out disheartened, I believe much more easily Government can cool down the enthusiasm of Mr. Narayana Iyer. If the Travancore Agricultural Department has failed I would place the responsibility not so much upon the department or upon any of its officers, as upon the successive administrative heads in the State.

From the speech you made at the joined session, Sir, we find you have taken up this problem in earnestness. We have a Director of Agriculture now who is also very earnest about his work. And therefore we hope that the results of the work of the department in future will be something different from what we have had till now.

[Mr. Kainikara M Padmanabha Pillai]

The other day after my speech during the general discussion of the budget I met Mr. Narayana Iyer and had a five minutes' talk with him. I asked him why it was not possible to start a colony as I had suggested. He told me that the main difficulty was in getting proper lands. There comes the question of co-operation of the Forest Department or the Land Revenue Department, with the Agricultural Department. In various ways the co-operation of the Irrigation Department is also absolutely necessary for the Agricultural Department. Every year we have been hearing complaints in this House about the tanks in South Travancore being sold away in auction to private individuals or not being kept in proper repair. In Kuttanad also we find the same difficulty in the case of canals. The Minor Irrigation Committee has put it in a most telling expression namely:that the land owners in Kuttanad are prompted by "suicidal selfishness" when they encroach upon canals and prevent the free flow of water. Therefore, Sir without the hearty co-operation of the Irrigation Department it will be impossible for the Agricultural Department effectively to carry out any of its programmes. In regard to manure, Sir, there again they require the co-operation of the Forest Department as also of the Fisheries Department. All these departments must co-operate with each other and co-ordinate their activities. Such co-operation is a matter which can be achieved only by Government as such and not by any of these departments. After effecting such co-operation and co-ordination a definite line of action must be chalked out for the Agricultural Department to follow. Has it ever be deen done? I ask. Government must go into the question not piecemeal, department by department, but on general lines for the development of the country. The Development departments must have a first rate officer at their head so that all of them would be brought together and their activities correlated. And then the Agricultural Department must be asked to follow a definite line of action.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I also wish to make some observations on this motion.

The Agricultural Department must work with a definite constructive programme. In my speech during the general discussion of the budget, I pointed out that our State is composed of about 480 villages and that if only every one of those villages would be made self-sufficient and self-contained, our State would be happy and prosperous. That work of making our villages self-contained and self-sufficient should be entrusted to the Agricultural Department.

The Government should be willing to spend lavishly on rural reconstruction. Instead of spending heavily on Town-planing, a large amount, not less than 2 lakhs of rupees should be budgetted every year for rural reconstruction. If all the villages are improved, in no matter of cultivation, means of communication, medical aid and sanitary aid and so on, all will be happy and our State will be the ideal State.

The House adjourned at 5 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secrtary, Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION,
1939/1114.

Tuesday 1st August 1939/16th Karkatakam 1114.

The Assembly met in the Legislative Chamber at eleven of the clock with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., the Dewan-President in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib, (Inspector General of Police) took the oath and signed the rolls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Statement, by caste, of Police officers.

151. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the officers in the Police Department, having a pay of above Rs. 100?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: The * statement is laid on the the table.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. KOCHUKUNJU (*Nominated*): മററു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ ൨ പേർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. അതു് ഏതെല്ലാം സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I would like to have notice about it.

Statement, by caste, of the clerks in the Police Department.

152. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the clerks in the Police Department?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: † The Statement is laid on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix I. page 604.
† *Vide* Appendix II. page. 604.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ൧൪ ക്ലാക്കന്മാർ പോലീസ് വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതിൽ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്ക്സിൽ നിന്നും ഒരാൾ മാത്രമെ കാണുന്നുള്ളു. ഇതു് പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണോ അതല്ല വേറെ വല്ല കാരണവുമുണ്ടോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: *இந்த நியமனங்கள் இரண்டு வருஷமாக பப்ளிக் ஸர்வீஸ் கமிஷனர் செய்துகொண்டு வந்தார். அதற்கு முன் எனக்கு முன் இருந்த ஆள் செய்துகொண்டு வந்தார்.*

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: *எனக்குத் தமிழில் சொன்னால் மனசிலாகும். இந்த நியமனங்கள் பப்ளிக் ஸர்வீஸ் கமிஷனர் செய்ததா, உங்களுக்கு முன் இருந்த ஆள் செய்ததா?*

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: *அது எனக்குத் தெரியாது. எனக்கு முன்னாலிருந்தவர்கள் செய்தது.*

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: *இனிமேலாவது இந்தப்புதிய நியமனங்களில் கத்தோலிக்க சமுதாயத்துக்குள்பட்டவர்களை நியமிக்கலாமா?*

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: *ஒருமாதத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட நியமனங்களை பப்ளிக் ஸர்வீஸ் கமிஷனர் தான் செய்யலாம்?*

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: *இதையெல்லாம் சரியாக ரிப்போர்ட்டு செய்வார்களா?*

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിലും ഇതുപോലെ വരാൻ കാരണമെന്താണ്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Appointments for more than a month are made by the Public Service Commissioner.

Statement, by caste, of the constables.

153. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the constables recruited after the present Inspector-General of Police took charge, showing their maximum and minimum examination qualifications?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: *The statement is laid on the table.

Appointments made by the Inspector-General of Police.

154. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*). (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of appointments made by the present Inspector General of Police?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

* *Vide* Appendix III. page. 605.

(i) the names and qualifications (both general and technical) of the persons appointed by the present Inspector-General of Police as Sub-Inspectors and of the persons promoted as Sub-Inspectors;

(ii) whether there is any Ezhava among the Sub-Inspectors newly recruited or appointed; and

(iii) if the answer to part (ii) is in the negative, the reason for the same?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: (*a*) *The statement is laid on the table.

(*b*) (i) Sub-Inspectors are appointed by Government and not by the Inspector General of Police.

(ii) No.

(iii) No candidate was successful in the open competitive examination fixed for selection.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know the nature of the open competitive examination fixed for selection?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I made the selection.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു് അല്ലേ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Yes, Sir.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR (*Karunagapally cum Kartikapally*): May I know whether Inspectors have been selected?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: This question relates to the selection of Sub-Inspectors

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I know whether any Sub-Inspectors were reverted?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Two Sub-Inspectors were reverted.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I know why?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: In the subsequent tests I found that they did not come up to my level.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I know whether they were formerly recruited as Sub-Inspectors?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: They were promoted as Sub-Inspectors.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know the number of Ezhavas who have been selected as Sub-Inspectors?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: The other day the Dewan-President asked me to issue a statement about the number of applicants for the Sub-Inspectors and other posts, the number that were admitted after certain tests and all the rest of it It was not possible for me to supply that list by now as I was away. In the course of a day or two I will issue a full statement on the matter for the information of the House.

**Vide* Appendix IV. page. 605.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഈ റിക്രൂട്ട്മെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് വല്ല ഗസററ് നോട്ടിഫിക്കേഷനും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Yes, it was published in the papers.

Registry of land for planting medicinal herbs.

155. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Siddha Vaidya Sangham, Munchira, applied for a registry of about 5 acres of Government land near the Munchira Asramom for the purpose of planting medicinal herbs; and

(*b*) whether they have passed any orders on the same?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) One Nithiyananda Swamigal of Anantha Asramom Munchira, applied in 1109 for the assignment of five acres of land in the name of the Asramom in Arudesam pakuthi for planting medicinal herbs; but it is not known whether the application was put in on behalf of the Siddha Vaidya Sangham. It is reported that the Swamigal is the head of the said Sangam.

(*b*) The above five acres and another three acres and 6 cents of land have been ordered to be assigned in the name of the Asramom in June 1935, free of *tharavila*.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): May I know from Government whether any representation has been received from the Brahmin Villagers of Munchira about the unauthorised assignment of five acres of land on behalf of Siddha Vaidya Sanghom?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I do not see anything about it in the file.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know from Government whether those lands do not lie behind the back-yard of the villagers of Munchira?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: May be so.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Then may I know whether the registry was done in consultation with the owners of those lands?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I claim notice.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Were not the Brahmin villagers the owners of those lands?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I claim notice.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to direct the Revenue Commissioner to go and inspect that spot and see whether the assignment of that area could be executed on behalf of the Brahmin villagers?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: That is not the question. The question in the agenda refers to the registry of lands on behalf of the Siddha Vaidya Sanghom. Now the member has raised a new question, namely, that the back-yard of the Brahmin villagers of Munchira may be registered in their favour. That is a separate question.

PRESIDENT: What has the back-yard got to do with the Siddha Vaidya Sanghom?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: That is included within the *Agraharams* of the Munchira village and those lands have been registered on behalf of the Siddha Vaidya Sanghom.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: That is a new question altogether.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the matter be enquired into?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Yes.

Agreement with Messrs. Parry & Company.

156. ✻**MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR**. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of the agreement between the Government and Messrs. Parry & Company *re*: The Travancore Sugars& Chemicals Limited (Thuckala)?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): A copy of the agreement executed with Messrs. Parry & Company, Ltd., regarding The Travancore Sugars & Chemicals, Ltd., is placed on the Secretary's table.

Enhancement of Tax on Rubber Plantations.

157. ✻**MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether a clause for enhancing tax if the lands be planted with rubber etc., is inserted in Pattas issued under the Rules framed under the Land Assignment Act III of 1097;

(*b*) whether such a clause was inserted in the Pattas issued for Puduval lands registered before that Act came into force and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative the class or tenure of lands with reference to which such clauses were inserted?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Such clauses apply to all lands registered under the Puduval Rules in question.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: In answer to part (*b*) may I know whether the form of *patta* issued under the present Land Assignment Act is in the L. R. manual.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It should be there.

Road from the 26th mile on the K. K. Road to Perur Thodu.

158. ✻**MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI** (*Minachil cum Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the road from the 26th mile on the K. K. road to Perur Thodu *via* Erumeli belongs to the Government;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative what is the amount allotted for annual maintenance of this road;

(*c*) whether the traffic on this road is very heavy during the Sabarimala festival season;

[Mr. P. Sivarama Pillai.]

(*d*) whether there is a bridge across the Manimala River on this road ;

(*e*) if not, is the necessity for a junghar at the ferry crossing brought to the notice of the Government ; and

(*f*) what is the action, if any, taken by the Government?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*) :

(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Rs. 1350 (9 miles at Rs. 150 per mile).
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) No.
(*e*) No.
(*f*) In view of answer to part (*e*) this does not arise.

Roads in the taluks of Minachil and Todupuzha.

159. * MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the total length of roads maintained annually by the Government in the taluks of Minachil and Todupuzha ;

(*b*) the total length of roads built by the people and handed over to the Government during the last five years in the taluks of Minachil and Todupuzha ;

(*c*) whether representations have been received from the people of Minachil and Todupuzha taluks urging the necessity for constructing more roads ; and

(*d*) what action, if any, was taken by the Government ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (*a*) 327 miles and 1,970 feet.
(*b*) 8 5/8 miles.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) Action in each case is being taken on its merits.

Angamali-Parur road.

160. * MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) when the construction of the Angamali-Parur road was sanctioned ;

(*b*) when the construction of the first section of the work was over ; and

(*c*) why the construction of the second section is delayed ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (*a*) 1928 ;

(*b*) 1935 ; and

(*c*) Due to the unwillingness of the people to surrender the required lands and due to the suggestion for an alternative alignment for the last portion of the road

Recruitment of Munsiffs.

161. *MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the Munsiffs appointed from the 1st Mithunam 1112 to the 1st Mithunam 1114 with the communities to which they belong?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): * A statement containing the information required is laid on the table.

Budget allotment to the Public Works Department.

162. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state what percentage of the budget allotment for 1113 M. E., to the Public Works Department was actually spent in 1113;

(i) on works, excluding those requiring capital expenditure;

(ii) on salaries and allowances;

(iii) on tools and plants, excluding those required for items covered by capital expenditure; and

(iv) on repairs and ordinary maintenance works?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (i) 20·3 per cent.

(ii) 8·3 per cent.

(iii) ·8 per cent.

(iv) 23·8 per cent.

Public Works Department.

163. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of money spent in 1114 M. E., (up to 1-11-1114) by the Public Works Department on ordinary works including repair and maintenance works?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The amounts of money spent in 1114 M. E. (Up to 1-11-1114) by the Public Works Department on ordinary Public Works including repair and maintenance works is Rs. 17,18,996.

Road from Sivagiri Mutt to Srinivasapuram.

164. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether they have sanctioned the construction of a new road from Sivagiri Mutt, Varkala, to Srinivasapuram; and

(*b*) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the same?

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* Vide Appendix V. page 606.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*a*) A provision of Rs. 3,000 has been made in the P. W. D. draft budget for 1115 M. E.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know when the work will be completed?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: This is expected to be completed in about 2 years time.

Bharathanoor-Palode road.

165. ***MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government bepleased to state what steps have been made for the completion of Bharathanoor-Palode road in Vamanapuram pakuthy?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The first three miles of the road have been completely improved. Further work will be proceeded with after the land required for the purpose which is Reserve Forest is handed over to the P. W. D. by the Forest Department for which steps have been taken.

Tanks and chiras in the Nedumangad taluk.

166. ***MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to state the names of tanks and chiras in the Nedumangad taluk that are included in 1115 budget for improvement?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The list can be furnished only after the budget is passed.

Need for a Camp-shed in Parur Town.

167. ***MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have enquired into the necessity for a camp-shed in Parur town?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR Yes.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know what is the conclusion arrived at?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: An estimate for the camp-shed has been prepared.

Staff in the Central Prison.

168. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in the Central Prison?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The statement is laid on the table.

**Vide* Appendix VI page 606.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലിൽ ൧൨൭ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും ഉള്ളതിൽ പുലയസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആരെയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഈ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു പരിഗണിക്കുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: ഇപ്പോഴുംതന്നെ ഒരു ഹിന്ദു പുലയനേയും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനി പുലയനേയും അവിടെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Jailor in the Central Prison.

169. ✱**MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the name of the present Jailor of the Central Prison;

(*b*) whether he is on leave;

(*c*) if so, from what date and for what period;

(*d*) if he has taken leave, the name of the person appointed to act for him;

(*e*) his present pay, and the appointment he held before he was appointed to act in the present post; and

(*f*) his grade and pay in that appointment?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mr. R. Gangadharan.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Two months' privilege leave from 15-11-1114.

(*d*) Mr. Muhammad Hassan.

(*e*) Rs. 60; Inspector of Police.

(*f*) IV Grade Inspector on Rs. 60 in the scale of Rs. 50-75.

MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I know the salary of the Jailors post as it is put in the Civil List?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Rs. 100.

MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I know why a 4th grade Inspector drawing a pay of Rs. 60 was promoted to this grade and given Rs. 100 as pay?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: It is only an acting appointment.

MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I know whether this appointment will be considered as a claim for him to give promotions hereafter?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: That is a point for future consideration.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സാധാരണയായി ജയിലർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു ഏതുഗ്രേഡിലുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരിൽ നിന്നാണ്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: സാധാരണയായി ഇന്ന ഗ്രേഡിൽനിന്നു നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു നിർബന്ധമില്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ൨൦൦ രൂപ ശമ്പളമുള്ളവരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നു ജയിലറായി നിയമിക്കാൻ ആളില്ലായിരുന്നോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: തൽക്കാലം ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു. ഈ ജോലിക്കു മി. ഹസ്സൻ മതിയായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് നിയമിച്ചതു്.

Designs of stamps and stamp papers.

170. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state the cost of the stamp Dies required for printing new stamps and stamp papers?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): B.Rs. 9,475.

Kartikapally-Kayamkulam road.

171. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI** (*Karunagapally* cum *Kartikapally*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any amount has been sanctioned this year or before to convert the Kartikapally-Kayamkulam road into a cartable road;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether any work has been done in pursuance of the same; and

(*c*) at what stage the work is at present?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*):

(*a*) Yes. In the years 1105, 1106 and 1108.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The ryots have not yet completed their share of the work as per the ryots road rules and the required lands also have not been surrendered by them free of cost.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether any amount has been spent towards maintenance?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: What is the nature of the maintenance?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Besides usual repairs some widening was done which is strictly beyond the scope of maintenance.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the people have agreed to give up some of their lands for the improvement of the road in question.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the P. W. D. Officer has inspected that site?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: I cannot say that now.

Diseases of cocoanut trees.

172. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have ascertained the extent of the area wherein cocoanut trees are in a diseased condition; and

(*b*) whether any steps have been taken for the remission of land tax in those areas?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

Cocoanut delegation.

173. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the total amount spent in connection with the Government delegation headed by Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, that waited on the Government of India about the Ceylon *Copra* and the cocoanut problem :

(*b*) the result of the said delegation ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) The total amount spent in connection with the Cocoanut Delegation is Rs. 3,676-1-9.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know whether any report has been submitted to Government by Dr. Kunjan Pillai ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Yes, Sir.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know whether that report has been published by Government ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : No, Sir.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know why ?

PRESIDENT : The whole question is still under discussion with the Government of India. The interim report cannot be published.

Receipt and expenditure in the Taluk offices.

174. ***MR. D. FRANCIS** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of money received and issued from the Sub-Treasuries of Agastisvaram, Thiruvalla and Shertala from the year 1100 to 1113 ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) :

The time and labour involved in collecting the information is out of proportion to its utility.

MR. D. FRANCIS : இந்த மாதிரி சமாசாரங்கள் publicக்கு தெரிய வேண்டாமா? இப்படி பதில் சொல்லிவிட்டால் எங்களுக்கு எப்படித் தெரியும்?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It will be very difficult to collect the imformation.

MR. D. FRANCIS கூடுதல் ஆள்களை வைத்து வேலை நடத்தலாமா.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : The question of additional hands does not arise.

Conditions of certain political convicts.

175. ***MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR** (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the conditions of the following political convicts in Central Jail, with regard to the weight of the body when admitted in the Central Prison and the weight of the body at present :

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

(i) S. Sivan Pillai B. A., B. L., Advocate, Nagercoil,
(ii) Dr. Sivam, Nagercoil,
(iii) A. Sankara Pillai B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil, Nagercoil,
(iv) Muthukaruppa Pillai, Nagercoil,
(v) Govinda Pillai, Suchindram, and
(vi) Annie Mascarene M. A., B. L.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The *statement is laid on the table.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Sir, I find from appendix VII that some of the political convicts are reduced in weight. May I know whether there is any special reason for the loss of 15 lbs. in the case of Mr. A. Sankara Pillai B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil ?

MR. M K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Perhaps it may be due to the disappointment or mental worries. There is no other reason for the loss of weight.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : May I know from government whether he is suffering from any disease ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : No, Sir.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : May I know whether the Chief Secretary concedes that the prison test of health is bodily weight ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : That is not the sole criteria.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : May I know whether there is any facility for convicts for increasing in weight ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Those who have increased in weight may be men of poor means who had been starving when they were out of jail They are now getting good meals: quite naturally increase in weight.

MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR : Have they no other means of getting a better meal ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Manifestly not.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : May I know from the member about the present health of one Kunjan Nadar ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : He is not one of those mentioned in the question.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : In view of the fact that there is increase of weight consequent on consumption of food, will the Government be pleased to release such men from the jail ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : No, Sir.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : May I know the reason for the loss of weight in regard to Annie Mascarene ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Perhaps she might have lost her superfluous flesh.

**Vide* Appendix VII, page 607.

Punishment for breach of Jail discipline.

176. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total cases of punishment for breach of Jail discipline in 1112 and 1113 respectively; and

(*b*) if there was any increase in the number of such cases in 1113, the reasons for the same?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*)	1112	...	102
	1113	...	125

(*b*) The increase is due to the increase in jail population during 1113.

Survey of Shencotta Taluk.

177. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when was the soil survey of Shencottah taluk completed;

(*b*) whether any report of the completion of the survey has been submitted to Government; and

(*c*) the action taken by Government in the matter?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*):

(*a*) Towards the close of 1113 M. E.

(*b*) The report is under preparation by the Bio-Chemist of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(*c*) In view of the answer to part (*b*), this question does not arise.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government the purpose for which the soil survey of Shencottah taluk was conducted?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: It was with a view to find out the manurial requirements of the soils in the Shencottah taluk.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know why even though the survey was completed in the year 1113, no report has been submitted to Government as yet?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: The report is under preparation. It is a very laborious work to map out the soils showing the distribution of the various plant food ingredients.

Puliyoor Bridge.

178. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the present condition of the Puliyoor Bridge on the Puliyoor-Mannar road;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the steps taken by the Department in the matter; and

(*c*) the steps taken by the Department to open a *junghar* service at the Ittynayarkadavu ferry on the Puliyoor-Mannar road?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) An estimate for the reconstruction of the bridge and providing a *junghar* at the said crossing is under scrutiny.

Grant-in-aid Technical Schools.

179. ***MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI** (*Minachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names of grant-in-aid technical schools, the grants for which were enhanced since the present Director of Industries took charge;

(*b*) the names of their managers and their caste; and

(*c*) the names of such schools which applied for such enhancement of grant and the names of their managers and their caste?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): (*a*) i. Puthalom Orphanage Industrial School.

(ii) Adventpuram Weaving School.

(*b*) (i) Rev. S. V. Daniel S. I. U. C.

(ii) Mr. P. David - Pulaya (Backward community).

(*c*) * A statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

Persons appointed by the present Director of Industries.

180. ***MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI** (*Meenachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names of persons appointed by the present Director of Industries since he took charge;

(*b*) their caste; and

(*c*) the period for which each one was appointed?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) A † Statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

Travancore Minerals Company at Chavara.

181. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the terms on which the Travancore Minerals Company at Chavara is permitted to exploit minerals on the sea coast;

(*b*) whether the terms laid down are strictly followed in exploiting minerals from the 48th to the 55th mile on the sea coast; and

(*c*) whether the authorities concerned inspect the work spot during the process of exploitation, to enforce the terms of agreement?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): (*a*) The terms are as embodied in the registered lease deed dated the 16th November 1928, executed by the Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I know whether the people of Chavara protested against the exploitation of mineral in that locality?

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† *Vide* Appendix VIII, page 608.

* Vide Appendix IX, page 609.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : Yes, Sir.

MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR : May I know, why?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : Their complaint was that exploitation work on the sea-coast encroached upon their cremation ground and also on their village border.

Travancore Minerals Company.

182. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapalli cum Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Travancore Minerals Company at Chavara is bound by rules or agreement to allot certain areas on the sea coast as cremation grounds, fish-curing yards, etc., from the lands assigned to them for the exploitation of minerals;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative whether such areas are duly allotted by them between the 50th to 55th mile on the sea coast; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, what steps are taken by Government in the matter?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) and (*c*) In view of answer to question (*a*) these questions do not arise.

MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR : May I know whether the member has seen the lease deed executed in 1104?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : I have seen the one executed in 1928, *i. e.*, eleven years ago.

MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR . I may inform the member that the lease deed executed by them is not in accordance with the one prepared by them in 1104. I have got a copy of it.

PRESIDENT : Will the member please verify that and see whether the agreement is all right?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS ; Yes, Sir.

Erosion of soil from Public and Private Lands.

183. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapalli cum Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Board of Agriculture recommended that adequate steps be taken to prevent the erosion of soil from public and private lands ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what steps are taken thereon?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) :

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The recommendations are under consideration.

Collection of Land Revenue in the Karunagapalli taluk.

184. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapalli cum Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total amount of land revenue due to them from the Karunagapally taluk:

(*b*) the total amount of remission, if any, for that taluk in 1114;

[Mr. Kannanthodath K. Janardhanan Nair.]

(c) the total amount of land revenue collected up to date ; and

(d) the total amount of fees collected for demand notices from that taluk in 1114 ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : (a) Rs. 1,40,763- 1-0.
(b) Rs. 9,087-15-9.
(c) Rs. 1,18,195-15-9.
(d) Rs. 2,168-20-0.

MR. KANNANTHODATH K. JANARDHANAN NAIR : May I know the number of demand notices issued in Karunagapally during the last 12 months ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : I claim notice.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : May I know whether the arrears of land revenue to be collected in that taluk are much heavier than those of the other taluks.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : That taluk has the heaviest arrears of land revenue.

Manager in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

185. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH K.JANARDHANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapalli cum Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Manager of the Inspector-General's (Police) Office is under suspension at present ;

(b) whether that office was audited just after the suspension of the Manager;

(c) whether the auditors have submitted their report; and

(d) what action has been taken on that report ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB (*Inspector-General of Police*) : (a) Yes.

(b) The office was audited from 6-3-39, while the Manager was placed under suspension from 8-3-39.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Cold Storage Plant.

186. ***MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by Government on the Cold Storage Plant of the Fisheries Department;

(b) the period during which the plant was worked for the preservation of fish ; and

(c) the date on which it ceased to be worked and the reasons therefor ?

MR. K. R NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*):

(a) Rs. 22,344-23-12.

(b) Five months and 11 days from 10-12-1113 M. E.

(c) The Cold Storage Plant has not completely ceased to work. The retail sale of fish by the Departmental agency in the Municipal area of Trivandrum was temporarily stopped with a view to satisfy the

local fishermen who, at the investigation of the Political agitators, complained that the sale of frozen fish was adversely affecting the sale of their raw fish. The question of working the Plant again and the manner in which it could be best done is now under the consideration of Government.

Cold Storage Plant.

187. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (*Vaikam* cum *Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount spent till now for the cold storage plant?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture and Fisherie*): Rs. 22,344-23-12.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Is the Cold Storage Plant working now?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: It is not working just now.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know why?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: The reason is given in part (c) of question No. 186. The working of the plant was stopped on account of the political agitation.

PRESIDENT: The political agitators printed some pamphlets and distributed them among the fishermen saying that it was a new way of victimising them. Some of the pamphlets are placed on the Secretary's table. It was also circulated by the political body that it was a part of Government's policy to starve the millions of fishermen.

New bridge in the Quilon-Mukhathala road.

188. *MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether representations have been made to the Government or the P. W. D. that the new bridge (now under construction) in the Quilon-Mukhathala road is insufficient to carry the flood water from one side of the Ela to the other;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, the action taken by them in the matter;

(*c*) whether complaints have been received from the ryots of the place to the effect that rain water washed away their cultivation and silted up their paddy lands;

(*d*) whether, and if so, what action has been taken in regard to the complaints referred to in (*c*); and

(*e*) the estimated loss suffered by the ryots on account of the flooding of their lands during the monsoon this year?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes. By the P. W. D.

(*b*) The site was inspected and steps taken to provide a spillway on the embankment of the road to the west of the new bridge as an outlet for surplus flood water.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Site was inspected by officers of the P. W. D. and steps taken to provide preventive measures for relief.

(*e*) Not known.

Students admitted in the Engineering College.

189 *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the students admitted to the Engineering and Diploma courses of the Engineering College newly started in this year by the University of Travancore, with the taluks to which they respectively belong?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*): The statement asked for is laid on the table.

Plying of motor buses.

190 *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is compulsory that motor buses should ply as per the time-sheet given to each of them;

(*b*) if there is no such compulsion, the object of giving such time-sheet;

(*c*) whether they are aware of the delay and hardships caused to the passengers consequent on the granting of permit to a single person or a company for conducting bus service on each motor line;

(*d*) whether there is any rule fixing the number of times or the intervals at which the buses should run on each line; and

(*e*) whether there is any rule or provision that at least the last bus that leaves any place should depart from there at a fixed time?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB (*Inspector General of Police*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of answer to part (*a*).

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ടൈം ഷീററ് കൊടുക്കുന്നു അനുസരിച്ചു മോട്ടാർ ബസ്സ് ഓടിക്കണമെന്നു നിയമം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും അങ്ങിനെ ഓട്ടിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു അന്വേഷിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Yes, as far as possible, we see to that.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN: അതനുസരിച്ചു ഓടിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Surely.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether it applies to transport buses also?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: No, Sir.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: May I know whether the State buses run more regularly than private buses?

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* *Vide* Appendix X A and B.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Yes, Sir, that is my opinion.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know whether it is only permissive or compulsory to adhere to all the timings?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: The point is this. In the case of Syndicates the interchangability of timing is allowed. These Syndicates are made up of a number of buses. What they do is, if A has to go at 6·30 and B at 7·30 they interchange the timing and that is allowed by the Department.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: That is not my question. Suppose, for example, a time is fixed for a bus. Is it absolutely necessary that a bus should start at that time?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Yes, it should.

Motor bus service from Alwaye to Parur.

191. ***MR. E. P. VARGHESE** (*Ambalapuzha cum Shertala*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the motor bus service from Alwaye to Parur is a licensed service and whether there is any stipulation with regard to the timings?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Yes.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: May I know whether the timing is adhered to by the buses that run on the Alwaye—Parur line?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Yes.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: At what intervals?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I claim notice.

Transfer of the Research Officers.

192. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** (*Pattanamtitta*): With reference to the transfer of the research officers of the Public Health, Industries and Agricultural Departments to the control of the Travancore University, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are qualified persons under the University to guide and control the work of such officers; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what the name of the officer is and what his qualifications are?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*): (*a*) The work of the Research Officers under the University is to be guided and controlled by a Council of Research constituted for the purpose.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether the Council is constituted?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: It has not yet been fully constituted. Most of the nominations have been made.

Assignment of lands to members of the Backward Communities.

193. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of land assigned to the members of the backward communities on concessional terms in the Vaikom taluk during 1111, 1112, 1113 and up to Medom 1114?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

1111	Nil.
1112	23 acres 9 cents.
1113	3 acres 1 cent.
1114 (up to the end of Medom)	7 acres 5 cents.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാം പകുതിയിലാണു എന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഏതെല്ലാം സമുദായക്കാർക്കാണു് ഇതു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: അതും ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആഫീസിൽ വന്നാൽ നോക്കി പറയാം.

Assignment of lands to members of the Backward Communities.

194. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of land assigned to the members of backward communities on concessional terms in the Todupuzha taluk, during 1113 and up to Medom 1114?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

1113	66 acres 8 cents.
1114 (up to the end of Medom)	43 acres 16 cents.

Thonnattoor-Athikkattukulangara road.

195. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnathur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any amount was spent during the years 1113 and 1114 for completing the Thonnattoor-Athikkattukulangara road which connects the Kayamkulam-Adoor road and the M. C. road; and

(*b*) if not, the reasons for not taking up that work during these years?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Want of funds.

Roads in Karthikapally taluk.

196. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI** (*Karunagapally* cum *Kartikapally*): Will the Government be pleased to state the length of cartable roads in Karthikapally taluk?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): 54 miles 300 feet.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know the length of the Quilon—Alleppey road in the Karthikapally taluk?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: About 16 miles.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the figures given here include that also?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes.

New Settlement in Travancore.

197. **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any scheme before Government regarding the new Settlement in Travancore?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know whether the Government think it necessary to have the settlement in the near future?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: That is a difficult question to answer now. That is a question of future policy.

Shuttle Motor Service on the Kothamangalam-Perumbavur line.

198. * **MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any one has informed the Inspector General of Police of the necessity for commencing a Shuttle Motor Service on the Kothamangalam-Perumbavur line;

(*b*) whether any one has applied for permission to start a Shuttle Motor Service on the said line, and if so, the names of the applicants;

(*c*) if any one has applied, whether permission has been given to him, if so, to whom the permission was given, and if not, the reasons for not giving the permission; and

(*d*) whether any enquiry has been made as to the necessity of such a service?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes;

Messrs. 1. E. K. Mathew, Kothamangalam.
2. T. V. Mathew Do.
3. K. N. Sankunni Pillai, Kottayam.
4. K. N. Krishna Pillai, Piravom.

(*c*) Permission has not been granted to any one as the matter is under investigation.

(*d*) Yes.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 151.

Statement, by caste, of officers in the Police Department having a pay of above Rs. 100.

A.	HINDU.	
	1. Brahmin	8
	2. Nayar	10
	3. Kammala	Nil
	4. Nadar	1
	5. Ezhava	1
	6. Cheramar (Pulaya)	Nil
	7. Other Hindu	2
B.	MUSLIM.	3
C.	CHRISTIAN.	
	1. Jacobite	2
	2. Marthomite	1
	3. Syriac Catholic	1
	4. Latin Catholic	Nil
	5. South India United Church	Nil
	6. Other Christian	1
	Total	30

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 152.

Statement, by caste, of the clerks in the Police Department.

			Permanent.	*Acting.*
A.	HINDU			
	Brahmin	...	10	1
	Nayar	...	30	2
	Kammala	...	2	1
	Nadar	...	..	..
	Ezhava	...	2	4
	Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...	...
	Other Hindu	...	12	1
B.	MUSLIM	...	3	...
C.	CHRISTIAN			
	Jacobite	...	1	...
	Marthomite	...	1	...
	Syriac Catholic	...	1	...
	Latin Catholic	...	1	...
	South India United Church		1	1
	Other Christian	...	...	...
	Total	...	64	10

Appendix III

Vide Answer to Question No. 153.

Statement, by caste, of the Constables.

			Head Constables.	*Constables.*
A.	HINDU			
	Brahmin	...	...	2
	Nayar	...	15	180
	Kammala	...	...	4
	Nadar	...	...	1
	Ezhava	...	...	14
	Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...	...
	Other Hindu	...	8	104
B.	MUSLIM	...	1	39
C.	CHRISTIAN			
	Jacobite	...	...	3
	Marthomite	...	...	1
	Syriac Catholic	...	...	10
	Latin Catholic	...	4	22
	South India United Church		...	13
	Other Christian	...	2	31
	Total	...	30	424

Maximum qualification - Parts I and II of the B. A. degree examination.

Minimum qualification—Literacy in Malayalam or Tamil.

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 154.

Statement, by caste, of appointments made by the Inspector-General of Police

A	HINDU		
	Brahmin	...	2
	Nayar	...	199
	Kammala	...	4
	Nadar	...	1
	Ezhava	...	14
	Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...
	Other Hindu	...	112
B.	MUSLIM	...	40
C.	CHRISTIAN		
	Jacobite	...	3
	Marthomite	...	1
	Syriac Catholic	...	10
	Latin Catholic	...	26
	South India United Church	...	13
	Other Christian	...	33

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 161.

Names of Distrcit Munsiffs appointed from 1-11-1112 to 1-11-1114.

Serial No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Caste.
	From Bar		
1	Mr. P. Gopala Pillai ..	1-11-1112	Nair
2	,, V. Nagoji Rao ...	7-2-1113	Brahmin
3	,, W. C. Narayanan ...	27-3-1113	Ezhava
4	Mrs. Anna Chandy ...	28-4-1113	S. I. U. C.
5	Mr. K. M. Eipe ...	1-10-1114	Marthomite
6	,, T. A. Parameswara Iyer ...	1-10-1114	Brahmin
	From Service.		
1	Mr. C. O. Verghese ...	2-11-1112	Jacobite
2	,, P. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	13-3-1113	Brahmin
3	,, V. Sankarasubramonia Iyer ...	28-3-1113	Brahmin
4	,, J. L. Lopez ..	17-4-1114	Latin Catholic
5	,, E. Moses (Dy. Registrar) ...	25-9-1114	Latin Catholic

Appendix VI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 168.

Statement, by caste, of the staff in the Central Prison.

A. HINDU	
Brahmin	2
Nayar	81
Kammala	2
Nadar	Nil.
Ezhava	13
Cheramar (Pulaya)	Nil.
Other Hindu	6
B. MUSLIM ...	9
C. CHRISTIAN ...	
Jacobite	1
Marthomite	1
Syriac Catholic	3
Latin Catholic	5
South India United Church	1
Other Christian	3
Total	127

Appendix VII.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 175.**

Statement showing the conditions of certain political convicts.

Name of Prisoner.	*Weight on admission.* Lbs.	*Present weight.* Lbs.
1. S. Sivan Pillay	112	109
2. Dr. Sivam	112	111
3. A. Sankara Pillay	151	136
4. Muthukaruppa Pillay	153	155
5. Govinda Pillay	155	165
6. Anne Mascarene	129	125

Appendix VIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 179

List of Schools which applied for enhancement of grant.

No.	Name of schools.	Name of Managers.	Manager's caste.
1	Puthalom Orphanage Industrial school —	Rev. S. V. Daniel	S I. U. C.
2	St. Joseph's Weaving school, Puttenkada ...	Rev. P.B. Rebiera	Roman Catholic
3	Sahayavilasom Weaving school, Piracode ...	J. Emily Dhas	S. I. U. C.
4	Thirupuram Weaving school ...	M. Joseph	Do.
5	Little Flower Weaving school, Pulluvila ...	N. S. Culas	Roman Catholic
6	Muttakad Weaving school ...	B. Nallathampy	S. I. U. C.
7	Kalattunni Weaving school ...	D. Ambrose	Do.
8	Chempur do. ...	P. Charles	Do.
9	Adventpuram do. ...	P. David	Pulaya
10	Sri Rama Vilasom Weaving school, Balaramapuram ...	S. Ramaswami	Chaliya.
11	Sri Yesu Asraman Weaving school, Kunnapuzha ...	A. Isaac	Other Christian
12	St. Mary's Weaving school, Poonthura ...	P. Alice Devadas	S. I. U. C.
13	S. N. D. S. Orphanage Weaving school, Warkala ...	Swami Achudanantha (Hindu)	Ezhava.
14	Sri Krishna Vilasom Carpentry school, Keezattingal ...	K. Krishna Asari	Kammala.
15	R. V. School of Painting, Mavelikara ...	Mr. Rama Varma Raja	Kshatria.
16	Onattukara Weaving school ...	N. Raman Pillai	Nair.
17	St. Mary's Weaving school, Kalloopara ...	P. V. Kochuvarghese	Syrian Christian.
18	Thuravoor Weaving school ...	D. K Madhavan Kartha	Nair.
19	Pizhaku Nirdhanamitram Cottage Industries school ...	Sry. Lekshmy Amma	Nair.
20	St. Thomas Weaving school, Mookannoor ...	Rev. Fr. Thomas Panat	Roman Catholic

Appendix IX.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 180.**

Statement showing the persons appointed by the present Director of Industries.

1.	M. Janardhanan Nair	Nair	Permanent.
2.	N. Padmanabhan	Ezhava	S. P. T.
3.	S. Gnanamony	S. I. U. C. (transferred to the University).	Permanent.

Appendix X (a)

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 189.**

Statement of Students admitted to Degree Course in the Engineering College.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Taluk to which he belongs.
1	Muthuswami Iyer A. S. ...	Tamil Brahmin	Shencottah
2	Ramaswami Iyer C. ...	Do.	Trivandrum
3	Neelakanta Iyer H. ...	Do.	Do.
4	Kulathu Iyer S. ...	Do.	Shencottah
5	Panchanatha Iyer D. ...	Do.	Trivandrum
6	Sankara Iyer M. ...	Do.	Vilavancode
7	Narayanan Potti G. ...	Malayala Brahmin	Trivandrum
8	Madhavan Nair K. ...	Nair	Quilon
9	Velayudhan Nair R. ...	Do.	Trivandrum
10	Parameswaran Nair G. ...	Do.	Do.
11	Gopalan Nair V. G. ...	Do.	Ambalapuzha
12	Balachandran R. ...	Do.	Trivandrum
13	R. Bhaskaran Nair ...	Do.	Do.
14	Nallaperumal S. ...	Nanjanad Vellala	Thovala
15	Manghalabhanu M. ...	Ezhava	Quilon
16	Thomas P. Oommen ...	Marthoma Syrian Christian	Quilon
17	Joseph C. M. ...	Do.	Kunnatnad
18	George Cheriyan ...	Jacobite Syrian Christian	Thiruvella
19	Jacob A. M. ...	Protestant Christian of the Church of England	Ambalapuzha
20	Charles V. Moses ...	Sambavar Protestant L. M. S. Christian	Agasteeswaram
21	Peer Mohammed ...	Muslim	Kalkulam

Appendix X (b)

Vide **Answer to Question No. 189.**

Statement of Students admitted to the Diploma Course in the Engineering College.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Taluk to which he belongs.
1	S. Bhagavatheeswaras Iyer ...	Tamil Brahmin	Kalkulam.
2	R. Padmanabha Iyer ...	Do.	Agasteeswaram
3	G. Damodaran Namboodiri ...	Namboodiri Brahmin	Pattanamthitta
4	E. K. Sivaraman Nair ...	Nair	N. Parur
5	Sreedharan Nair ...	Do.	Chirayinkil
6	K. Viswanathan Nair ...	Do.	Trivandrum
7	B. Kuttappan Nair ...	Do.	Do.
8	Karunakaran Nair ...	Do.	Pathanamthitta
9	N. Sukumaran Nair ...	Do.	Vilavancode
10	K. R Parthapanchandran Nair ...	Do.	Pathanapuram
11	G. Kesava Pillai ...	Do	Ambalapuzha
12	P N Subramonia Pillai ...	Chettiyar	Meenachil
13	V. Subramonia Pillai ...	Vellala	Shencottah
14	T. Chockalingam Pillai ...	Do.	Do.
15	J. Susila Panickar ...	Ezhava	Neyyattinkara
16	K. C. Kurien ...	Jacobite Syrian Christian	Kottayam
17	M. Titus ...	Marthoma Syrian Christian	Kunnathoor
18	K. J. Thomas ...	Do.	Pathanamthitta
19	George Philip ...	Jacobite Christian	Thiruvella
20	Joshua Varghese ...	Orthodox Syrian Christian	Mavelikara
21	Jeevakumar ...	S. I. U. C. Protestant Christian	Trivandrum

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (*contd.*)

DEMAND XIV—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (*contd.*)

Motion No. 539. (*contd.*)

PRESIDENT : Mr. N. Narayana Kurup was on his legs when the House adjourned yesterday.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*) : I was submitting yesterday that the motto of the Agricultural Department must be the general welfare and progress of the agriculturists in all directions. Instead of supplying Guini, grass and Napier grass and maintaining some agricultural farms and also giving grants to seed bulls, the Agricultural Department should have a definite programme for rural reconstruction. I may suggest that this Department can be of very great use to the agricultural people in general in several ways. Even in the matter of tax they can help other Departments in this way. Suppose the tax of a particular area is very excessive and is disproportionate to the paying capacity of that particular place. Then the Agricultural Department which knows better, the yielding capacity and the nature of the sand in that particular locality, can find out the rate of tax that can be assessed and can recommend either to the Land Revenue Department or the Government that such a heavy rate is excessive and that the people find it difficult to pay such tax. In that way they can be of help to the Agricultural Department. I may illustrate an instance in Kuttanad. This House knows that Kuttanad comprises of Kandukrishi lands. Unfortunately due to the increase of population and want of land, people have encroached upon Kandukrishi lands and made certain improvements. Now the Land Revenue Department takes it into its head to realise a penalty tax of 5 times and a multi penalty tax now. Perhaps the improvement, might itself be not worth the value of tax to be paid. If the Agricultural Department is really to help the agricultural people as a whole that Department can recommend to Government that this tax is very high and unjust and that people are unable to pay such tax. In this particular case I can suggest to the Agricultural Department to look to the welfare of the agricultural classes as a whole in taking the rural reconstruction as the programme of the Department. Further, the Agricultural Department can take the village as a unit and find out suitable variety of crops to be cultivated there. In addition to that the Department should find out the suitable cottage industry to that village and teach them, just to increase the income of the villagers and if necessary, recommend for industrial loans to the poor people of the locality so that they may earn their livelihood by industrial pursuits as well. Even though there are several departments for respective works, I am of opinion that the Agricultural Department must be the medium through which the agricultural classes should get help for their welfare and progress.

I will make one or two suggestions for the improvement of the Agricultural Department as it exists now. All the unnecessary appendages should be stopped. I may refer to the agricultural farm in

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

Alleppey. It was started when there was real necessity for an experimental farm like that. From the Administration Report this House can know that the average yielding capacity is Rs. 200 per annum, while the annual expenditure comes to Rs. 400. Therefore the Farm is run at a loss of Rs. 200 per year. All the adjacent lands are yielding well and there is no necessity for such a farm. If the farm is divided into small blocks and sold, Government can realise a sum not less than Rs. 20,000. Therefore instead of meeting a recurring loss of Rs. 200 per annum, Government can gain an equal amount as interest if the sale amount is invested at 1 per cent. interest; or the whole amount can be utilised for other agricultural purposes if the farm is stopped. There are ever-so-many other farms which are run at a loss to Government. I would submit that the Department should take care to stop all unnecessary appendages now existing.

With regard to the veterinary aid to the agricultural classes as a whole I may inform this House that due to the absence of a veterinary hospital in the water logged areas of Kuttanad, several cattle which are supposed to be the actual wealth of the agricultural classes, meet with untimely death. There is only one Veterinary Doctor at Alleppey whom we have to approach. It is unfortunate that he is appointed for 3 taluks; Shertalai, Ambalapuzha and Vaicome. He has to make his travel for not less than 10 days per month. If a cattle is taken to Alleppey on a particular day the doctor may not be there. People have to take cattle to Alleppey from long distances of 18 to 20 miles. So, practically, there is no use of a hospital like that. The Director must take particular care in starting Veterinary Hospitals in the central places of Kuttanad so that agricultural classes may be benefited by such an arrangement. If it is possible, I would suggest the introduction of moving Veterinary Dispensaries in motor boats touching all the important water-logged areas in Kuttanad. That will be of very great help to the agricultural classes. It may not cost very much to the Government. Of course, for construction of the boat it may cost about Rs. 3000 and recurring expenditure may not be more than Rs. 1000 for medicine. Such a scheme will be of very great help to the agricultural classes. With these observations I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): I rise to make a few observations on this motion. We heard yesterday a good deal of arguments for stopping this department altogether. I may suggest that before stopping this department and before taking such a drastic step it is for the House to see whether it will be possible to try to mend matters from what we have at present. We have now a head of the Department well meaning, and enthusiastic and he has given us promise that he will leave no stone unturned in seeing that the Department serves the actual needs of the people and that it justifies its existence. We have instances in European countries, in Japan and America where agriculture is taken to by the people and by the Department on

an intensive scale so that agriculture, to speak in general, has become profitable in those countries. The advancement of science has added much to this. Can we not try to see whether we can learn anything from those countries. We know that in countries like Japan and America by the help of science people are able to produce 30 to 50 'meni' of products while we are producing 5 and 6 'meni' in large majority of cases. If it is possible in those countries to carry on agriculture on such profitable lines, it is up to us to see whether we can do the same here also.

Speaking about the Agricultural Department, to me, it appears that the whole question in complex and difficult. It is not to be talked of so lightly as it was talked of by many. The entire State has to be taken into consideration. Travancore is different from many other countries. It is an agricultural country. Agriculture is not a side industry in Travancore. It is the mainstay of the people and the entire question of poverty, disease, the wealth of the country, the produce of the nation, all things come up here. The whole question of nation building comes in. The Agricultural Department is entrusted to look after the welfare of the 50 or 60 lakhs of people inhabiting in the land in their manifold activities in supporting themselves. So the Agricultural Department cannot be viewed apart from its nation building programme. The entire question of the reconstruction of the nation on agricultural lines comes in ; all industrial and other side businesses have to be taken along with this. Hence my submission is that if we do away with the Agricultural Department it would not improve matters. What appears to me to be lacking is fund and the hearty co-operation of the Government. Government itself with the assistance of this Department may launch on an active and intensive nation building programme. This is the Department towards which the people look forward for help and assistance. It may be that it does not serve up to the standard to which it is expected. I submit that it is not entirely due to the fault of the Department or the fault of the former Director or the present Director. It is because the whole question is so complex and so tough. With the aid and active support of the Government an entire nation building programme has to be brought about so that in future we may have progress instead of chocking in this direction. But I do not mean by this that the Department has justified its existence so far. We know that by way of stopping the pest on cocoanut trees nothing has been done so far. In the matter of intensive cultivation of paddy and other kinds of useful products nothing has been done effectively. We know that year after year we are importing rice which is the staple food of the country from outside for crores of rupees. In 1113 we imported rice to the value of over 2 crores and 40 lakhs of rupees. This is in excess of what we imported in 1112 to the value of 22 lakhs of rupees. Supposing a world war breaks out where are we to go in for our staple food ? Another point to be considered is that by this import of rice and by ourselves depending on foreign rice we are draining our resources year after year. Is it not high time for the head of the Department to see that the people are not to starve and our resources drained in this manner. The Agricultural Department can do

[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan.]

much with the help of the Government if the Government are really serious over the question. Again, the Department can introduce commercial crops such as soya bean, sugarcane &c. They can grow fruit trees and give example to people. They can see that their marketing officers do substantial work for the benefit of the agricultural population. They can see that the Plant Pathologist does not sit quiet without justifying the high salary that he receives.

There is another important point also to be considered. I would draw the attention of the Government and the Department to the necessity of active propaganda throughout the country. The Department is lacking in active propaganda in rural parts where it is most needed. People in rural parts, a vast majority of them do not know what the Agricultural Department does. They are least benefited by propaganda which is so much valued in other civilised countries. I am sure Sir, that much can be done towards improving the agricultural prospects of our land.

I may now turn to the question of the coconut industry of our land. Every man in our country is a coconut producer and I am sure that if this vital question is taken up by the Government and if the influence and force of the present administration are brought to bear on the respective Governments concerned I think that this all important question can be solved to the satisfaction and relief of our agriculturists. With these words I support the motion.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, I support the motion. Because much has been said about the agricultural activities of this Department I want to say something about the fisheries. Our country is one which imports paddy to the value of about 4 crores of rupees. If the Fisheries Department could improve the industry it may be possible for us to export fish to the same value or even more. The extend of our country is about 1/20 of Germany but the production of fish comes to ½ of what Germany produces. Even though Bombay and Madras possess coasts, ten times longer Travancore produces fish which is about 1/3 of what Bombay produces or ½ of what Madras produces. Out of the total population of 200000 of fishermen nearly 35,000 are engaged directly or indirectly in the industry. The total amount of our annual catch is Rs. 125 lakhs i. e. Rs. 370 per head of the population engaged in the industry. The value of our export of fish comes to about 40 lakhs of rupees. Sir, what I, submit is that it is capable of unlimited expansion since the whole world is our market of this industry.

Two of the most inconvenient features are the quickly deteriorating nature of fish and the enormous changes in the amounts of catch from season to season. Fish in the abundant season is cheap but it cannot be dried in the sun as that season is often rainy. Now we have to consider two important factors in connection with the expansion of this trade. Firstly we must find out ways and means to increase the

production and secondly we must find out suitable markets outside to sell the commodity. We must be able to stock and keep fresh the fish caught by the people. Caning and cold storage are the only systems which can help these people. Then Government should explore all outside markets which would fetch better prices. At present our markets are the Tamil Districts in British India, the Island of Ceylon Federated Malay States, and Burma. As far as the trade is concerned, now it is absolutely in the hands of a few rich merchants who have formed themselves into a powerful combine and reduced the trade to mere speculation. Sir, the poor catcher and the distributor are like heavy losers in the business. About 35,000 of these catchers get only that much is enough to keep them from starvation. Then again, there is the question of deep-sea fishing which is unknown in Travancore at present. If it is introduced I am sure it will raise the yield considerably. As in Japan fish farms should also be tried here. I am sure, Sir, if sponge is transplanted on our coast either from the Mediterranean or elsewhere we could get markets for that since it is in constant demand. In Japan and other countries there are trade associations, fishery chambers and other marketing facilities to support and develop this industry. By proper preservation, transportation and distribution this commodity, I am sure will be advantageous both to the catcher and to the consumer in getting good prices but in organising such agencies one thing should be borne in mind. The Government should on no account tamper with or compete with the existing agencies trasporting fish by boats, cycles, cars and lories. Sir, a word more about the money lending business connected with this trade. The catcher approaches the money lender whenever he needs money and he borrows at an exorbitant rate of interest. The poor catcher in return is forced to give over all his catch to the money lender. The prices are always fixed by the money lender by that the poor man loses a good price for his fish in addition to the high rate of interest he is forced to pay. I hope it is high time for Government to interfere in this matter and put a stop to this pernicious system, in favour of these poor catchers. With these words I support the motion.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I wish to say a few words on the matter under debate. Before attributing all the blame for the present deplorable state of agriculture in the country, to the Agricultural Department, we will have to take into account certain circumstances which are likely to influence our judgments on the question. They are the present depressed condition of the agriculturists, all over the country continued drought in certain parts, failure of certain irrigation schemes failure of seasonal rains, uneven listribution of rain fall and etc., and these are matters beyond the control of man. My point therefore is that in a matter like this it is nothing but fair that this aspect of the question is kept in view before we pronounce any judgment on the department. I believe that there has been in this house some misapprehension regarding the objcts of experimental and demonstractive farms. My view is that they are affording the greatest possible good to the country. They demonstrate to the people what all plants or trees they should

[Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar.]

select for cultivation and what all they should discard. Take the case of the fruit garden at the cape. It has served to establish what kind of Grape Vine could be cultivated in the south. A variety known as Black Prince flourishes excellently well and yields in abundance. Take again mango cultivation. What kinds could you select? This has also been effectively demonstrated by the fruit farm at Cape. Various varieties of mango plants were got down from different places such as Bangalore etc. All of them were planted in the garden, some died while others grew. Of these some varieties did not flower, while a few others did not yield any fruits. But limited varieties produced good results in adaptability and yield. Thus these farms demonstrate to us the particular kind of tree which we could select for a mango grove. Government only could afford to run such farms as they are very costly to maintain. Again but for the fruit farm at Cape we would not have known of a fruit known as safodila Sir, that is a very delicious fruit which can be grown with advantage. The results thus indicated by these gardens are as necessary as they are useful. For these reasons I think the experimental farms at Cape and other places are very necessary. It is wrong to view them as commercial concerns.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know from the member whether these experimental farms as well as demonstration farms can be run on a commercial basis?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I do not believe that they can be run on commercial basis. Sir, Government must run these farms not for profit but with a view to advance the agricultural interests of the country.

Another matter which I want to bring to the attention of this House is that sufficient powers should be given to the Agricultural Department for the execution of the necessary irrigation works, Agricultural Department can understand better the real needs of the agriculturists and so it is only proper that the irrigation branch of the P. W. D. should be brought under the control of the Agricultural Department. Sir, in this connection I may quote what the honourable President of this House said on a former occasion:

> "In other words, the experience of other countries, if it teaches anything at all, teaches this, that a population solely depending upon agriculture and agricultural operations cannot be a prosperous or self sufficient community. Some subsidiary occupation, some supplemental industry is necessary in order to make for the happiness, nay, for the bare subsistence on an ordinary level of the agriculturists."

Certainly this is a very correct diagnosis of the real position. That being the position of our agriculture, it is imperatively necessary that this department should be so reorganised as to meet these demands of the agriculturists under these peculiar circumstances. It might be that such a scheme of reorganisation might be entirely different from what is obtaining in other countries. Yet, this is another matter in which Travancore could lead other parts of India by constituting an ideal

Agricultural Department best suited for an agricultural country, which could completely satisfy, the various needs of the unfortunate peasant.

Sir, now turning to another topic that is the problem of raising food crops it is high time that the department turns its attention in devising ways and means for making the state self sufficing. It is admitted that we now depend upon other countries for our rice. If the international situation grows bad, I believe, we may have to face starvation. That is therefore a matter which must engage the serious attention of the department.

Now I come to the question of taxation as it has a direct bearing on the agriculturists. It has been conceded by Government that certain parts of the State are overtaxed and I again feel greateful to the Dewan President for having announced that in a statement which reads thus:

> "I may again say in passing that Government are fully alive to the fact that there are certain parts of the State which are very heavily taxed in comparison with certain others. There is no questioning the fact that portions of South Travancore pay proportionately and relatively much more than, for instance certain parts of Central and North Travancore, which bear comparatively a lighter tax and there are cases where no tax is paid at all to the Government. Trespasses encroachments, new plantations in unsurveyed localities escape all burdens. These are matters which have to be enquired into and in any research that the Government undertake, it will be there object to see to it that the burden of taxation is equalised as far as possible, and that nobody escapes taxation who can and ought to pay "

Yet, till now no relief has been afforded to my constituency. Land Tax from the people is collected by the Revenue Department which is however not in sympathy with the poor, suffering agriculturists. Therefore if this also is entrusted to the Agricultural Department I believe that the rate payer could get better sympathy. Agriculture in our country cannot function without successful and effective irrigation works. Suppose the Director feels the need for a particular repair of a petty nature to a certain tank. He is powerless to effect this. So my suggestion is that the irrigation branch of the P. W. D. has to be separated from it and placed under the control of the Director of Agriculture. With these words, I resume my seat.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN: മി. കെ. ആർ. നാരായണൻ ഇവിടത്തെ അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ കടുവായോടൊ പുലിയോടൊ ഉപമിക്കാതെ ഒരു പശുവിനോടു ഉപമിച്ചതു് വളരെ നന്നായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതു് ഒരു മച്ചിപ്പശുവായിപ്പോയതു് ശരിയാണോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ആദ്യം വരുത്തിയതു് ഇവിടത്തെ ഭൂപ്രകൃതിക്കു ഒട്ടും യോജിക്കാത്ത ഐറിഷ് പശുവിനെയായിരുന്നു. ആ പശുവിനു ദേശാവസ്ഥ, കാലാവസ്ഥ ഇവകൾ യോജിയ്ക്കായ്കയാലും ആ പശുവിനു വേണ്ട തീററി സാധനങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു സംരക്ഷിക്കാത്തതിനാലും നാൾക്കുനാൾ പ്രയോജനരഹിതമായി പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആശക്കു വിപരീതമായി പല ആശങ്കകൾക്കും വിധേയ

[Mr. K. P. Kochukoratharakan.]

മായി നിലകൊള്ളുന്നുവെന്നു മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. കാലദേശാവസ്ഥാനുസരിച്ച് ഐറിഷ് പശുക്കൾ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിനു പററിയതല്ല. ഇവിടെ ഏററവും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായി കാണുന്ന കറാച്ചിപ്പശുവിനോടാണു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഉപമിക്കേണ്ടത്. അതിനോടൊപ്പം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഗുണപുഷ്കലവും പ്രയോജനപ്രദവും ആക്കാൻവേണ്ടി ഇന്നത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ഏതാനും നാളുകളായി അത്യന്തം ശ്രമിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. ഇവിടെ തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന പുകയിലകൃഷി ആദായകരമാണെന്ന് കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരുപയോഗമില്ലാത്തതും നാൾക്കുനാൾ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ അനേകം ഫാറംമ്സ് ഇനിയും ഗവൺമെൻറു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഫാറംമ്സ്കളെ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ നിറുത്തികളയുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു. അതിനു പകരം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗമുള്ള രീതിയിൽ മാതൃകാത്തോട്ടങ്ങളെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും വേണം. കഞ്ചാവു് കൃഷി നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിനു ഏററവും പററിയതാണ്.

അടുത്തകാലത്തു് ഏതാനും മൃഗവൈദ്യന്മാരെ കുന്നത്തുനാടു, മൂവാററുപുഴ, വടക്കൻപറവൂർ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു നിയമിച്ചയക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഇതു് സന്തോഷിക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. മുൻപു് അവിടെ കന്നുകാലികൾക്കു് പിടിപെട്ടിരുന്ന ഒരുവക ആന്ത്രിക്സ് എന്ന ദീനത്തിൽ കന്നുകാലികളുടെ തൊണ്ണൂറു ശതമാനം ചത്തുപോയി. എന്നാൽ ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ആ സുഖക്കേടു പിടിപെട്ട കന്നുകാലികളിൽ ൧൦ ശതമാനമെ മരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല മററു കന്നുകാലികൾക്കു ഈ ദീനം പകരാതെ കുത്തിവയ്പു നടത്തി ആ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള കന്നുകാലികളെ ഈ ഭയങ്കര വ്യാധിയിൽ നിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ ഭയങ്കരവ്യാധിയിൽ നിന്നും കന്നുകാലികളെ രക്ഷിച്ചതു് കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഊർജിതമായ പ്രവൎത്തനം ഒന്നുമാത്രമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള പലതും സ്പിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രശംസാർഹമാണ്. കുന്നത്തുനാടു താലൂക്കിൽ വളം ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങളെ ഉത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചു വളം ശേഖരിപ്പിച്ചു പ്രദർശിപ്പിയ്ക്കുകയും ആ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ വന്നിരുന്നു വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയുംചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member's time is over. I can only call upon two more honourable members and I trust that their remarks will be brief because some time will have to be given to the Director to answer the points referred to here.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Sir......

PRESIDENT : I can give the honourable member three minutes and then I shall call another honourable member.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*) : Sir, I support the motion before the House. The Agricultural Department is the department which we ought to encourage in this land. But unfortunately, the result of the working of the Agricultural Department does not encourage our inclination to support that department. This department has to devise measures to improve our intensive cultivation and the department also can set a model to be followed by our cultivators. In none of these directions has this department done anything. Some model farms of wet lands and garden lands of extensive acres could have been undertaken under the supervision of the department and by the prosperity of the methods employed therein especially in manuring and scientific cultivation, they could have induced our agriculturists to follow their example. The department has taken up some model-farms, and as we have seen all of them have failed. Take, for example, the experimental farm at Ochira for the cultivation of cocoanut palms. The plantation there has failed. The fate of the ordinary cocoanut farms has been that of the model farms also. Though the Taluks of Karunagapally, Karthigapally, and Meenachil were infected by contageous diseases of the cocoanut tree etc., all this time the Agricultural Department, which was in full operation during the last thirty years, was not upto this moment able to bring forward any remedy. In spite of their experiments, the cocoanut and arrecanut trees are even now exposed to contageous diseases. We are aware that very many experts were working in the department. There were the Biochemist, the Entomologist, the Economic Botanist the Mycologist and so many other experts. They were working in the Agricultural Department up to this and now it appears that those experts are transferred to some other department. Though they were working under the Agricultural Department we could see no results from their work and experimental cultivation. The people had nothing to gain from their investigations. I also submit that the Agricultural Department could have given some advice in the breeding of cows and bulls. In that direction also they have not done anything successfully. They could have supplied us with milk, one of the primary necessities of people living in towns. The department has failed in this direction also. They could have at least set an example as to how we are to breed the cows in a better way and how the maximum quantity of milk could be got from them. They could have taught the agriculturists to run the milk industry in a profitable way. They could teach us none of these things. The Agricultural Department could have rendered us without difficulty another service *viz.*, they could have studied the scientific cultivation process and educated the people in the scientific method of cultivation carried on in the civilized world. They could have done sufficient propaganda for the purpose through out the land,

MR. T. T KESAVAN SASTRI: Sir......

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has three minutes.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: നമ്മുടെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി വളരെ ആശയും ആപ്രത്യേകതയും എനിക്കുണ്ട്. ദക്ഷിണേന്ത്യയിലെ പ്രധാന കർഷകരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നായ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പ്രതിവർഷം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടു കാണേണ്ടതാണല്ലോ. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ വളർച്ച വളരെ പതുങ്ങിയ മട്ടിലാണെന്നും—ഭരണം അസമർത്ഥമാണെന്നും അഭിപ്രായമുള്ളവരോടു പൂർണ്ണമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പ്രാരംഭത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഉയർച്ച വളരെ പ്രശംസനീയമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് പറയാൻ ഞാൻ മടക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഉപയോഗം ഇന്നത്തേതുപോലെ എന്നും മതിയെന്നോ, ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങൾ തന്നെ മേലും നടന്നാൽ മതിയെന്നോ, എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. വേണ്ട പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളും ആദായങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണാവശ്യം. കാലഗതിക്കനുസരണമായ കർഷക പരിഷ്കരണങ്ങൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ചെയ്യണം. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തുന്ന ഏതുകൃഷികളും മററുള്ളവക്ക് മാതൃകയാക്കണം. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു കൃഷികൾ മോശപ്പെട്ടു കാണാൻ ഇടയായാൽ അതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ നേരെ അതൃപ്തിക്കും അവിശ്വാസത്തിനും സംഗതിയാക്കുന്നതാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ജനതയുടെ ആഹാര സാധനങ്ങളിൽ പ്രധാനമായ മരച്ചീനികൃഷിക്ക് അതർഹിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങളും ഡിപ്പാർമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കാര്യമായി ചെയ്തു കാണുന്നില്ല. തെങ്ങുകൃഷികൊണ്ടോ നെല്ലുകൃഷികൊണ്ടോ മാത്രം ജീവിക്കുന്നവർ വളരെ കുറച്ചുപേർമാത്രമേയുള്ളു. ദാരിദ്ര്യദേവതയുടെ അസഹ്യ പീഡനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളെ കാര്യമായി സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന മരച്ചീനികൃഷിയെ മറെറല്ലാ കൃഷികളേയും കാൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിലാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. തെങ്ങിനു ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനും കയററുമതി സാധനങ്ങൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനും മററും ചെലവാക്കുന്ന പണം മരച്ചീനി കൃഷിക്കുവേണ്ടി വ്യയം ചെയ്താൽ ഗണ്യമായ ലാഭം കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. മരച്ചീനിക്കു മാർക്കെററു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ മാർക്കെററിംഗു ആഫീസർമാർ കഷ്ടപ്പെടേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നതല്ല. മരച്ചീനി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു മുഴുവൻ ഇവിടെ ചെലവാകാനുള്ളതെയുള്ളു. അധികമായാൽ കയററി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം. മരച്ചീനികൃഷി നാട്ടിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിനെ അനുസ്മരിച്ചാരാധിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ജന

ങ്ങൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനേയും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ അഭിനന്ദിക്കാമല്ലോ. ഇതുപോലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉടനടൻ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നതും ലാഭമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുമായ കൃഷികൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തണം. മാതൃകാപരമായ ഒരു തോട്ടം നടത്തി ഫലം കാണിക്കണം. അതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മാത്രം പോരാ. ഗവണ്മെൻറും ശ്രമിക്കുക തന്നെ വേണം. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഉയർച്ചയിൽ അഭിനന്ദനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതു് തികച്ചും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുതന്നെ ആയിരിക്കും. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന് ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഖ്യ പോരാ. ഇതിലും ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ ആവശ്യമാണ്. പ്രതിവർഷം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു കൂടുതൽ ബഡ്ജററനുവദിക്കണം. കൂടുതൽ ജോലിചെയ്യാൻ കൂടുതൽ പണം വേണം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടരും ശേഷിമാനായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണ്. പഠിപ്പും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പരിചയവും ഉണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണം. കന്നുകാലിസംരക്ഷണവും മററും കൂടുതൽ ആവശ്യമാണ്. ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ അഭിപ്രായവും ആവശ്യവുമറിഞ്ഞു് ഭരണം നടത്തേണ്ട ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണിതു്. ആരോപണങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയാസമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അനുഭവത്തെ പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. രാജ്യക്ഷേമതല്പരനായ നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ നില ഒന്നു സമുദ്ധരിക്കുവാൻ താല്പര്യമുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു് എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ വേണ്ട പരിഹാരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് പ്രത്യാശിക്കയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയിൽ ഉള്ള സന്തോഷം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാൻ ഈ സന്ദർഭം ഇങ്ങനെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, the debate on the cut motion moved by the honourble member Mr. Dominic Joseph has ranged over so wide a ground, that I do not think that it would be possible, within the short space of time, to answer categorically all the points that have been raised therein.

The discussions followed mainly along four lines. First of all most of the members touched upon the general policy of the working of the department. Secondly advertance was made to intensive and extensive methods of cultivation. Thirdly, reference was made to the occurrence of diseases and pests, chiefly on cocoanuts, and on cardamoms in the High Ranges. Fourthly, reference was made to the question of improving the conditions of cattle in the State. Sir, incidentally reference was also made to the Fisheries branch of the Department.

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

Before dealing with the working of the department, I shall answer some of the points with regard to the cocoanut palm disease, inasmuch as that was the subject that was referred to, rather extensively, on the floor of this House. Sir, the disease first made its appearance in 1897. The Government, in the year 1908 invited Dr. Butler, who was then the Imperial Mycologist to visit the State and examine the trouble. He laid down certain measures by which the disease could be mitigated, if not absolutely controlled. The measures recommended by him were adequate manuring, proper drainage, and efficient tillage. The department advocated these methods and conducted demonstrations in several centres. These demonstrations have shown that by proper nursing the affected trees can be made to yield satisfactorily. By that I do not mean, in the least, to minimise the gravity of the disease. As soon as this Government became a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the problem was placed before them. With the fullest co-operation of the Council, financially and otherwise, the investigation of this serious problem has been undertaken recently in right earnest by a fully qualified Plant Pathologist with the necessary staff. The results of his investigations are hopeful and encouraging. Last time, that is about two months ago, when I attended the meeting of the Imperial Council I stressed this question. I told the expert Committee "Well, look here, the people in my place are vexed over this problem. Are you confident that the disease can be mitigated or can be cured?" The expert Committee said in reply that the investigations of the Pathologist were proceeding on right lines and the results were such as were likely to lead to a solution of the problem. I can therefore assure the honourable members of this House that, sooner or later, we can hope to be able to bring the disease under control. One thing that has to be borne in mind is that it is a very serious disease, and that successful results can be achieved only after thorough research and investigation.

With regard to the cardamom disease, Sir, I have myself visited all those areas and it is now established that the disease mainly complained of is caused by thrips and worms. The department is taking steps to demonstrate that by spraying with tobacco waste decoction and fish oil soap these two pests can be largely brought under control. As the honourable member, the mover, himself has admitted, steps are being taken to reduce the duty on cheap tobacco so that the remedy may be effectively and easily applied by the planters. As I stated during the general discussion of the budget, unless the cardamom owners also co-operate in controlling the disease, this industry may also meet with the same fate as the cocoanut industry. It is a matter for gratification, in this connection, that the planters, represented by the honourable member, are willing to co-operate in this matter by contributing a cess. I must say that it is only fit and proper that they should contribute the cess towards the protection of the cardamom industry, just as we have a cess for the protection of tea, coffee, cotton and jute, all of which like cardamoms are plantation crops.

The second point that was referred to was the introduction of new crops. This point has been borne in mind by the department.

The endeavour of the department in the direction of the introduction of a suitable variety of sugarcane in the State has produced fruitful results. The experiments that we have conducted at the Alwaye Farm have proved quite successful and the varitey of Java cane P. O. J. 2725 introduced and acclimatised has now spread well nigh over about 3000 acres This is expected to bring in a profit of at least Rs. 1 lakh annually to our sugarcane cultivators. It is my hope that within the next four or five years all the 15,000 acres of land under cane will be replaced with this improved variety of sugarcane, so that the efforts in this direction would directly contribute to the material prosperity of the State.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, what has become of the proposed sugarcane farm in Puthery?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: That has been dropped for the time being, because the conditions in South Travancore are not quite favourable now, with the inadequate supply of water for irrigation.

Sir, in regard to sugarcane cultivation, the whole plan has been reorientated.

In the matter of propaganda, many of the honourable members stated that intensive experimentation should be made and, as I have stated during the general discussion of the budget necessary steps have been taken to this end, and Government have now approved of a reorganisation scheme in the matter of propaganda. Particular centres will be selected where intensive cultivation on a scientific and co-ordinated basis, and sale of produce on co-operative lines will be followed up. An economic survey of the village will also be made. The scheme will be pursued in an intensive manner for three or four years at the end of which another economic survey will be made to find out how far the new methods have contributed towards increasing the prosperity of the village.

Much has been said about the general working of the department. As I have already stated in my former reply, it is the policy enunciated by my predecessor that has been followed till now. The general policy of the department perhaps requires to be changed. But it is rather harsh on the part of the honourable members to make a sweeping condemnation of the policy followed by the department. A summary of the achievements of the department is given in the chapter under the caption "Retrospect" in the annual report of the administration of the department for the year 1104. Considerable effort on the part of the department has resulted in the use of indigenous manures which used to be originally wasted. Liming has become a rule in all *punja* areas. Indigenous manures are being supplemented with chemical fertilisers to the value of over a lakh of rupees every year. Considerable saving has been effected in seed rate in Nanjinad. The rice stem borer pest in Nanjanad has been brought under control by tackling the pest in

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

the nurseries and enormous loss is averted every year on this account. All these are proof positive to show that the Department has done its own quota and one who knows the working of the Agricultural depart-ment in other parts of India knows that our department is in no way inferior to any other Agricultural department in any part of India. The department approaches the people with the result of their investi-gations and experiments. But the chief difficulty is the inability of the agriculturists to follow those methods however much they would like to do so. They have not the wherewithal to be benefited by the results of our investigation. Their holdings are fragmented. They are immersed in debts

That is the crux of the whole matter. We can successfully per-suade the people to cultivate on improved lines if only cheap rural credit is made available to them.

In regard to the experimental farms, what is the criterion to be applied? No experimental farm can be viewed as a commercial profit and loss concern. Some of the experiments conducted may fail while others may succeed. It is one of the utmost importance that only the results of those successful experiments that should be passed on to the ryots. If any one of the improved strains raised in the Farm or any manurial experiment conducted leads to greater income and spreads among the cultivators that experimental station would have more than compensated the expenditure incurred by it for the spread of the variety of seed or the manurial practice. That is the criterion that is to be applied to Government farms. As I stated during the course of the Budget discussion, those farms which do not stand up to this test will be abolished. But what is required is cheap rural credit, co-operation and control over matters like irrigation. I had been to South Travan-core a few days ago. I then told the people "look here, you are getting down chillies worth several thousands of rupees. It is a cash crop. Why not you cultivate the crop?" Sir, then the ryots replied "we have not got water. We require about Rs. 200 to dig a well. If you can help us we will certainly take to the cultivation of this crop." That is the position in which our ryots are.

Because of want of time I am sorry I am not able to deal with the other points raised in the debate. I am however glad that the honour-able members of the House have contributed to an enlightend discus-sion on the policy of reconstruction of this department. The various points stressed by them will be borne in mind and, in the shaping of that policy every effort will be made to see that the hopes and aspira-tions of the honourable members are realised. In the circumstances I hope that the honourable member will not press his motion.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, from the reply made by the Director of Agriculture, it would be only fair that we extend to him all facilities and co-operate with him. I therefore beg permission to withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT : Before putting it to the House whether the honourable member is to be granted leave to withdraw his motion, let me just wind up the discussion by two remarks.

As has been pointed out by the Director of Agriculture, there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the work of the department in this State more than there is reason elsewhere to be dissatisfied with the work of the Agricultural Departments there. There are very big problems, and they have to be dealt with one after another in the order of importance and there is no doubt that our agricultural problems have not all been successfully solved. There are two special matters in regard to which the co-operation of this House and of the leaders of the public, is absolutely essential for the successful working of the Agricultural Department. One is the question of demonstration.

For many years in India, demonstrations have been tried if a legal expression can be used—*ab extra, i. e.*, from outside. In one or two localities in India, an alternative method is being attempted, namely, to try the demonstration on the farmer's own holding; in other words to take one portion of the farmer's holding and cultivate it with the scientific equipment at the disposal of the department, applying scientific manure and appliances and methods. Side by side, in the contiguous plot, also belonging to the same farmer, the farmer cultivates the same crop, but according to traditional methods. If the farmer is satisfied that in the plot cultivated by the department the results are conspicuously better than in the plot cultivated by him, centrainly, the new methods of the department would appeal to him. That will be the best form of propaganda. The experiment has been tried in Mysore and in certain other places. That is one of the courses of action which Government have in view.

Something has been said of cattle. There again, to a large extent, it is a matter for propaganda. I think it is a demonstrable fact that, on account of the rain-fall and the quality of fodder available in Travancore, cows are not likely to thrive well here. The question is whether a more hardy animal like the buffalo should not be made more popular than at present. The milk products of the buffalo should be experimented upon and tried by the rural population among whom undoubtedly there is at present a prejudice against the buffalo dairy products. There also, propaganda is necessary.

We shall be failing in our duty if we do not mention in this connection that the work of the Travancore Agricultural Department has been greatly assisted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. They have given us some grants—although not as much as we would wish—and have also lent us certain officers for research.

Now much more than help from outside, as was very rightly stressed and emphasised in this House, there should be complete co-operation between the various departments like the Co-operation, Irrigation, Public Works and Agricultural Departments. It is only with such co-operation that any good results can be achieved. The creation of propaganda centres in suitable localities is also a matter of paramount

[President.]

importance for the successful working of the Agricultural Department; because, it is only by propaganda that you can bring into existence new crops, intensive cultivation of old crops, and better breeding of cattle.

I trust that the department will function on these lines in such a manner that this House, on the next occasion it meets, will acclaim the work of the department as worthy of praise and emulation.

The motion was, by leave withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 540 to 562.

The following motions were not moved as the time allotted for the Demand had expired.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

540. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,900 for Director by Re 1

MR A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

541. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,900 for Director by Re. 1

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

542. To omit the allotment of Rs. 978 for Manager

DIRECTION—*Allowances.*

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

543 To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN:

544. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re 1

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

545. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,950 for total of 21 A (ii) re Investigation of Root diseases of the cocoanut palm by Re. 1

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

546. To Omit the allotment of Rs. 31,773 for Direction

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

547. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,773 for Direction by Re. 1

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA:

548 To reduce the allotment of Rs 31,773 for Direction by Rs. 15

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

549. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,773 for Direction by Rs. 10

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:

550. To reduce the allotment of Rs 31,773 for Direction by Re. 1

21 B—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES—EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND MANURE DEPOTS

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH:

551. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,964 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Rs 14,157

21 G—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES—FISHERIES—
Allowances.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
552. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2.200 for travelling allowance by Re 1
MR A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
553. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,·00 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand XIV.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
554. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10
MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI :
555. To reduce the total allotment of 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1
MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR :
556. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1
MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :
557. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1
MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
558. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10
MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
559. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1
MR P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
560. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10
MR A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
561. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1
MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
562. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—POLICE.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,76,711, under Demand XIII—Police.

Motion No. 472.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Deputy Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1. (To discuss the inconvenience caused to the public by the absence of any check by the Police of the bus service between Alwaye and Parur)."

[Mr. E. P. Varghese.]

Sir, it would appear that the control of traffic buses by the Police Department stops with the southern shore of the Alwaye river, and that beyond that, buses can be run by the conductors, managers and drivers, according to their sweet will and pleasure as and when they like. Sir, in moving this motion, it is not my intention to censure the Police Department. I only want to impress upon the department the great inconvenience caused to the passengers now in the buses running between Alwaye and Parur having no definite timings. Up to Alwaye one is more or less safe. Once you reach Alwaye you have to wait there indefinitely; you do not know when the bus will leave Alwaye. There is no certainty about the timings of buses. It is all left to the sweet will and pleasure of the busmen. I would request the Inspector-General to make a note of this fact and to verify it when he goes on tour.

Sir, I would appeal to the Inspector-General of Police to bring about some fixity in the matter of timings of these buses which run between Alwaye and Parur. Unless timings are fixed and published, people can hardly have the benefit of bus service. Now they have to wait indefinitely at the bus stands. Sir, if the State Transport buses can follow fixed timings and still run on profit, one cannot understand why private buses alone cannot be run at fixed timings. As it is, although timings may be fixed, it is left to the busmen not to run the bus at a particular time fixed, and to pass on to the next timing. Sometimes they miss even two or three consecutive timings so that passengers have to wait for an hour or an hour and a half.

Sir, Parur is the headquarters of a District. There are courts, schools, hospitals and other public offices there, which people from the whole district have to resort to. It is therefore necessary that there should be convenient and dependable bus service to Parur.

When the services is neither dependable nor convenient, at least the fare should be cheap. Unfortunately, the bus fare in this line is among the highest in the State. It is possible for the State Transport buses to run at eight cash per passenger per mile, nay, even at five cash between Quilon and Trivandrum; still the bus service between Alwaye and Parur—as also between Alleppey and Arur—do not find it possible to run at eight cash or even twelve cash per mile per passenger. It is for the Police Department to bring about some uniformity in the bus charges.

I would once more repeat, Sir, the absolute necessity to have definite timings; let it be once an hour or even once in two hours that a bus leaves Alwaye. But there should be some definiteness about the timings. That is all I want. People should know when a bus would leave Alwaye and when it would reach its destination.

With these words, I place the motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. A K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഏററവും വടക്കെ അററമായ പറവൂർനിന്നും ആലുവായ്ക്കു നടത്തിവരുന്ന ബസ്സ സർവീസിനെപ്പോലെ ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തു നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു ബസ്സർവീസ് മററ് എവിടെയും ഉണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ൭ മാസക്കാലങ്ങളായി ആഴ്ചയിൽ രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം വീതം ഞാൻ പറവൂർ നിന്ന് ആലുവായ്ക്കുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ സമയത്തെല്ലാം അവർ വളരെ കൃത്യമായി ബസ്സ് വിട്ടും യാത്രക്കാരോട് മര്യാദയായി പെരുമാറിയും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതു് ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പ്രതികൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ആലുവായിൽനിന്നും പറവൂരേക്ക് പോകുന്ന ബസ്സ് ൨൩—൨൭ എന്നീകണക്കിനു അതിലെ ലയിസൻസിൽ പറയുന്നിടത്തോളം ആളുകളെ സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽനിന്നും ബസ്സിൽകയററിയതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമേ സാധാരണ പുറപ്പെടുകയുള്ളൂ. അതുപോലെതന്നെ പറവൂർനിന്നും ആലുവായ്ക്കു പുറപ്പെടുന്ന ബസ്സും ബസ്സിൽ കയററാവുന്നിടത്തോളം ആളുകളെ കയററിയതിനുശേഷമേ തിരിക്കാറുള്ളൂ. തന്നിമിത്തം ഇടയ്ക്കുനിന്നു കയറേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു ബസ്സിൽ യാത്ര ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുതീരെ സൌകര്യം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തിനു ബസ്സ് വിടണം എന്നു നിയമമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതനുസരിച്ച് നടക്കുന്ന ബസ്സ് സർവീസ പറവൂരെന്നല്ല തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ മി. കുമാരൻ വൈദ്യൻ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ നിന്നും ഞാൻ മനസിലാക്കുന്നതു വ്യക്തപരമായി ബസ്സുകാർക്ക് അദ്ദേഹത്തോടുള്ള ബഹുമാനം കാണിക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അനുഭവം ഇതുപോലെയാണെന്നു പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ബസ്സ് കയറാൻ ബസ്സ സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽ ചെന്നാൽതന്നെയും ഒന്നു രണ്ടുമണിക്കൂറുകൾ താമസിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നേക്കും. പൊലീസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ടപോലെ പതിയുന്നില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും ബസ്സ് സർവീസ് ഇന്നയിന്ന സമയങ്ങളിൽ നടത്തണം എന്ന് നിർബന്ധമായ വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : പറവൂർ-ആലുവാ ലൈനിൽ ആർക്കെങ്കിലും പരാതിയുള്ളതായി മെംബർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: പരാതി ധാരാളമുണ്ട്.

അതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ മി. വർഗീസിന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റുവൻസിയിലുള്ളവർക്കു പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ പോകേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് സർവീസ് നടത്തിത്തുടങ്ങിയതിനു ശേഷം ഗവൺമെന്റു ലൈനുകളിൽ മാത്രമേ ശരിയായ വിധത്തിൽ ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തിനു ബസ്സ് സർവീസ് നടക്കുന്നുള്ളു. മറ്റുള്ള എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് ആലുവാ പറവൂർ ലൈനിൽ ബസ്സുകാർക്കു ബോധിച്ച സമയത്തിലും ബോധിച്ച വിധത്തിലും ആണ് സർവീസ് നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ചില ലയിനുകളിൽ ചില സമയങ്ങളിൽ ആളുകൾക്കു ഇരിക്കാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ലാതെ ബസ്സുകൾ നിറയെ ആളുകളെ കയറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ ബസ്സ് സർവീസ് ഇവിടെ കണ്ടമാനമാണു നടക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിനെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുവാൻ ശരിയായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നയിന്ന സമയത്ത് ഇന്നയിന്ന ചാർജിനു ഇന്നയിന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു ബസ്സ് വിടും എന്നു വ്യക്തമായി എഴുതി ഒരു വലിയ ബോർഡ് ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡുകളിൽ വയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം യാത്രക്കാർക്കു വളരെ ആശ്വാസമുണ്ടാകും. ക്ലിപ്തം [illegible] ക്ലിപ്ത സമയത്തു ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തെത്താമെന്നുള്ള ധൈര്യത്തോടുകൂടി യാത്രചെയ്യാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു വളരെ നേരം ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽ യാത്രക്കാർ സമയമറിയാതെ കാത്തിരിക്കേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നു. ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തിനു ബസ്സുകൾ വിടുന്നില്ല. ഓവർലോഡ് കയറ്റിയതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമേ ബസ്സുകൾ സാധാരണ സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുകയുള്ളു. ഈ സംഗതി പലപ്പോഴും ഈ സഭയിൽ ഞാൻതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു ബോർഡ് വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു പ്രയാസവുമില്ല.

ഇനിയൊരു വിഷമമുള്ളത് ബസ്സ് സർവീസ് പലടത്തും മൊണോപ്പൊളിയായി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതിലാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രജകൾ ആരെല്ലാം ലൈസൻസിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നുവോ അവർക്കെല്ലാം ബസ്സ് നടത്തുന്നതിനു ലൈസൻസ കൊടുക്കണം. അവർ നിയമം ലംഘിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം അവരെ ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ശിക്ഷിക്കാം. അങ്ങനെ നിയമ

ലംഘിക്കുന്നതുവരെ അവർ നിയമത്തിനു വഴിപ്പെട്ട നടക്കുന്ന പ്രജകൾ എന്നുവേണം വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ. അവക്കു ബസ്സനടത്താൻ അനുവദിക്കണം മത്സരം കൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്. ഈ തിരുവനന്തപുരം ററൌണിൽതന്നെ സാമാനങ്ങൾ മിതമായ വിലയ്ക്കു കടകളിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതു പലകടകളും ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണല്ലോ. നേരെമറിച്ചു് ഒരു കടയേ ഉള്ളുവെങ്കിൽ സാമാനം വാങ്ങിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു കാത്തു നിന്നു് ആ കടക്കാരൻെറ സൗകര്യമനുസരിച്ചു അയാൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന വിലക്കും മാത്രമെ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. അതുപോലെ പല ലയിനുകളിലും ബസ്സ് മൊണാപ്പൊളിയായി ഒന്നോരണ്ടോ പേക്കായി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന കൂലികൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരികയും അവർക്കു സൌകര്യം വരുന്നസമയത്തു യാത്ര ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ മൊണാപ്പൊളി സിസ്റ്റംകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണമില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് നഷ്ടമാണു് നേരേ മറിച്ചു് കൂടുതൽ ലൈസൻസുകൾ കൊടുത്തു ബസ്സുകൾ ധാരാളം ഓടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ യാത്രക്കാർക്കു അധിക സൗകര്യവും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ലാഭവും ഉണ്ടാകും. ധാരാളം ബസ്സ ഓടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ ടോൾഗേററിനത്തിൽതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു വലിയതുക ആദായം കിട്ടും. ബസ്സ നടത്തുന്നയാളുകൾക്കു ധാരാളം തൊഴിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്യും. രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ കൂട്ടർ മാത്രം യൂണിയനായി ചേർന്നു ബസ്സ നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പല അഴിമതികളും ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്, അതുകൊണ്ടുഞാൻ മുമ്പു് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ഒരു ബോർഡ് ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽ വക്കുകയും കൂടുതൽ ബസ്സുകൾക്കു ലൈസൻസു കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം.

ആലുവാ—പറവൂർ ലൈൻ പോലെയാണു ആലുവാ—ദേവികുളം ലൈനും. കോട്ടയം—ആലുവാ ലൈനിൽ നടത്തുന്ന ബസ്സ് സർവീസും ഇത്തരത്തിലാണു്. ഓവർലോഡ് കൊണ്ടും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അസൗകര്യമുണ്ടു്. ബസ്സുകാർക്കു കൂടുതൽ ലാഭം കിട്ടിയെന്നുവരാം. എന്നാൽ യാത്രക്കാരുടെ സൗകര്യത്തെയും പ്രത്യേകം ഗൗനിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയണം. ഞാൻ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലും കൊച്ചിയിലും ബസ്സിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവിടെയെല്ലാം ബസ്സ് പുറപ്പെടുന്ന സമയത്തെ കാണിക്കുന്ന ബോർഡ് വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഓരോ ററൌണിലും ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡ്കൾ പല സ്ഥലത്തായിരിക്കുന്നതെല്ലാം ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സ്ഥലത്താക്കണം. പല സ്ഥലത്തായിരിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തായിരിക്കുന്നതു് ബസ്സുകളെ കൺട്രോൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യമായിരിക്കും.

[Mr. ha ria thu Kunjithommen].

ഈ ബസ്സുകളെക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉപദ്രവം വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിന്നും ഇങ്ങോട്ടു യാത്ര ചെയ്യുന്നവൎക്കാണു് അധികം. പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വളരെനേരം കാത്തുനിന്നാൽ മാത്രമെ ബസ്സുകൾ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു സർവീസ് പറവൂർവരെ ഉടനെതന്നെ ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഏറെറടുത്തു് നടത്തുകയും അതുവരെ യാത്രക്കാരുടെ സൌകൎയ്യം നോക്കി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുവാനും ശട്ടം കെട്ടുകയും വേണം. സർവീസ് നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ഒരു പക്ഷെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു നഷ്ടം വന്നാലും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പൊതുഗുണത്തിനു ഇതു സഹായമായിരിക്കും.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : പറവൂർ ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽ സമയവിവരം എഴുതിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബോർഡ് മെംബർ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: യാത്രക്കാൎക്കു മുൻകൂട്ടി സമയം അറിയത്തക്കവണ്ണം ബോർഡു വച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എല്ലാവരും കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണം ബോർഡിൽ സമയം മുൻകൂട്ടി വലിയ അക്ഷരത്തിൽ എഴുതിച്ചു വെളിയിൽ വക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Sir, I support the motion. Apart from irregularity in the timings, most of the private buses are run on old broken tyres and bad tubes; in most of them the brakes are not in proper repair at all. The engines also are not dependable, and cease to function in the middle of the journey. These are all matters to which the Police Department should direct its attention.

My emphatic submission is that, in the interests of the public at large, Government should extend their transport system at least to all the trunk roads in the State. At present, the few bus owners in certain lines form themselves into a Syndicate and see that buses leave the starting station only after they are fully loaded or even overloaded; with that object, they freely mis two or three consecutive timings. Because all these buses are full even when they start there is no accommodation for passengers waiting at the road side on the way, so that these buses do not serve the people on the way.

All these inconveniences can be avoided by the Government extending their transport service throughout the State. At any rate till the Government do it, the Police Department can exercise strict supervision on the soundness of the buses, and on their following the timings fixed by the department. It is a great pity, Sir, that sometimes these buses stop on the way for want of petrol; they do not care to have one tin of petrol spare. I have myself experienced great difficulty by the bus running without a spare tin of petrol. After discovering that there is not even a drop of petrol in the vehicle, one of the busmen goes to the nearest town to bring petrol, with the result that passengers have to wait for two or three hours on the road. This can certainly be obviated by the Police Checking Officers at bus stands insisting on each bus having at least one spare tin of petrol before each bus leaves the station. With these words I support the motion.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Sir, I am glad that the motion was confined to the discussion of the inconvenience caused to the public in a particular road. But the Honourable Members have traversed a very vast ground. As a matter of fact, I have myself during my surprise checks found the truth of the observation and I agree with those members who said that passengers have to wait. Of course, this morning I was asked whether the timings are observed in regard to the running of buses. I said in reply that they should be observed; but I know that this rule is honoured more in its breach than in its observance. I have addressed the various Inspector-Generals of Police in the major Provinces in British India for a copy of the rules obtaining in those places and I think I have heared from everybody excepting from the head of Police, Delhi. I am going through those rules to see if I could bring out a better system of bus service. As regards this particular route I have information that there were originally 18 buses and in the conference of bus owners and the Traffic Superintendent held by my predecessor only 8 buses have been allotted for this road. On certain representations made to me recently I am investigating whether that number could not be increased and if I arrive at the conclusion that more buses are needed, certainly I shall increase the number.

We were told here that people got on the top of the buses. It is a fact. I have myself found it and I have charged and I am not going to allow it any more. As a matter of fact, we have taken departmental action against such other infringement of rules.

It is said that the people have to wait until the buses are full. I know that this happens in certain places. My idea is to see that these buses go as punctually as the railway trains or the transport buses when drafting the new rules.

There has been a suggestion about the hanging of notice boards about the timings of the buses running in any particular route. I should think that this suggestion is rather good; But I shall go through the rules and if I find that they exist elsewhere there is no reason why we should not adopt it here.

There has been a suggestion to have only one bus stand in a town. Honestly, I have not gone into this issue. I shall go into it and if I find any merit in it, I shall adopt it. I suppose I have met all the points raised.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Has the member any suggestion to mak with regard to the fixing of the fare?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: That is another point which is engaging my attention.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI; Is there any monopoly in the Parur-Alwaye line

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: There is, as I understand. To be frank with you, I do not want a monopoly on any line.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : What is the difficulty of the member to allow more buses on this line?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB; Formerly there were 18 buses on this line. Afterwards they were reduced to 8 and if there is a demand for more, there is no reason why I should not increase the number.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE : In view of the assurance given by the Inspector-General of Police I do not press the motion. But I must just say a word in reply to the member who said that the Alwaye-Parur line is one of the best run lines. I am surprised to hear that from an honourable member who comes from Parur. I am afraid that he has travelled only in that line. That is why he was not able to have a comparative idea of the various lines.

PRESIDENT : There is the divergence of human opinion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 473 and 474.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN.

To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,520 for Assistant Inspactor General of Police.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

To omit the allotment of Rs. 7,500 for salaries.

Motion No. 475.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,829 for Office Superintendent, Head Accountant, Head Clerk etc., by Rs. 10, to point out the irregularities in the appintments and promotions made by the present Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, from some of the answers given to interpellations I find that the Inspector-General of Police is not entirely to blame for certain irregularities. Therefore I am going to confine myself to one point, namely the test applied for selecting Sub Inspectors. Sir, a generation ago, a certain European planter wanted to give a costly present to the best kathakali dancer in Travancore. Therefore he called together many of the kathakali performers. But kathakali is a highly technical dancing art peculiar to Kerala alone and only Malayalees could appreciate it properly. But this gentleman did not engage any expert to judge the merit of the players. He himself judged their merit and the result was that the costly present went to the highest jumper, but not to the best dancer. In the same way our Inspector-General of Police selected the best and fastest runner and not the best candidate judged from the point of view of high qualities of head and heart. This is not the proper test to select candidates, especially for such important posts as those of Sub-Inspectors I want at present only to point out this irregularity because I am satisfied that the Inspector-General of Police is a man of good intentions. Therefore I place my motion before the House.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങൾ ഈഴവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വളരെ അതൃപ്തികരമാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം ഇവിടെ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരങ്ങളുടെ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നും ഈ സംഗതി ശരിക്കു വിശദമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം നടത്തിയ ൩൪൩ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ ഈഴവരുടെ സംഖ്യ വെറും ൧൪ മാത്രമാണ്. ൩൦ ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെ നിയമിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഈഴവരുടെ സംഖ്യ പൂജ്യം മാത്രമാണ്. പത്ത് സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിച്ചതിലും ഈഴവരുടെ സംഖ്യവെറും പൂജ്യംമാത്രമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം പൂജ്യംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയ പൂജ്യനായ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന്റെ നിയമനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി സകാരണം ആക്ഷേപം പറയുവാനും, തിരുത്തുവാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുവാനും കഴിയും. വിശന്നു വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഒരുവനോടു വിശപ്പിന്റെ കാഠിന്യം അറിഞ്ഞവൻ കാരുണ്യമില്ലാതെ പെരുമാറുന്നതു സാഹസമാണ്. പ്രാതിനിധ്യവിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ വളരെ വിഷമതകൾ ഇൻഡ്യയിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ, പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ മറ്റൊരു സമുദായത്തോട്........നിഷ്കരുണം നീതിരഹിതമായി പെരുമാറുമ്പോൾ, അതു് പ്രാതിനിധ്യ വിഷയത്തിൽ അനീതി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവെന്ന് വരുത്തുന്നതിനും പുറമേ, സാമുദായ വാദികളുടെ വാദമുഖങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു പഴുതടച്ചുകളയുകകൂടി ചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I rise to a point of order. This allotment of Rs. 20,829 is for the Superintendent, Head Accountant, Head clerk, etc., They have absolutely no power of appointment of the officers mentioned.

PRESIDENT : I take it that the argument would be that those incumbents of the present posts and their communities are such that on review of the establishment list it will be seen how unequal has been the patronage exercised by the department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : But it does not at all relate to appointments.

PRESIDENT : Have any recent appointments been made in these establishments ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB : Not to my knowledge.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Narayanan, you must wait for some more apropriate opportunity.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ നിയമനത്തിലും അദ്ദേഹംകാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന..... ......

PRESIDENT: It has been pointed to me that the actual motion relates to establishment, namely the Superintendents, Head Accountant, Head clerk, etc. That is not an appropriate motion to discuss the general question of communal inequalities and therefore the honourable member may take some other opportunity for discussing his point. I find many opportunities occur later on.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ നിയമനങ്ങളെ എടുത്തുപറഞ്ഞതു് ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങളും ന്യായമായി ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുകാണിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണു്.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I do not think these questions need be raised or discussed just now. As I said the honourable member has many opportunities for raising that particular point.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I support the motion. In the matter of giving promotions to Constables and Head Constables, no principle is followed at all. Juniors are promoted over the heads of seniors and the whole order of the constabulary is dissatisfied. Even second grade head constables are allowed to act as Inspectors.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Honourable member can speak about irregular promotions in this particular group and not generally.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: No particular principle is followed in the matter of appointments and promotions. When Mr. Bishop was the Police Commissioner, he instituted a promotion examination and he has stated the following at page 6 of the Administration Report of the Police Department for 1105;

"I felt dissatisfied with the method of promotions to the rank of head constables."

PRESIDENT: Order, order. As I told the Honourable members the actual cut motion being with reference to the establishment of the Inspector-General of Police, the general rules observed by the Inspector General of Police or not observed by him with regard to promotions or appointments in the general cadre cannot come in under this discussion. Subject to that, if the honourable member has to say anything with regard to the establishment of the Inspector-General and the promotions or the depromotions in that office he may say so.

MR. K NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I wanted to point out that at present no principle is followed at all in the matter of giving promotions to clerks in the Police Department. That is the reason why I was reading a few lines and if I complete the reading of those lines the matter will be made very clear.

> "I felt dissatisfied with the method of promotions to the rank of Head Constable and instituted a promotions examination, failure to pass being a bar to promotion. Any Constable above 5 years service can apply for permission to attend but the lists are scrutinised so as to eliminate men who would otherwise be unfit. The test is one of general police knowledge and the paper is set by me. 200 men appeared at the tests during the year and 38 were found eligible."

So that, one of the previous Police Commissioners Mr. Bishop, formulated a certain principle in the matter of giving promotions. But the present Inspector-General has not adopted any principle in this matter. Only those who have been able to ingratiate themselves in his favour are given promotions. I am told by many people that even those constables and Head Constables who do domestic service in the houses of Officers are given promotions.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The motion is about the establishment in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : With these few words I support the motion.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY : Sir, confining myself to the actual wording of the motion, that is, to point out the irregularities in the appointments and promotions made by the present Inspector-General in the establishment of his office, I should like to say that I have not made any appointment. On the other hand I have reduced a clerk who was promoted over the heads of his seniors by my predecessor. There was an appeal before me, I went into the matter and I found that it was a deserving case. So I had the man reverted and the seniormost man given the place.

As regards the complaints made by Mr. Narayanan about the unsatisfactory appointments I think I will do well if I bring home to him the following statements, about Ezhavas.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The honourable member will only deal with his own establishment. There are several occasions on which general points can be raised.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY : In that case, Sir, the remarks made by Mr. Madhavan about the selection of constables are not also in order. In asmuch as it is so, I am not going to answer that point too. Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar also has been attacking me about the policy adopted by me in the matter of appointments. If he means the appointments in the executive, I should defer my reply to some other occasion. So far as the motion in question is concerned, I repeat that I have not made any appointment in my establishment.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 476.

The following motion was not moved :

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,829 for Office Superintendents, Head Accountant, Head Clerk etc., by Re. 1.

Motion No. 477.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,913 for Establishment by Rs. 1,200 to impress upon Government that, under the existing arrangements, it is not at all necessary to have an Office Superintendent,

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

Sir, as the result of the recent re-organisation of the Police Department the number of D. S. Ps was reduced from 5 to 4 and that of the A. S. Ps increased from 6 to 7. Sir, one D. S. P is now appointed as the Deputy Inspector-General and another A. S. P is appointed as the Assistant Inspector-General of Police to help the Inspector-General of Police in his official duties. Sir, when there were no such officers to assist the Inspector-General of Police in his office, it was found necessary to retain the office of the Manager on Rs. 100-150 scale. Now, Sir, these two officers, namely, the Deputy Inspector-General and the Assistant Inspector-General are there to render him assistance in all matters.

The Assembly rose for lunch at 1 O'clock and reassembled at 2 O'clock with the Dewan President in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai, Secretary to Government, took the oath and signed the rolls.

Motion No. 477.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I was discussing about the fact that there was absolutely no necessity for an office Superintendent in the Inspector-General's Office. Before the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Assistant Inspector-General of Police were appointed to assist the Inspector General of Police, there was only one Office Manager to manage the affairs of his office. Now, it is seen from page 106 of the budget for the next year, that 'office managership' has been abolished and the designation changed into 'Office Superintendent' on the very same scale of pay. As I am sure that the D. I. G and A. I. G. are very honest, efficient and enthusiastic officers who will be able to cope with the work in the office of the Inspector-General, I do not find my way to subscribe to the view of the retention of the office Superintendent. Moreover, we see from page 106 of the Budget that in addition to the Office Superintendent, there is one Head Clerk and another Head Accountant in that office. Under these circumstances I think that it is not at all necessary to have one Office Superintendent also in the office. with these words I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY: Sir, apparently there is a little misconception about the substitution of the 'Office Superintendent' in lieu of 'Office Manager'. So far as the financial side of it is concerned, there is no change. As for the status of the officer, the former manager was an Inspector, and a Gazetted officer. That officer is now replaced by another, who is a non-Gazetted officer. Therefore, from the financial view point, there is not much change. But there is one aspect to be considered from the status point. It is something less now. The question arises whether there is any necessity for me to have this substitution. I thought that an Inspector to be in charge of an office as a misnomer. My idea was that if it is

to be manned, it should be only by an office man. It struck me, why should an Inspector, an executive officer, be wasted in the office. That is why you would find elsewhere an Inspector less. I have not taken one pie of the tax-payer so far as this substitution is concerned.

Another point has been raised by the mover, namely, that there are the D. I. G. and the A. I. G. who can efficiently carry on the office work. My submission in this connection is this. I will just read out the note prepared by me detailing the duties of the D. I. G. and the A. I. G. from which the members could gather the importance of the matter. I am sure my friend will be convinced that they have their duties to carry on.

Duties of the D. I. G. and the A. I. G.

The post of the Traffic Superintendent and the C. I. D. Superintendent were abolished and an officer of the status of a District Superintendent of Police and another officer of the status of an Assistant Superintendent of Police were appointed to help the Inspector-General of Police in his work.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police is in direct charge of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau and the Finger Print and the Traffic Sections of the Inspector-General's Office. He has to perform all the duties of the defunct Traffic Superintendent of Police, besides helping the Inspector-General in his executive and office work.

The work of the A. I. G is to look after the special branch of C. I. D. work which always involves a work of trust and responsibility. Ordinarily, he may not have to go on circut, but he has to carry on certain confidential enquries connected with the C. I. D. Department. He has to supervise the work of the Headquarters office also. As such, when the D. I. G. and sometimes the A. I. G are away from the Headquarters, because there is the out door work of the traffic branch and the C. I. D. to be attended to. I find the necessity for an Office Superintendent to manage office work. The Head Clerk and the Head Accountant of my office have their own work to look after, which are of a special character. The financial side of the work is really a technical sort of work. Under these circumstances, I find the necessity for an Office Superintendent.

Thanks to Government, they have given me a very good officer and he is good at work. I think such an officer is very essential for the proper discharge of work.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 478.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10

My object is to discuss about the necessity of opening more stations and out posts in Shertalai and Ambalapuzha. Sir, owing to the increase of population and increase in the number of crimes due to a variety of activities of the people in different parts of the State, I have to observe that with the same Police force of olden days, it is not possible to cope with any extraordinary situation whenever it arises. There is no use of complaining that the cost of the administration will be increased if additional men are appointed to the Policeforce. I shall

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

illustrate my position. Suppose in 1110 the population of the Alleppey town was 20,000 and now it is about 50,000 and we have only the old Police force of 80 men in that town to look after the offenders and to take care of the general public. The very same number of police men cannot do the same work of taking care of the interests of 50,000 men now. Hence it is essential that we should increase the forces if it is necessary.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: അമ്പലപ്പുഴയും ചേർത്തലയും മാത്രമെ ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളോ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: ഞാൻ എന്റെ കാര്യംമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നേയുള്ളു, മററുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തെക്കാര്യം അവിടത്തെ മെമ്പറന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

Sir, I see eye to eye with the learned friend Mr. Joseph Kunju who suggested that other constituences also require additional Police stations and outposts. I have been informing this House that the Police force have necessarily to be increased consequent upon the increase of population and crimes.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: വിപ്ലവസംഘങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടുകെട്ടോടുകൂടിയാണോ കുററങ്ങൾ നടക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: വിപ്ലവസംഘങ്ങളെന്നു മുദ്രയടിച്ചവരെ കുററക്കാരാക്കുന്നതിനു് പോലീസധികൃതരോടു ചേർന്നിന്നു് ഒരു സംഘം യഥാർത്ഥ വിപ്ലവക്കാരാണു് കുററങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതു.

Therefore I want to bring to the notice of the House, that we must have peace and order in our State. If the Police force has to be increased, the Government should increase it in spite of the heavy cost of administration. So far as my constituency is concerned there was a Police Station formerly in Kuthiathodu. Now the charging station is Arukutty. That is about 12 miles from Pattanakad, one extremity of Shertallai taluk. The same station is about 12 miles from Aroor at another extremity. If a crime is committed in Pattanakad it is impossible for the poor people to walk through the sandy tract and inform the Police of the matter. The communication is also difficult and scanty. There is no facility for giving informations of crimes as early as possible. Therefore it is quite essential that Police outposts and Stations should be established in several parts of the constituency, consistent with its importance, so that people might have easy means to complain about offences.

I wish to submit another thing. It is not the establishment of a Police Station that is the most essential thing. The recruitment to the Police force should be very severely scrutinised by the Inspector-General of Police. All and sundry should not be recruited to the Police force when we can get educated, energetic youth, to our Police ranks.

There is no use of finding out men who can successfully do long-jumping and high-jumping. There is no substance in recruiting such people to the Police force. We can get graduates to be entertained as Head Constables and Constables even. Therefore, the Inspector-General should take particular care to recruit people of family status, good conduct and of educational qualifications. All these things should be carefully considered in the matter of recruitment in the Police ranks. I have to request the Inspector-General of Police to bear in mind another thing.

Our Police men are generally found to be haughty. Sometimes they side with a set of complainants and get at the counter-petitioners. It is also reported that such counter petitioners are sometimes kept in lock-ups, without a crime being registered against them. It is also alleged that they insult such people taken in custody by several acts. I believe that the Inspector-General of Police will take particular care to see such illegal acts are not committed by his subordinates hereafter.

In water logged areas where communication are very scanty, more Police Stations and out-posts have to be established. In short, Sir, the Inspector-General of Police may establish several Police Stations or out-posts at different places according to our need. But he must take particular care about the lock-ups. There is no use of increasing Police Stations without taking proper care of lock-ups where human lives are treated brutally by the Police. There is a general and serious complaint that the under-trial prisoners are very brutally treated by the Police.

PRESIDENT: How does the increase of out-posts minimise the comforts to prisoners?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I am requesting the Inspector-General of Police to establish certain Police Stations. If there is a Police Station then there is attached to it a lock-up and the offenders will be taken there when they commit any offence. When they are so taken they must be particularly cared for till they are found guilty.

Therefore I may bring to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police that the Police force must set up an example of good behaviour and politeness to the public and to the under-trial prisoners. I am not so much concerned about the convicted prisoners. With these observations I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: എന്തു് തന്നെ ചെയ്താലും പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്നും തല്ലുകൊള്ളുകയല്ലാതെ അങ്ങോട്ടുകൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ് കാലത്തു് തെളിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: അധികാരവഴിഅടിക്കുമ്പോൾ തല്ലുകൊള്ളുകയല്ലാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: പോലീസുകാരിൽ ആർക്കും തല്ലുകൊണ്ടതായി അറിവില്ലെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: പോലീസുകാർ അല്ലാത്തവക്കു് തല്ലുകൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I am glad that this issue was raised. I may not, at this moment, give an assurance to my friend that the Police Stations and out posts referred to by him will be established in that particular area. But I may tell him that like the traffic I have taken up this question also. In my tours round the State I have found that the Stations here are not properly located. Some years ago this question was taken up in the neighbouring province and Mr. Conningham was put in charge of that work. He went round and found that the stations were not properly grouped and located. A village which should have gone under the jurisdiction of A station was put under the jurisdiction of B station. He went into the whole question and police stations were located with the result that the police work could be looked after more effectively. I have also some such idea in my head. I am also going into this question as a general one and shall certainly bear in mind the points referred to by the honourable member.

As for the standard set before me by the mover of the motion about recruitment that I should look to the status, good conduct and education of the candidates chosen, surely these tests were before me when I made the selection. Perhaps my friend will remember that the selection so far made is concerned only with the temporary reserve created to meet an unprecedented situation. That is why I had a special test. I wanted force to be met by force and violence by violence a technique once opposed now warmly adopted by the Congress Government. That was the main idea with which I selected the force. When I come to the selection of regular force, certainly, I shall go into all these things and see that only men who are fit for that job are taken.

In regard to the under-trial prisoners—

PRESIDENT: The honourable member need not refer to matters which are not strictly relevant to the motion.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: In that case I have finished.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I do not press the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 479.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1. My object is to bring to the notice of the Government certain defects in the working and composition of the Village Vigilence Committees. Vigilence Committees are found under the jurisdiction of all police stations in the State except in the Devicolam Division. As far as I know these committees are formed for the purpose of helping the work of the police. In each station there will be found about a dozen people constituted as members of such a committee to help the work of the police officers. Against such an institution, there is a complaint that most of the members of those vigilence committees are, so to say, some kind of unenviable agents of the police officers. It is due to the fact that the system of constituting these members is defective in as much as the best type of

people from each village is not selected to the committee. Under the existing system the members are nominated by the Police Inspectors of the respective stations ; or to be more exact, their names are suggested by the Inspectors and approved in the ordinary course by the Head of the Department, so much so, they are more or less the nominees and consequently the dependents of the Police Inspectors. Unless the system of recruiting is changed by some sort of election we cannot get the best available men. The present system is not at all good. It does more harm than good : because instead of aiding justice the committee in very many cases only serves to suppress crimes or charge the innocent as the case may be, with the connivance of the local police. In fact, the system is abused because proper persons are not recruited to the committee.

Again, the Vigilence Committees are presided over by the Inspectors. Among the members, I do not deny that there are some really respectable gentlemen who are of the best type—and they will be only a few—but the majority of the members are said to be more or less, dependents of the Police officers. Unless the members feel that they have a status of their own and independent of their President Inspector, they may not be able to do much by way of justice. The members of the committee must be given sufficient opportunities to come into easy contact with high officers of this department like the D. S. P. and the Inspector General of Police. Unless the Vigilence Committee is improved on the lines I have just suggested it will be better to stop that institution altogether. It is to bring this fact to the notice of the House that I brought forward this motion.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*) : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു എന്തു ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഈ വിജിലൻസ് കമ്മററികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് എനിക്കു ഇതുവരെ മനസിലാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ വിജിലൻസ്കമ്മററി പ്രസിഡൻറായി എന്നെയും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കമ്മററി എന്തിനാണു, അതിൻെറ ചുമതലകൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണ്, എന്നുള്ള സംഗതികൾ ഇന്നും എനിക്കു അറിയാൻകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. എൻെറ കൂടെയുള്ള ചില കമ്മററിമെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ പേരുകൾ മാത്രം എനിക്കു മനസിലാക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ ആ കമ്മററിസംബന്ധമായി ഞാൻ എന്താണു പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാൻ പാടില്ല. ഇതുപോലെതന്നെയായിരിക്കും മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള വിജിലൻസ്കമ്മററികളുടെ സ്ഥിതിയും. ഇതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം എന്താണെന്നു മനസിലാകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ആലപ്പുഴയുള്ള വിജിലൻസകമ്മററി ഇന്നുവരെ യാതൊരു ജോലിയും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അടുത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ കമ്മററിക്കാർ അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായ

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed,]

പ്രകാരം ചിലതൊക്കെ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അതിനെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നോക്കിയാൽ ഇതിൽപരം അബദ്ധം സാധുക്കൾക്കു ഇനി വരാനില്ലയെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പോലീസ്കാർ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിലുള്ള അഴിമതികൾ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ തടഞ്ഞുനിറുത്തുന്നതിനും അഴിമതികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യത്തെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിയാണു ഈ കമ്മററികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതെങ്കിൽ ആ വിവരം കമ്മററിയിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന അംഗങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും സ്ഥലത്തെ പോലീസുകാരുടെ കാരുണ്യം കൂടാതെതന്നെ അവർക്കു കാര്യം നടത്തത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഒരു ഏജൻസി പോലെ അവരെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഫലം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതല്ല പോലീസുകാർ എന്തഴിമതിചെയ്താലും അവയെ അന്യോദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പേരിൽ പൊതിഞ്ഞുവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു സൗകര്യം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയാണ് ഈ കമ്മററികൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതുനിമിത്തം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ഉപദ്രവമുണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറാൽ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പൊതുവെ പറയുന്നതായാൽ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള അനേകം സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകൾ ഈ കമ്മററിയിൽ അംഗങ്ങളായി തീർന്നു സാധുമർദ്ദനം നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നു എനിക്കു നേരിട്ടറിയാം. അനേകം സാധുക്കൾ ഇതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി സങ്കടംപറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. ഈ കമ്മററി എന്നു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ പോലീസുകാരെ നയിക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ അധികാരമുള്ള എന്തോ ഒന്നാണെന്നു ഈ സാധുജനങ്ങൾ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മററിക്കാർ പോലീസുകാരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി എന്തു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാലും അവർ രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടുവരികയാണ് ചെയ്തുവരുന്നത്. ഒരു വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പ് ഈ കമ്മററി ആരംഭിച്ചകാലത്ത് ഇവിടത്തെ രാഷ്ട്രീയാന്തരീക്ഷം പ്രക്ഷുബ്ധമായിരുന്നതിനാൽ അതിൻെറ ഉപശമനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു പ്രതിവിധിയാണല്ലോ ഇതെന്നു കരുതി ഞങ്ങളെപ്പോലെയുള്ളവർ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ രംഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം മാറിവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇനിമേൽ ഈ കമ്മററിയുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ മി. എബ്രഹാമിൻെറ ഉപാക്ഷേപത്തോടു അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I support the motion. The Vigilence Committee as it exists today is a most useless and unnecessary institution. Whatever might have been the intentions of the originators of

this institution it is now doing more harm than good to the public at large. It is the Inspectors who generally nominate the Members to the Committee and they only nominate such persons who will do things as they like. So it is not always possible to get respectable people on the committee. It is a well known fact that there is corruption in the lower ranks of the Police Department. Perhaps there is more corruption among the members of the Vigilence Committee. Before, people had to satisfy only one set, that is, the Police. Now they have to satisfy a second set of people that is, the members of the Vigilence Committee. They are placed now as if it were between Schylla and Charybdis. If they escape the one they are caught by the other. Therefore, my submission is, that if this institution cannot be mended it is better to abolish it. The existing Police force is more than sufficient for our purposes now. We have the armed reserve, the special police and the regular force. With these words, I support the motion.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Sir, the object with which this institution was brought into being here I fancy, was that it should be in line with a similar institution existing in the neighbouring province of Mrdras Presidency. There a few years ago this was brought into existence and it showed very good results in certain places and very unsatisfactory results in certain other places. I suppose, Mr. Cunningham who was then the Inspector-General went into the matter. He wanted to find out why it was working well in one place and not so in other places. He came to the conclusion that it all depended upon the personnel of the Committee. The Committee by itself is a very good institution. It serves as a bridge between the Police and the public. The Police Inspector or for that matter the Sub-Inspector cannot be expected to be in touch with the people in all the villages. So, the members of the Vigilence Committee are expected to communicate to the Police any hing of importance that takes place in the locality and on their report the Police take action. It was to serve these objects, I think, my predecessor started this institution here. Of course, to a certain extent it was abused. Well, I have been looking into the whole thing. And the matter will be soon before the Government. I will take up the question in its entirety and see whether it should exist or not. I suppose before we meet next I would be able to do something tangible in this connection. In the meanwhile I hope my honourable friends would leave the matter in my hands.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Inspector-General of Police I withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 480.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I move the following motion:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10."

The object of my motion is to discuss the necessity for giving adequate representation of Ezhavas in the Police Department.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, on a point of order. On former occasions similar motions under travelling allowance tabled for the purpose of discussing communal representation was ruled out of order on the ground that such motions should be moved under total grants.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I will explain. I submit Sir, that if the Inspector-General has been travelling sufficiently in the land he could have seen certain facts which may go to show there is a real defect for want of adequate representation in the Department of the Ezhava community.

PRESIDENT: I think that it should come under the total grant.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I refer to the ruling No. 174 on page 110, a selection from the Rulings from the Chair, Travancore Legislature.

PRESIDENT: The motion is out of order.

The motion was declared out of order.

Motion No. 481.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I beg to move that the total allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance be reduced by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to discuss about corruption in the department.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, again I wish to point out to the ruling that has already been given, Honourable members who bring up similar motions seem to support their position by the argument that if the officer concerned were to travel he would have discovered the defects prevailing in the working of his department. The idea appears to be far fetched. If the honourable members were to confine to the discussion of the matters which come under his travelling allowance, I think it would have enabled us to carry on the discussion profitably.

PRESIDENT: I think now the time has come when the Chair should give a ruling on the whole of the subject which might affect future discussions also as there has been a certain amount of absence of uniformity in the practice relating to cut motions. So far as I can see the object of the budget debate and voting is to express the opinion of this honourable House on certain features connected with the budget. Those features may be sub-divided into two categories. One, general features such as inefficiency, corruption, the conduct of what may be called the Department as a whole and its interaction with other departments. It appears to me that those points can most appropriately and adequately be dealt with in the way of discussions of either token motions for reduction of a rupee or motions for a substantial reduction if the honourable House takes the view that the conduct has been so bad that a substancial reduction is necessary in order to testify the sense of the House. There may be other matters of detail coming appropriately under the sub-heading such as a particular establishment say, for example, the District establishment at ottayam. There may be something with regard to such establishments or local matters which might well form the subject of a token motion in relation to the sub-categories, I therefore rule that in future this somewhat far fetched idea of discussing

under T. A. all sorts of grievances taking advantage of the likelihood or possibility of the Inspector General discovering such inequalities and defects if he were to travel a little more strenously and extensively, be not permitted. Hereafter those questions relating to particular matters connected with particular localities may be adequately and properly discussed under these smaller heads. Reduction of total grants should be the proper occasion for discussing bigger problems. If those bigger problems are grouped together then we know exactly what time should be allotted to each one of these grants so that this honourable House may express its opinion on these problems with due regard to their perspective. As it is, what happens is that sporadic discussions take place taking much longer time with the result that some other very important matters which ought to engage the attention of the House do not come up for discussion. For those reasons also the ruling that I have given must be adhered to.

Motions Nos. 481 to 490.

The following motions were declared out of order.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

481. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowsnoes by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

482. To reduce the allotment of Re 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

483. To reduce tha allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

484. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

485. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

486. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

487. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

488. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE :

489. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

490. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

Motion 491 to No. 493.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

491. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

492. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

493. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

Motion No. 494.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I move that Rs. 82,499 for Inspector General of Police be reduced by Re. 1.

The object of my motion is to point out the defective nature of the charge sheets filed by the police, before the Magistrates Courts.

Sir, it is generally seen that in such charge sheets the purpose for which witnesses are cited is not mentioned. In some of these cases they even give the addresses of persons without knowing them. So more than one process has to be issued, to get at the person who will support the Police. Some men who know nothing of the occurrence are made to swear.........

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Are the charge sheets now filed by the Police Department in conformity with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code? I doubt because there is a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code according to which a form has to be prescribed by the Government. I stand subject to correction by the honourable interogator. I am not aware of any such form being prescribed by............

PRESIDENT: Order, order, Mr. Legal Remembrancer.

MR. PUTTUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, the present charge sheets are strictly in adherence with the Criminal Procedure Code. Only there was some practice obtaining before of mentioning these details. But it was found that such details are not necessary and to keep them in conformity with the code this has been abandoned recently.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, my point is, that the accused person must know what the prosecution witness is going to swear. Now, it is only, when the witness goes to the box that we are able to know that. Supposing the witness might swear to the act or occurrence and with this view in mind, the accused might collect ever-so-many documents and informations to cross examine that witness. But when the witness enters the box it might be that he swears to some other matters and a mere formal nature requiring no cross examination. I wish to avoid such unnecessary expenses. In the Civil Courts when the list of witnesses is filed the purpose for which they are cited must also be mentioned. Invariably this is the practice in the Civil Courts and also in the Magistrate's Courts, when a private person figures as a complainant. But there is this distinction when the charge is filed by the Police. I believe this gives, a chance for the Police, to act in a fradulent way. I know of a case where information was given to the Police by a person on a certain evening and the next day the Police put in a charge sheet giving the names of 18 witnesses; nobody knows when the Police collected evidence and how they came to know of those witnesses. I submit, that on account of this dubious form of present charge sheet, the Police are helped in shaping evidence as occasion rises. Therefore in the interests of justice, I would appeal that this motion has to be accepted by the House........

PRESIDENT: Mr. Legal Remembrancer, have you got anything to say?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I have nothing to add to what I have stated. The present system is strictly in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code. It is stated that, because there is an insistance on what a witness would swear to when a list of witnesses is filed by a private complainant, a similar arrangement must be made in regard to the Police charge sheets. The Police charge sheet is entirely different. The laws themselves view it from a separate or distinct basis. Certain privileges are given to the Police Officers and there are certain provisions made which are calculated to promote the ends of justice and convenience to the Police authorities in charge of these matters. When the law itself makes the difference, I submit that it is not possible until that law is changed to bring about such a change. No doubt, formerly there was a system under which the charge sheet used to contain such informations. But the practice that is obtaining in British India is the one that we have now resorted to here, and in that respect no reason or justification has been alleged why we should make a departure from the express provisions contained in the Code.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Sir, I am not attending original criminal courts, now as I used to do in times past. Therefore, I am not able to speak with any confidence on the practice that is now prevailing in the subordinate courts. But in those few cases, which come to my notice by way of revision or appeal from the subordinate courts, I am unable to say that any departure has been made by the Police in the matter of preferring charge sheets and describing the contents thereof. I believe there is a clear section in the Criminal Procedure Code which states what the charge sheet should contain. Generally, in the charge sheet towards the close, a gem summary of what the witnesses will say must be given. But a distinction has to be made between certain cases. Generally the Police give a charge sheet in non-cognizable offences. Now. in the particular illustration cited by my honourable friend, the proceedings under Section 90 give rise to some difficulties. Because, so far as section 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code is concerned, the trial is something like that of a summons case. Therefore, strictly, what is required is a statement of facts or complaints by the Police with the lists of witnesses, who will be supporting the complaint.

PRESIDENT: Has the honourable member's attention been drawn to the actual wording of the Section?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether it was not the practice some years ago, to mention in all the charges the purpose for which the witness was cited?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I have explained the point. It is not a Police charge that is contemplated in section 90. What it contemplates is only a trial on the lines of the summons case and,

[Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyer.]

therefore, what is required is only a complaint. The Police also can state or give a list of witnesses and certainly, when the matter comes before the court, the court as the controlling authority calls upon the Police and the Prosecutor to state what the point the witnesses are to prove. So, in my view, I don't think there is much force in the complaint made by my honourable friend.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I wish to make a few observations. The practice in criminal courts with regard to the private complaints is that in the list of witnesses, they should specifically state the purpose for which the witnesses are cited. The omission to state the purpose is deemed as a material defect in the matter of accepting that list. On the other hand, in the charge sheets filed by the Police before the several criminal courts, it was the usual practice to state specifically the purpose for which each witness was cited. But, of late, it is seen that no such mention of the purpose is made in the charge sheet. Sir, I have no hesitation to submit that by adopting this new course, the accused are put to very much inconvenience and difficulty since they are not in a position beforehand to understand the point in respect of which evidence is going to be adduced against them. In particular, I also wish to submit that there should not be any difference or distinction between a private complaint and a complaint filed by the Police by means of the charge sheet with regard to the procedure governing this matter. So, I submit that it is better to have recourse to the former procedure and remove all the difficulties that have arisen as a result of the present practice. With these observations I support the motion.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Sir, the honourable member, the mover in raising the point to show the defective nature of the charge sheet filed by the Police, has practically charge sheeted the Police. He says that the Police are likely to make the witness swear on what they like, in the absence of more particulars in the charge sheet as to what a particular witness has to say. Well, I think I will do well to read out to my friend and his supporters what exactly is in the new charge sheet. The new charge sheet, as the Honourable the Legal Remembrancer said, is a faithful copy of the charge sheet in the neighbouring Provinces. Here you have the space for writing the name of the District, the Police Station, charge number, date and all that. In column I the name, addresses and occupation of the complainant has to be written. Column II gives the names and addresses of the accused persons, not sent for trial. Column III gives the particulars *viz.*, whether arrested or not,—including absconders. In Column IV we have the names of the accused persons sent up for trial, in custody, bail or in cognisance. Against column V—the list of property including weapons with particulars as to where they were found, has to be written. The names and addresses of witnesses are to be entered against Column No. VI. Column No. VII is very important from our

point of view. It deals with the charge or information, name of offence and circumstances connected with it and under what section of law charged. Now the form itself is very comprehensive. You have got practically everything here. Then on the top of it you have got the case diary and then you have got the investigator's note Book. The court is entitled to see the case diary and the note book of the Inspector. What more do you want? There is no necessity for fear in this matter You have so many officers; you have the court which looks into all these matters.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I am absolutely unsatisfied with the explanation. My only point was that the purpose for which the witness was cited is not mentioned in the charge sheet. Of course, there are the names and the addresses of persons. But what is the point that the witnesses goes to prove?—

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Sir, I have got an explanation and I have given it. What the witness has to say is given in column 7 of the charge sheet namely, information about names of accused, circumstances under which the offence was committed, under what section of law charged etc. The witness will have to answer to to these points. This has been followed in the neighbouring Province where there are 24 districts and it is working there without any abuse.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI; Has the inspector-General any objection to issue orders to the Prosecutors of the Department to see that in future the purpose for which the witnesses are cited is also given in the charge sheet?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I have absolutely no objection, but there is no column in the form.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it not possible to add one more column to the present Form?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I am sorry, Sir it is not necessary. As I have already stated, this is the Form which is being followed in the neighbouring British Indian Province; as stipulated in the Cr. P. C. there has been no complaint there.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: It is not bare natural justice to inform the accused of the facts that are going to be adduced in evidence against him by particular prosecution witnesses?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: All that information can come under the seven columns of our present Form.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: I press the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Motion No. 495.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,428 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1. (To urge upon the Government the need for effective rules re the disposal of applications for sanction to prosecute Police Officers).

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: On a point of order, Sir. The motion relates to a matter on which the Government are the disposing authority.

PRESIDENT: Your point is that these applications, for sanction to prosecute Police Officers, are disposed of by Government, and not by the Inspector-General.

The motion is out of order.

Motions Nos. 496 and 497.

The following motion were not moved :—

496. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,429 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

497. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,429 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1

Motion No. 498.

MR. K. NARAYANA PERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,429 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

(To speak of the condition of prisoners in lock-ups).

Sir, under Section 43 (e) of the Police Act, IV of 1095, any Police officer who offers personal violence to prisoners is liable to be punished. On October 13, 1938, the Inspector-General has issued a Circular to the effect that Police officers who injure or belabour persons in custody would be seriously dealt with. Now, Sir, it has been found that prisoners, particularly State Congress prisoners, have been seriously handled by the Police; in fact, it is widely believed throughout the State that the late Sivaraja Pandiyan was actually done to death by Police officers.

PRESIDENT: I suppose the honourable member makes himself responsible for that very serious allegation?

MR. K. NARAYANA PERUMAL NADAR: I do not know, Sir. It is believed like that. That is all I said (*Laughter.*)

PRESIDENT: Certain rules have to be observed especially with regard to serious charges of this kind. It is no doubt the right as well as the duty of honourable members, if they are cognisant of any abuse, or what they consider grave miscarriage of justice or flagrant deriliction of duty, to place it fearlessly before this House. To suggest that some gentleman was killed, literally murdered by the Police when in lock up, is a very serious allegation indeed. Unless the honourable member is willing to implement that statement of his by indicating the definite reasons which impelled him to make that statement, the position would be very grave and embarrassing. I trust, the honourable member, if he wants to make the charge—of course, he is perfectly entitled to do it—he can do it after assuring Government that he has enough evidence to substantiate the charge, so that, later on, he may be called upon by

Government to produce such evidence, for necessary action being taken against the Police. As a matter of fact, a charge like that is one of the most serious charges that can be levelled against the Police—an unfortunate person being done to death in the lock up?

It is entirely left to the honourable member either to persist in that statement or not. But if he does persist, he is requested to do only if he has a certain amount of evidence which he would be prepared to place before Government when called upon to do so.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: It is certain that, generally, State Congress persons in the lock-up are seriously handled by the Police there is no question about that; also the under-trial prisoners. Sir it is a fundamental rule of law that every person should be presumed to be innocent till his guilt is proved. There is therefore no justification for the Police officers showing physical violence to the under-trial prisoners.

With these words, I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I am thankful to the honourable member for his reference to my Circular: only it has been wrongly quoted. For one thing it is marked "confidential."

PRESIDENT: If the honourable member cannot enforce confidentiality among his subordinate officers, it is so much to his discredit; there is no use finding fault with Mr. Nadar for having got hold of a copy of the Circular.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: But, fortunately, the real circular is not out yet.

PRESIDENT: Either the Inspector General of Police complains of the purloining of his circular, or he does not.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I am merely submitting that only a spurious counterpart of my Circular had appeared in the Press; I am not complaining.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it the false circular that the honourable Mr. Nadar was quoting?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: The portion quoted did not from part of my Circular.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Is it a fact that Dr. N. S. Pillai was seriously handled in the lock-up?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: No, Sir; as member of an unlawful body he was attacked when he misbehaved.

Sir, it has been stated that State Congress prisoners and under-trial prisoners were ill-treated. I have yet to hear of any complaint about the ill-treatment of State Congress prisoners.

PRESIDENT: Has the Inspector General received any formal complaint from any State Congress prisoners, or for that matter, from any other person?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: No, Sir; I was about to say that. In fact, some of the State Congress people who met me, complimented me on the excellent treatment they were accorded in the prison, at any rate since I assumed charge of the department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Was Dr. N. S. Pillai beaten while he was in the lock-up?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Not at all, Sir. To my knowledge, Sir, the Police have not ill treated State Congress prisoners or under-trial prisoners, or, for that matter even the other prisoners. If specific complaints are made to me I am prepared to enquire.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I press the motion.

The motion was put to vote and lost, the mover alone voting for the motion (*Laughter*).

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: I demand a poll.

PRESIDENT: No. The rule is clear. No member who has voted against the motion which was lost can demand a poll. A person belonging to the victorious party, cannot try to demonstrate his victory by getting a poll taken (*Laughter*). On the other hand one who has been defeated can try, by means of a poll to convert the defeat into a victory.

Motion No. 499.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir I beg to move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs 82,429 for Inspector General of Police by Re. 1. To speak of the utter inefficiency of the Police.

Sir, during the general discussion of the budget, I said that the Police are supposed to be the maintainers of law and order. Ever since the present Inspector General of Police assumed office, it is found that, in the matter of discharging the normal duties of the Police, such as the prevention and detection of offences, the work done by the police is not at all satisfactory. Let us examine the Administration Report for 1113 *re* percentage of crimes detected.

In regard to murder cases, in 1112 twenty-one per cent. were detected; in 1113 the percentage was 43. Therefore, Sir, it is clear that if you murder 100 persons, in 57 of those cases you can escape undetected (*Laughter*).

PRESIDENT: Honourable member is mis-quoting figures; if 100 persons commit murder, 57 of them can escape detection.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: In regard to culpable homicide, in 1112 the percentage detected was cent per cent. But in 1113 it was only 70 per cent. In the case of stolen property recovered, it was only 42% in 1113; in regard to serious offences against person

and property it is stated that these offences have slightly increased, namely by 46 cases ; in other words, it is 3 per cent. more than in 1112. As regards the number of warrants instituted, while it was 139 in 1113 it was much less in 1112. As regards proceedings for security for good behaviour, there have been 1,139 cases in 1113 ; and in the case of 473 persons such proceedings were pending disposal towards the close of the year. In most of these cases, Sir, these proceedings have been instituted against State Congress workers whose object is to bring about Responsible Government in this country. In many cases the persons chosen for these proceedings are those who were not in the good books of the Police officers. Under Sections 90, 92 and 93 of Cr. P. C., these proceedings can be instituted only against habitual offenders, vagrants, and people who are about to commit a breach of the peace. But here, Sir, steps have been taken under these Sections against patriots who have been fighting for Responsible Government whose creed is truth and non-violence and who are followers of Mahatma Gandhi the great apostle of Ahimsa. These are people, Sir, in whose case it can be taken for granted that there will be no breach of the peace if they address public meetings.

PRESIDENT : According to the honourable member is it possible to set fire to another man's motor car non-violently?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : My submission is, Sir, that it was not right on the part of the Police to have instituted security proceedings against leaders of the people.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR : I support this motion. There is no other department in the State more responsible for the welfare and safety of the masses, than the Police department. Of late, there has been a tendancy on the part of the subordinates of the Police department to misuse their powers taking shelter under the occurances of the recent political agitation. If any Police officer wanted to wreak vengeance on an individual, immediately the political agitation is exploited and that gentleman is apprehanded and a political agitator, arrested and victimised. Sir, instances are not rare where police officers who are the custodians of the peace and who are responsible for the maintenance of law and order, have been guilty of the most disorderly and lawless acts of highhandedness. I shall quote a few instances If a policeman is in need of money, he cooks up a petition about some individual harass and victimise him and then squeezes out as much as possible from him. Another practice prevalent in the department is to arrest persons without any warrant, and to keep them in custody for two or three days and sometimes even a week. One such instance had been brought to my notice. In the police station of Karukachal, the Inspector there arrested 3 women, two young and one old, a two year old babe and an old man and kept them in the lock-up from the 27th Edavom to the 31st Edavom 1114.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. Was that instance brought to the notice either of the department or of Government?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: Yes, Sir. I sent in an interpellation regarding the matter but it is neither in the list of rejected interpellations nor in the list of admitted questions.

PRESIDENT: What I was asking was whether when such an incident took place it was brought to the notice of the department or Government.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: It was brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police by proper representation by one Mr. K. S. Sebastian an advocate of the local bar. The Inspector-General promised to do the needful in the matter. But unfortunately nothing has turned up till now. It is these unscrupulous underlings of the department that drive people to desperation and cause misunderstandings not only about the Head of the department but at times about the Head of the Administration.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Is that matter sub-judice, Inspector-General?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: No, Sir. The matter has been enquired into.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: I attribute such disorderly conduct to the policy of the department in keeping uneducated, uncultured and brutish inspectors in charge of stations.

Sir, in this connection I would suggest that graduates employed as constables, head constables and clerks in the department are not given the deserved encouragement. I am sure that if those inspectors who are uneducated, unqualified and brutish are replaced by graduates either from the department or from outside it will go a long way in keeping down the corruption prevalent in the department. With these words I support the motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it the member's view that those who are not graduates are brutish?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: That is not my view. My view is that there are at present brutish inspectors in the department.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ സബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ ആരാണ്?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു അഡ്വക്കേററാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ മിസ്ററർ സബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ യൂത്ത്‌ലീഗ് പ്രസിഡൻറാണോ?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ അറിയേണ്ട കാര്യമില്ല.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju and Mr. Kannanthodath Janardhanan Nair will restrain themselves.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT . Order, order. I can give seven minutes to all Hn'ble members because we are getting to the limit of time for this demand. Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju will have three minutes.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ജനാർദ്ദനൻ നായർ എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ നടന്ന ഒരു സംഭവത്തെപ്പററിയാണു ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്. ഈ സംഭവത്തെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ശരിയായി അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ നടന്നതായി അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്ന ഈ സംഭവം കേവലം അസംബന്ധവും വ്യാജവുമാണെന്നു് ഈ സഭയുടെ അറിവിനായി ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസ്താവിച്ച മി. കെ. എസ്. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ എന്റെ ഒരു ബന്ധുവാണു്. ഈ മി. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ ആരാണെന്നു ഞാൻ എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യസ്നേഹിതനോടു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ അതിനു ശരിയായി മറുപടി പറയേണ്ടതിനു പകരം മി. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ ഒരു അഡ്വാക്കേററാണെന്നു് മി. ജനാർദ്ദനൻ നായർ വളരെ സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തോടുകൂടി പറഞ്ഞു മി. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ ഒരു മനുഷ്യനാണെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം മറുപടി പറയാതിരുന്നതു് ഭാഗ്യമെന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഈ മി സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ യൂത്ത്ലീഗിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രാദേശിക സംഘാദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിരുന്ന ആളാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുമ്പോൾ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഈ സഭാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു് മനസ്സിലാകുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

സർവ്വകലാശാലാ ബിരുദധാരികളായിട്ടുള്ളവരെ മാത്രമെ മേലാൽ പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായി നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളുവെന്നും അവർക്കുമാത്രമെ സ്വഭാവസംസ്ക്കരണമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയുള്ളുവെന്നും എന്റെ യുവസ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. സർ, ഗ്രാഡുവേററുകൾക്കുമാത്രമെ സ്വഭാവസംസ്ക്കരണം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയുള്ളോ യെന്നാണു് എന്റെ യുവസ്നേഹിതനോടു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണഭഗവാൻ ഒരു സർവ്വകലാശാലാ ബിരുദധാരിയായിരുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സ്വഭാവസംസ്ക്കരണം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ? ഒരു ഗ്രാഡുവേററല്ലായിരുന്ന ഭഗവാൻ ശ്രീയേശുക്രിസ്തുവിനു സ്വഭാവസംസ്ക്കരണം ഇല്ലായിരുന്നോ? മഹമ്മദ് നിബിക്ക് ഈ നിലക്കു സ്വഭാവസംസ്ക്കരണം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിരിക്കുമോ ? സർവകലാശാലാ ബിരു

[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju]

ളധാരികളുടെയിടയിൽ എത്ര മദ്യപാനികളെ, എത്ര ദുർമാർഗ്ഗികളേ, എത്ര അല്പായുസ്സുകളെ, എത്ര അയോഗ്യരെ നാം കാണുന്നു. എന്റെ യുവസ്നേഹിതന്റെ അസംബന്ധപ്രലപനങ്ങളെ അതർഹിക്കുന്ന അവജ്ഞയോടുകൂടി വീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KANNATHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: Sir, a word of personal explanation. The member was saying that I was speaking non-sence But it is a matter which I know for certain. The matter that I was referring to was that three women, two young and one old, a two year old child and an old man were kept in unlawful custody from the 27th of Idavom to the 31st, in the Karugachal Police Station.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. What I find in regard to this matter is this. Mr. Janardhanan Nair has sent up an interpellation to this effect.

"Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they are aware that three women (two young and one old) an old man, and a two year old child were kept in unlawful custody from 27th Meenom 1114 to the 31st Meenom 1114, by the Inspector of Karukachal station and were relsased by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kottayam, on 31-8-1114 in pursuance of an order from the District Magistrate Kottayam

(b) whether there were any newspaper reports on the matter

(c) whether he A.S.P has submitted his report to the District Magistrate on this matter as ordered by him, and

(d) what action bas been takean by the Inspector General of Police on the matter?"

This was dated the 11th of July and the Assembly Office has got this endorsement that the matter is sub judice. So it cannot be discussed.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I support the motion. In doing so I have no complaint against the Police taking action against the turbulent elements under Criminal Procedure Code Section 90 or 93. I want only to point out that the scope of the work of the Police force is not made use of in the correct way. Otherwise the police forces would have been more efficient. In the recent political upheaval I find that so many Ezhavas had taken part. I submit that if competent Ezhavas had been enrolled and entertained in the Police Department in sufficient numbers and if all the Police Stations had been well manned by Ezhava constables and head constables they could have very well diseminated the idea that the recent political upheaval and the State Congress activities were due to a malicious movement directed against the interest of the Ezhavas and other backward communities. Such a thing could not have been done by the present police force because sufficient number of Ezhavas have not been recruited in the police department. I submit that wherever there were Ezhava constables and head constables, in all those places they could efficiently educate the Ezhava public opinion to make them understand that they should have nothing to do with the subversive activities.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: *Stood up in his seat*

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I do not yield, Sir. What I beg to submit is that to ward off such a predicament in future the Police Department should be well manned with Ezhava recruits as well.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Does the member say that if Ezhavas are appointed then the Department would be run more efficiently?

MR. K KUNJU PANICKER: Atleast a proportionate number of Ezhavas should be recruited. The reason is—they form one of the major communities in the land and they are distributed all over the country If a proportionate number of Ezhavas also is recruited, they can easily approch the Ezhavas outside the Department and make them understand the true state of affairs. Since our people are divided into so many communities and there is no easy opening to have mutual interchange of ideas, the members of the same community alone can educate that community as to the actual state of affairs in regard to any political activities. That cannot be done effectively by the members of any other community especially when the people of one community are in the habit of looking with suspicion upon the members of other communities. If for instance a Brahmin or a Nair or a Christian constable goes and tells an Ezhava that such and such is the state of affairs, the Ezhava political agitators may tell him that such and such a man came to you and told you certain things only to misguide you. Then the poor Ezhava might be easily misguided by the agitators. That is what has actually happened in the recent civil disobedience movement So I submit that a proportionate representation, should be given to Ezhavas in the recruitment especially in the Police Department which is the most efficient department to deal with subversive activities. With these words I support the motion.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Thorala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Sir, I would not have risen to speak...

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has only two minutes.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I do not know whether I will be able to compress my remarks within the space of two minutes. Hence, I resume my seat Sir.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): I wish to put in a word, Sir. I must say that I do not believe that the Police Department in Travancore is as efficient as it should be. It has never been efficient in the past and it is even today not as efficient as we desire it should be. But I believe that the present moment is the most unsuited for us to pass a judgment. We had a most difficult year and most untoward things have taken place and the Police Department was put to its worst and had to meet an unprecedented situation. At the close of such a year, when peace has come back, I think it is rather unjust to pass a censure on the Police Department. With these words, I oppose the motion.

(The time allotted for the Demand being over the motion was put to the vote of the House and declared lost.)

Motions Nos. 500 to 538.

The following motions were not moved as the time allotted for the demand had lapsed:

MR. P. S. MUHAMED:

500. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,429 for Inspector General of Police by Rs. 10

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:

501. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,429 for Inspector General of Police by Re. 1

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN.

502. To omit the allotment of Rs. 18,010 for Assistant Superintendents

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

503. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,010 for Assistant Superintendents by Re 1

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN:

504. To reduce the allotment of Rs 18,010 for Assistant Superintendents by Rs. 5

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

505. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

506 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

507. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN:

508. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 for Inspectors by Rs. 5.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

509. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 plus Rs. 320 for Inspectors (Permanent and Probationary) by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN:

510. To omit the allotment of Rs. 600 for Inspector

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:

511. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,27,698 for Salaries by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

512. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,27,698 for Salaries by Re. 1

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

513. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,27,698 for Salaries by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

514. To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,36,720 for Constables by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:

515. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,36,720 for Constables by Re. 1.

MR. K P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN:

516. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,36,720 for Constables by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

517. To omit the allotment of Rs. 240 for Urdu teacher

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

518. To omit the allotment of Rs. 64,400 for lump provision for the continuance of the temporary Armed Reserve

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR

519. To omit the allotment of Rs. 64.400 for lump provision for the continuances of the temporary Armed Reserve.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

520. To omit the allotment of Rs. 35,000 for lump provision for the continuance of the special Police Officers

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

521. To omit the allotment of Rs. 35,000 for lump provision for the continuance of the special Police Officers

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

522. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,782 for District Police by Rs. 10

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :

523. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,282 for District Police by Re 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

524 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,282 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

525. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,282 for District Police by Rs. 10.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

526. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Rs. 10.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI :

527. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

528. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Rs. 10.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

529. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

530. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

531. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR;

532. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XII by Re. 1.

MR. K NNATHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR :

533. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

534. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76, 711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

535. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Rs 10.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

536. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Rs. 5.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

537. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

538. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs 8,76,711 minus Re. 1 under Demand XIII—Police—was put and carried.

The Demand was passed with a reduction of Re. 1 and the grant was made.

DEMAND XV—INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING CLAY REFINING AND PORCELAIN FACTORY.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,78,636 under Demand XV - Industries including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory.

Motion No. 563.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director by Re. 1 The object of this motion is to discuss the desirability of giving sufficient work to the Director of Industries by the taking over of the management of the Trivandrum Rubber Factory under the administrative control of the Director of Industries. Sir, it is seen from the budget for the next year of the Travancore University as well as from the budget that has been placed before us that several important branches of the Department of Industries such as the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Carpentry Institute, School of Arts, Technological Institute, etc , were transferred from the adminis rative control of the Director of Industries to the University. It is also seen, Sir, that the office of the Trade Agent and the sales Depot at Bombay which were under the administrative control of the Director of Industries was abolished.

The Rubber Factory was also taken away from the control of the Director of Industries and was leased out to a limited company from the 12th Makaram 1112. The name of that company is the Travancore Cables and Rubbers limited. It is obvious therefore that the Director of Industries has not got sufficient work at present to continue to be a full time officer. In the circumstances, I am at a loss to understand why a large amount should be paid to the Director of Industries by way of salary, when he has not been given sufficiant work to do in proportion to the high salary that he is drawing from the State Treasury. Of course, I fully concede that it is not due to the fault of the present Director that he has been reduced to this position. Let us consider a remedy for this sad state of affairs. As I submitted before, the Travancore Cables and Rubbers Ltd. which took the manage ment of the Rubber Factory has to pay Rs. 2205 per mensem by way of rent to Government under the terms of the contract entered into between the Government and the Company in question. It is seen that the company worked the factory for about 8 months in 1113 and after the month of Kumbhom that year, on account of the inability of the Managing Director of the company, the factory had to be closed. The arrears of rent so far will come to about Rs 38,000 and on account of the death of Mr. Swaminathan, the managing Director of the company, and for various other reasons there is absolutely no use of waiting any longer under the existing condition. Therefore, I do not think that the Government will be able to realise the arrears of rent from that company. There is no use in the factory remaining idle especially under the terms of the agreement entered into between the Government and the company. So, in the interests of the industries

in the State, and in the interest of Government as well, I think it has become absolutely necessary that the management of the Rubber Factory be taken over by Government as early as possible; With these remarks I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, in offering a few remarks on the cut motion before the House, I have to state that even before certain branches of the Industries Department were transferred to the University, I am afraid, the Director of Industries had not sufficient work. A reference to the Administration Report during the last six years would clearly show that the same medley of words is being repeated year after year. I referred to the working of the Commercial School at Alleppey and the futile results thereon in my budget speech. Then again, there is the Geological branch of the departmen where there is a Geologist and an assistant for him to attend to prospecting work of minerals. Then, there is the Industrial Engineer and the Chief Boiler Inspector. For all the different branches, there are separate experts working in the line, so much so, there is practically little work remaining for the Industries Director to look after. In the Textiles Branch also, there is an assistant to supervise the work. Under those conditions, I am at a loss to understand, what work is remaining for the Industries Director. It may be said that a Labour Commissioner will have to be appointed and the duties of that office will be imposed on him. But, I find from the budget an allotment of about Rs. 50 to be paid as allowance for supervising that item of work. Already there is no work for him; a salary of Rs. 400 is paid to him. So, I do not see why he should be paid Rs. 50 as allowance for another branch of the work. As regards the taking up of the Rubber Factory and running it by Government, I do not know how far the Director of Industries has got experience in the management of that industry. Whatever it is, one thing has to be admitted and that is, the Director of Industries and his several assistants have not got sufficient work. Under these conditions, I support the motion before the House.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): Sir, there is no denying the fact that the condition of the Rubber Factory has become an object of disgrace to all parties concerned. To all outsiders it appeared that ideal conditions prevail here, for the successful operation of the rubber industry. The raw commodity either in the latex form or as sheet, can be had in plenty, and cheaply also at the very doors. Labour is plentiful and cheap Transport facliities are all that could be desired. Manufactured articles need not be exported to foreign countries to find a market. We have got a home market, the resources of which, if properly tapped and organised, will be practically unlimitted. Under such conditions, it is very surprising how such an industry could fail. The Government policy appears to be to entrust the working of the factory to a private agency, capable enough, having the expert knowledge enough, having the resources enough, to work the factory. It is time that they would have approached the Government by this time, if there was such a one. The factory is remaining idle for over a year now.

[Mr. K. Dominic Joseph .]

Therefore my suggestion is that the Government should not lose any more time, should not wait any longer. The Government should undertake the working of the factory and should utilise all its resources to make it a success. If persons having expert knowledge in the working of the industry are absent, they should be got down. We read in the papers that some Jews who are greatly interested in commerce, industry and agriculture have approached the Mysore Government and that Government has an idea to establish a small Jewish colony

PRESIDENT: It is not the intention of Government, in view of the present prevalence of unemployment, to encourage the settlement of any outsider.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH. I was only suggesting that if we have no experts, outside experts having sufficient knowledge should be brought down and their services utilised to add to the prosperity of Travancore.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I oppose the motion. The policy of the Government in the matter of working of the factories is to leave it to private agencies. Of course, there are practical difficulties for the Government to maintain factories and take up their actual working. Government have already started other important schemes such as Transport, University &c., and their undivided attention has to be drawn towards those schemes. If all the factories are to be worked, that means tremendous amount of money would be necessary for the working of them. When money is necessary for more important matters of a pressing nature, my submission is that it is not advisable for Government to take up working of a factory which had a gloomy history about it.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I support the motion. My view is that the Industries Department should take up some of our important industrial endeavours. Some of the honourable members have spoken about the working of the Rubber Factory under the management of the Director of Industries. I submit that during the course of discussion of the Excise Demand, there was the reference about nationalisation of the salt industry. The Excice Commissioner replied that that industry could not be nationalised, because, it could not be run on a profitable basis if it is undertaken by Government. The doclaration was that the industry which is being run by private agencies on a profitable basis could not be undertaken by Government on a profitable basis. If so, I think that there is something wrong some where. The very same attitude can be inferred here also, *i. e.*, if the rubber industry is taken up under the direction of the department of industries it would also end in loss. There is the Travancore sugar industry which is being worked by a European concern. I understand that it is now run on a profitable scale. Now the position is, there are certain industries which are run on a profitable scale, when managed by Europeans, with admittedly higher salaries, and if they are taken up by Government, the industries would end in a heavy loss. That means, there is something wrong with the managing authorities of the Government.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member forgets the fact that that particular European firm he refers to has practically the monopoly of sugar production in South India.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I submit that in the case of the Rubber Factory, though a native company undertook to run it on a profitable scale, it failed in the attempt. But I submit that the Industries Department of ours should set an example by undertaking to run some industries on a large scale. That will be a sort of guidance for our people to include them to undertake such business. That would not only be benefitial to the people but also would bring profit to the general exchequer. It would be an inducement to our people. As it stands, the Industries Department does not propose to do anything like that. It simply exists merely as an ornament to our Government, just as other departments of national development such as Agricultural Department.

Let us look at the other side of the thing. What is the profit derived annually from the working of the Industries Department? What is the earthly benefit that the people are going to derive from the working of that department? If there is no prospect of obtaining any profit and even educational value from the working of that department, my submission is that it is high time to abolish such a department, Either it should be mended or ended.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, on a point of order. The object of this motion is to discuss the desirability of giving sufficient work to the Director by the taking over the management by Government of he Trivandrum Rubber Factory under the administrative control of the Director. Therefore, my doubt is whether if this cut motion which relates to a specific allotment is carried, it will not mean reduction of pay with addition of work and further a vote of censure.

PRESIDENT: I think the motion is in order. The idea is that the Director has not enough work to do and therefore the suggestion is that it is a vote of censure on Government for running the department.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencottah*): Sir, I am inclined to support this motion, not on the ground on which it has been urged by the mover of the motion, but on other grounds. The mover has said that the Director of Industries has not got sufficient work to engage all his time and attention and therefore the working of the rubber factory might be found to be a profitable occupation for him. As I said. it is not on that ground that I support the motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: A word of personal explanation. I submitted that in the interest of the rubber industry also the work may be entrusted to the Director.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: I was tempted to base my observation on the wording of the object of the motion as outlined by the mover. Our Government have already very definitely declared their policy that in respect of the management of industries except those in

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

the nature of monopolies, the management of such industries should be left entirely in the hands of private agency. It was in pursuance of this definite policy that Government handed over the management of this institution to a private agency which came forward to take it up. But unfortunately the private agency which took it up has failed.

PRESIDENT : It has not failed in the usual sense.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : I put it in the broad sense. So we are confronted with the situation in which there is no possibility of reviving it in the near future as apparently no private agency is coming forward to take it up. The question that has to be answered now is whether in the circumstance, Government should take it up and run it or whether Government should wait indefinitely until a private agency comes forward to take it up. We find ourselves in exceptional circumstances in which no agency is coming forward to work the institution. At the same time it has to be remembered that the Government has invested somewhere about Rs. 5 lakhs in this business.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : About Rs. 4 lakhs.

MR. PULIYCOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it not Rs. 3,77,000?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: I said roughly about Rs. 5 lakhs If the factory is allowed to remain idle, it would mean unwise waste of money on this project. So I suggest that until a private agency comes forward to work it up, Government will be well adviced to work it as a departmental concern. If and when a private agency is willing to come forward and work the institution on terms to be settled between the party and the Government. it should be handed over to the agency. With these words I support the motion.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANAN PILLAI (*Nominated*): Sir, fundamentally I have objection to any industrial concern being worked by Government. In the course of the budget discussion also I said that it is rather dangerous for the Government to enter into industrial enterprises and risk their money. But as far as the Rubber Factory is concerned we are placed in a very difficult situation. As has been pointed out in the House, Government have invested about Rs. 4 lakhs. Travancore is the biggest producer of rubber and yet we are not able to active a commercial success with regard to the Rubber Factory. I have a shrewd suspicion that there is a combine to make it appear that the factory is run at a loss and that the Government are unable to carry it on successfully and then in due course to knock this factory next-to-nothing price I do not know whether I am correct, Viewed in that line we have no other alternative but to allow the factory to be worked by Governmental agency. At the same time, it also affords another opportunity to Government to tell the Director of Industries to work atleast one industrial concern profitably and satisfy the Government. The whole House will agree with me in thinking that the department does not serve any useful purpose as it is now run. It has been clearly a waste exactly as it had been stated in the case of the Agricultural Department. There are a few schools here and there

teaching weaving and examined by the Director of Industries. Government have been good enough to take over the other items to the University this year. So pracfically the real work done by the department probably is hardly anything. Therefore here is an opportunity for the Government to tell the Director of Industries definitely "here is a factory fully equipped. We are going to give you a few lakhs of rupees more and we want to see that the factory is run well. Otherwise no more of the Industries Department or the Office attached to it." If the Director of Industries himself would not be in a position to run it profitably, what is the example that he is going to set before the country in regard to running industrial concerns profitably? I concede that, Government are placed in a difficult position in that they cannot possibily find any private firm at present willing to come forward to take up the business. In these circumstance Government may well run the Rubber Factory themselves through the agency of the Director of Industries, obtaining from him the definite assurance as I have indicated above.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I support the principle of the cut motion moved by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai. Rubber is one of our raw products. Travancore is an important centre where large quantities of raw rubber are produced. We may at times have to make use of the excess production over and above the quantity that is sanctioned by the International Committee. Under such circumstances, Government can control the manufacture of raw rubber and utilise it for the benefit of the public at large. The Dewan President made the suggestion of the utilisation of the inner tubes produced in our factory for the Transport Department. In that case I am sure the major portion of the products of the Rubber Factory would be utilised and the factory will never be a losing concern. Either the Industries Department or that Department in consultation with the Transport Department which is deemed to be a commercial department may make an advance and run the factory. In that case it will afford labour to so many unemyloyed. Tho road question of South Travancore is taken up. I am sure roads in North Travancore will also have to be cemented. At that time it will become a question of very great importance and it will discourage the use of iron-wheeled carriages. So under the circumstances, it is better that Government take up the business in a miniature scale rather than allow it to remain like this or to hand it over to foreign concerns. With these words I heartily support the principle of the motion.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I support the principle of the motion apart from the question whether or not the Director of Iudustries has sufficient work. No doubt it has been the declared policy of the Government to take up only public utility services and not to enter into the domain of commerce or industry for commercial purposes. So far as the Subber Factory is concerned, in my view. that objection cannot hold good. No doubt, there are, as has already been observed, certain handicaps with the Government in this matter. It may not be possible for them to work successfully a commercial enterprise which requires initial enterprise and proper direction on the part of the people. But there is a limit to those handicaps.

[Mr. E, Subramonia Aiyar.]

When dealing with public utility services, training has to be given to the officers and the recruits to such services must have the necessary qualifications. Therefore if the Government is to take up and develop a particular industry the only real requisite to get men with necessary qualifications, Whether the Government should resume such a responsibility at this stage is the question for the consideration of the Government as well as the country. As has been pointed out, we have not become sufficiently trained for the purpose. The time may come when we may have a number of trained people to do this business and Government will be able to do it most efficiently. But as a large amount of money has been invested, something must be done. Therefore my view is that the Government must take it up and so constitute the department as to get the requisite trained men to work it successfully on commercial lines. There must be a person who must be competent to direct the operations of the department. Certainly the suggestion is that the Director of Industries is the proper person for that, and that is beyond any doubt. With these words I support the motion.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ നിലയ്ക്കു ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന റബ്ബറിനെ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തി പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഇവിടെ ഒരു ഫാക്ടറി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു സംഗതിതന്നെ. ആ ബോധത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഗവൺമെന്റു ഇത്ര വലുതായ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു ഫാക്ടറി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിന് തയാറായതു. എന്നാൽ അതിന്റെ ചരിത്രം നോക്കിയാൽ ഈ ചുരുങ്ങിയ കാലത്തിനിടയിൽ പല ആശങ്കകൾക്കും കാരണമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആദ്യമായി ഗവൺമെന്റു നേരിട്ടുതന്നെയാണ് ഈ ഫാക്ടറി നടത്താൻ ആരംഭിച്ചതു്. അതു് പരാജയത്തിൽ കലാശിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് മറ്റൊരു പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തി. ആ പരീക്ഷണവും മിക്കവാറും എന്നല്ല മുഴുവൻതന്നെയും പരാജയത്തിലാണ് കലാശിച്ചതു്. ഇനിയും അതിനെ വീണ്ടും എടുത്തു് നടത്തുക എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അല്ലാതെ ഇത്ര വമ്പിച്ച ഒരു സ്ഥാപനത്തെ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും അശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി ഇവിടെവച്ചു അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം ഈ ഹൗസിലുള്ള അധികംപേർക്കും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല. ആണറബിൾ മെമ്പർ മി. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇതു കേവലം ട്രയിനിംഗിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണെങ്കിൽ ഇത്ര വലുതായ വിഷമം ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു വഹിക്കേണ്ടിവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇന്ന

ത്തെ യൂനിവേഴ്സിററിയോടു ബന്ധിച്ചു കുറെ കുട്ടികളെ പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരുവിഷമവുമില്ലായിരുന്നു പക്ഷെ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നാം ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഫലം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇതിനേക്കാൾ വമ്പിച്ച തോതിലുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ മൈസൂരിൽ നടത്താമെങ്കിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഒരു റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി ഭംഗിയായി നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള എല്ലാ സൗകര്യങ്ങളും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കു് അതിനെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തി കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. അതിലേക്കുള്ള ഒരു ശ്രമമാണു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്നതും. പക്ഷെ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു കേവലം പരീക്ഷണത്തിനായി മാത്രം ആകരുതെന്നേയുള്ളു. ഇതിൽ പരിചയപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെ വരുത്തി അവരുടെ ഉപദേശങ്ങളെ മനസിലാക്കുകയും അതനുസരിച്ചു് എന്തെല്ലാം സംഗതികൾ എത്രത്തോളം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്കനിലയിൽ നടത്താമെന്നു ആലോചിക്കയും ചെയ്തശേഷം ഒരു സ്കീം തയാറാക്കി അതനുസരിച്ചുവേണം ഗവൺമെൻറു് പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അല്ലാതെ, റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി ഇവിടെ ഒന്നുണ്ടായി, അതു് എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാതിരുന്നാൽ ആക്ഷേപമാണു്, എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചുമാത്രം ഈ ഫാക്ടറി നടത്തുവാൻ ഭാവിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുകയാണു ഏററവും നല്ലതു്. ഈ ഫാക്ടറികൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനു പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധയും മുൻകരുതലും എടുത്തതിനുശേഷം ഗുണകരമായിട്ടുള്ള നിലയിൽ ഈ ഫാക്ടറിയെ നടത്തുവാനുള്ള സർവ നടപടികളും എടുത്തതിനുശേഷം ഫാക്ടറി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു് അത്യന്തം കാര്യക്ഷമമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY (*Nominated*) : സർ, നമ്മുടെ റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി ഗവൺമെൻറു നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഏററവും ശക്തിമത്തായ നിലയിൽ വളർന്നുവരണമെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണു ഞാൻ. വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ അഭാവമാണു് നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി ഇത്ര അധഃപതിക്കാനിടയാക്കിയതു്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള കർഷകർ എത്രമാത്രം പരിശ്രമിച്ചാൽതന്നെയും ൩ മാസത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ അവർക്കു കർഷകജോലിയില്ല. ബാക്കിയുള്ള സമയം ശരിയായി വിനിയോഗിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി എന്തെങ്കിലും കുടിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരി

[Mr. N. Velu Achary.]

ക്കമെന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. ഈ വമ്പിച്ച തോതിലുള്ള വ്യവസായം കുടിൽ വ്യവസായമായി കാലാന്തരത്തിൽ ജപ്പാനിലെപ്പോലെ ആയി തീരാൻ സംഗതിയായിത്തീരുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഇതുകളെ അവഗണിച്ചു ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുക തന്നെയും ആണ്ടുതോറും കുറഞ്ഞുകുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതു പരിതാപകരമാണ്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ യൂനിവേഴ്സിററിയോടു ഘടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയെ പുലർത്തണമെന്നു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഗവണ്മെൻറും ജനങ്ങളും ഒന്നുപോലെ ആഗ്രഹത്തോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കേവലം ൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മാത്രമേ അടുത്തയാണ്ടിൽ വ്യവസായശോൺകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നു കാണുന്നതു സങ്കടകരമാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് ഒരു തുക വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയി. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയാണു ഇനി കാര്യമായിട്ടുള്ളത്, ഇനിമേൽ അതുകൊണ്ടുവേണം ജീവിക്കുവാൻ എന്നെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭംഗിയായി പറയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിനെ പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട സംഗതികളൊന്നും തന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തുകാണുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സർ, ഞാൻ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രികൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി പഠിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൂടുതൽ പഠിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. പക്ഷേ ഒരവശസമുദായത്തിലെ അംഗമായതുകൊണ്ടോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പ്രസംഗിച്ചാൽ മാത്രം മതിയെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ ഞാൻ പലപ്പോഴും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മാതിരി ഇതിനെ പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടവണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുകൂടി പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഏകദേശം ൫൦ സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൽ അർദ്ധത്തോളം സ്കൂളുകൾ വീവിംഗ് സ്കൂളുകളാണ്. കേവലം ൫ സ്കൂളുകൾ മാത്രമേ കൈത്തൊഴിലിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളാകുന്നുള്ളു. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജററുസമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പററി സവിസ്തരം പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതിനുശേഷം ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡയറക്ടർ യാതൊരു നടപടിയും നടത്തിക്കാണുന്നില്ല.

ഇപ്പോൾ റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി ഗവൺമെൻറു വളരെ ധനവ്യയംചെയ്തു വെറുതെ ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽതന്നെ നടത്തുമെങ്കിൽ അതു ആശാസ്യവും അഭിലഷണീയവുമായിരിക്കും. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ചില ജോലികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ യൂനിവേഴ്സിററിയോടു ഘടിപ്പിച്ചു ചെയതുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾക്കു ഈ ഫാക്ടറികൂടി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുതന്നെ ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കും വളരെ ഗുണകരമായിരിക്കും. ഈ ഫാക്ടറിക്കു തോൽവി പററാനുള്ള സംഗതി, എൻെറ ആലോചനയിൽ തോന്നുന്നതു്, ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡയറക്ടരും, റബർ വിദഗ്ദ്ധനും ഗവൺമെൻറും തമ്മിൽ അതിൻെറ നടത്തിപ്പിൽ യോജിപ്പില്ലായ്മ വന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ ഫാക്ടറി ഗവൺമെൻറു മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽതന്നെ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ ആ യോജിപ്പുകേടിനു ഇടയുണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഇത്ര വലിയ തുക മുടക്കിയ ഒരു ഫാക്ടറിയെ ഒന്നും പ്രവർത്തിക്കാതെ വെറുതെ ഇട്ടിരുന്നാൽ അവിടത്തെ ഉപകരണങ്ങളും യന്ത്രങ്ങളും നശിച്ച് രാജ്യത്തിനു നഷ്ടത്തിനിടയാക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ട് എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും ഈ ഫാക്ടറി നടത്തേണ്ടതു് വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ചുമതലയിൽതന്നെ അതു നടത്തുന്നതു രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ആയതിനാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ വിശ്രദ്ധാവീക്ഷണത്തെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA (*Commerce and Industry South*): Sir, I oppose not only what is contemplated in the cut motion but also the suggestion that the Government may work the Factory. Dealing with the latter first, I oppose both on principle and from a practical point of view. I shall confine myself for the present to the practical difficulties. An analogy has been drawn by an honourable member between the Transport Scheme and Rubber Factory. The analogy is wrong and there is a vast difference between the two. In the case of Transport Scheme, all that is necessary being the motor buses being kept in trim and collect the fares and pocket the difference between the receipts and the expenditure, whereas in the case of Rubber Factory, we have to find out a market for the various goods and successful marketing requires, so much detailed and constant attention. Further, in order to make it a complete success, we have to go outside Travancore to market this. What happens then is, we come into conflict with very big vested interests, people like Dunlops who have even opened a factory in India itself. Without understanding all the forces that are at work, it is no use talking lightly over the matter.

[Mr. J. E. A. Pereira.]

If at all Government should undertake it, it must be under the charge of a full time officer in as much as the person as the Director of Industries cannot be expected to deal with sudden telegrams which conveys very big business and in most cases, an immediate reply is necessary.

What strikes me is, in as much as we have to compete with such powerful people as Dunlops, this may be a reason for private capital not forthcoming to undertake. In order to compete with such powerful people, which may necessitate building up very heavy stocks, it strikes me that it is best to devise a scheme combining Government and Private agency is as much as very heavy outlay is necessary. In view of all these, I oppose the motion.

PRESIDENT: I see that there is a considerable amount of speculation regarding the Rubber Factory and also that the motion is worded in such a manner as to make it incumbent on Government to find something by way of occupation for the Director of Industries from whom, it is stated much work has been taken away. Nevertheless, the whole question of working the Factory has come on the tapis and inasmuch as the matter involves very large questions of policy, before asking the Director of Industries to reply on the particular matter concerning his own Department and the work he has to do, I think it is necessary to clarify the position. When, about three years ago, Government took up conspectus or a bird's eye view of the industries established here, they found two industries which were then admitted as not conducted on profitable or even economic lines. One of these industries was the sugar industry and the other the rubber industry. In these cases, it must be remembered, that there is a common feature concerning them and that is both in regard to sugar and rubber the article produced may be described as a "world" commodity, the production and marketing of which involves world competition, extending not only to manufacturing process but to the process which is called rationalisation at the present moment. Sugar and rubber must encounter problems in regard to rate cutting and in ruthless competition. In the nature of things, any Government, however well-meaning and efficient according to its lights and within its own domain, is incapable of organising forces against and combating world competition. The reason is obvious, world competition means propaganda. Propaganda sometimes means, if the available evidence is to be believed, commissions, rebates, financial arrangements of a similar character, the employment of agents who are remunerated in propostion to the profits obtained, and underselling of a competitor even at the risk of temporary loss. As a very early share-holder of one oft he steamship companies which were started under the Swedashi stimulus, I am aware of thecircumstances that attended at a particular stage one of our shipping concerns when a rival company allowed people to go from Tuticorin to Colombo for nothing. The company in which I was interested also reduced their fare to nil. But

the other company gave one *angavastram* to every man who travelled in that steamship along that route and the result was that our company collapsed. Now, in order to face the competition of the great rubber industrialists who are starting work in India with regard to the fabrication of motor tyres and tubes, we shall have to take up a very high financial responsibility if competition is to be conducted against this, an aspect which must not be forgotten in this discussion. It was also borne in very strongly upon Government that the sugar industry, for instance, did not thrive not because of the lack or inferiority of the raw materials or the insufficiency or the inadequacy of the machinery, but solely and purely because the marketing and the sale of the sugar and sugar products were difficult and because of the competition from a very powerful concern. Messrs Parry & Co., by virtue of the circumstance that they run the Samalkot Factory in Northern Sircars, run the Vellore Factory and run the Tinnevelly Factory, practically enjoy a part monopoly of sugar production in the South. By virtue of the arrangement that they have entered into with the Mysore Government, Messrs. Parry & Co., enjoy a privileged position in the Mysore State. The problem that once came up before the Government under these state of things was whether the Government should take and work the factory in the face of the competitive enterprises of Messrs. Parry & Co., or enter into some arrangement with them to eliminate competition and thus secure the fruits of Government investments. Government came to the conclusion that the best solution of the difficulty would be to float a limited liability company and offer the shares to Travancore investors and to enter into an arrangement with Messrs. Parry & Co., for the management of the company on certain very favourable terms, namely, that a portion of the profits of the company should go to the Government and that special rates in regard to the pharmaceutical products of the company should be given to us and so on. In the result, Government and the company stand to gain very considerably by virtue of this arrangement, which has already proved profitable to Government.

Now, in the case of the rubber, the position is very different. Let me narrate the history of this Rubber Factory. The Government have put into that Factory Rs. 4 lakhs. The Government tried to run it as a Government concern. What at that time, when Government had not embarked upon the Transport Project, Government had hoped to produce by way of competing with other rubber producers throughout the world, there are no records to enable me to relate now. But I have no doubt that very weighty arguments prevailed with those pepole who were responsible for starting that factory. It was started under the guidance of an expert and it produced beautiful little knick knacks, paper weights, table-covers, lamp stands and large numbers of contraceptives some thousands of them. I think many articles then produced repose on the shelves of the Rubber Factory at this moment,

[President.]

Now, two or three things are perfectly obvious from what has happened. One thing is that the products of the Factory were generally pronounced to be up to the mark, they were useful, durable and artistic. But the question still remained as to who was to buy the articles so beautifully turned out, so durable and so thoroughly appropriate. The demand of certain commodities did not come up to the expectation. The net result was, that while the Factory produced a lot of goods there was no market available. There was an agent and the less said about the agency the better. After an year and half a Travancore company was started for taking up the work. Government was very hopeful about the venture. One of the gentlemen in that company was supposed to be a financier of some backing. He is, unfortunately, no more. He died an early death and his financial status was, perhaps not as good as was generally believed at that time. Nevertheless, he was there and there were reputable gentlemen with him, who took up the Rubber Factory. The idea of Government was to hand it over to the Travancore company. Unlike the sugar concern the marketing of rubber goods was not in the hands of an existing firm and these new firms with comparatively little experience in this variety of business had to be started. Shares were subscribed to the extent of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs but Government have not taken any shares. Other important individuals took shares and the shares were subscribed for to a large extent by Travancore inhabitants. Now, Rs. 4 lakhs were as I have stated invested by Government. This company agreed to pay Government about Rs. 1½ lakhs for the materials that we had. The Company has paid about Rs. 2,000 odd by way of rent for some months in addition to certain other dues, and the work was started under favourable auspices. But that company committed exactly the same mistake as the Government, inasmuch they went on producing goods on the lines already initiated and did not bring into existence a well-equipped marketing organisation. That is the difficulty that the State has to meet in almost every business, namely, cocoanut, copra and coir produce.

Now, this factory has stopped working for financial reasons. We have a legal right to take charge of the factory if the lessees do not pay the amount promised under the agreement to Government. After taking it over where are we? We have to face the problem of production, and we are asked to run the factory as a commercial concern. Assuming that there are 25 canvassing agents under Mr. Kumara Das, they are paid heavily and come back empty handed. The House will wish to know the reason for this. Some of the agents have to pay commissions. The house will scrutinise this payment. Government in short will have to adopt commercial methods which are not normal to it and which do not come within their usual range of operations. Presents may have to be made and other inducements offered which are within a firm's programme but not in a Government's. Not being a commercial concern, not being entitled or able to adopt those very legitimate methods of commercial pushing, Government cannot do

much in the direction and that is why we come back to this basic position. We are producers of rubber. Here is a factory which is very well equipped. Its history shows that it can produce very good things. What shall we do with that factory? After very careful consideration of all these aspects Government have come to a tentative conclusion and it is in order to get the opinion of this House on such conclusion that I have just now permitted myself to speak at some length on this matter. The tentative conclusion is this.

Now, there is a chance of utilising and selling some of the products of this factory to the Transport Department and to bicycle users so that we need not start on a clean slate. We have some definite possibilities, some chances of marketing our products. With these as the background, let us run it ourselves if necessary for the time being, being on the look out always for a suitable private agency, and adequately equipped, financially sound and thoroughly rationalised and reliable commercial concern, to take over the concern under proper safeguards. In that tentative manner alone can Government run this essentially commercial concern.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Sir, the policy of Government in regard to the rubber factory has been so clearly and authoritatively placed before this House by the Dewan-President that I have nothing more to say on the point. However, there is just a little that I have to say to defend myself against one or two things that were said about me.

It is true, Sir, that a few institutions were recently taken over from my Department and placed under the Travancore University; of course, to that extent, my work has been reduced. I admit that. But, that is no ground for the conclusion that the major part of my work has been taken away from me and that I have practically no work now; because, the few institutions that have been transferred to the University are very small; and they were more or less independent institutions while they formed part of my Department.

Further, Sir, it is now only about 8 months since those institutions were transferred to the University; and during these 8 months, my Department has been trying to do more intensive work in other important directions. As a matter of fact, we are now doing more work than ever before. I shall explain how.

In recent months, there has been very intensive prospecting of minerals. The expediting of this useful work involves a good deal of work on my Department; and I am glad to be able to say that the results achieved are very encouraging. I can assert that this item of new work alone would more than compensate for the relief given to the Department by transferring a few institutions to the University. The Mines Act has come into force, and an Inspector of Mines has been appointed; our Geologist has been appointed to that post under the Act. His hands are now full; he has to prepare and keep a good number of returns. A good deal of administrative and executive work has now to be done under the Mines Act.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: How many mines are there in Travancore, now?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Six; there are about 15,000 people working in all the 6 mines put together. Sir, it is not the number of mines that counts, so much as the number of people working in them because, under the Act, we have to look after the condition of the workers in the mines.

The Ceramic Factory has commenced work; some of its products are already in the market. The control and inspection of the factory, and its business activities entail a great deal of work on our part.

The work of analysing and certifying of the pharmaceutical drugs manufactured by the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., has now been entrusted to this Department. The Travancore Sugars are using the alcohol manufactured in the Nagercoil Distillery for which Government have given them a license. To prevent loss of excise duty, some official authority has to certify to the quantity of alcohol produced, both for local consumption and for export. The Travancore Sugars are now entering into an agreement with the Cochin Government regarding the supply of pharmaceutical drugs to the Medical Department of Cochin. They will not take these drugs unless certified by a competent authority, on test, as to the proportion of alcohol content in them. The testing and certification of drugs manufactured by the Travancore Sugars have been undertaken by my Department.

We are also doing field work in the salt factories. It is our idea to make good use of our over-production of salt by manufacturing sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate out of the excess over and above what is required for local consumption. This can be done by electrolysis. For electrolysis, it is absolutely necessary that the salt is absolutely pure. One of the greatest drawbacks of local salt, even after the introduction of improved methods of manufacture, is the presence of magnesium salts in it. The magnesium is very deleterious for electrolysis as it eats away the electrodes. It is therefore essential that we eliminate even the slightest traces of magnesium salts from our salt. Experiments are being conducted, in some of the salt pans, with that object in view. I may say that we have already succeeded in eliminating more than 75% of this impurity from salt.

I hope it will now be clear to the House that, in spite of the recent transfer of some institutions to the University, my Department is having enough of very useful and important work.

Sir, it was stated that this Department has not been able to show any profit, and that therefore it should be ended. Sir, this Department, like some other development Departments, cannot be expected to yield any great profit, like factories or commercial concerns. However, I am in a position to show to the House how, due to the work of this Department, profit has actually been made by the country and by the Government, indirectly though not directly.

Sir, it was after we started the S. M. R. V. Institute and demonstrated to the people the advantages of the fly-shuttle loom for weaving, that the improved loom became popular in Travancore; and now there are about 20,000 looms working in the State. The House can very

well imagine the huge business which the numerous weavers are now having on account of these looms. The quantity of clothing that is being woven by all these 20,000 looms can be imagined by the hon'ble members themselves. I do not think it will be denied that the Department should be given some little credit for introducing and popularising this loom here.

It has been stated by the Financial Secretary in his speech introducing the Budget, that, Government have secured Rs. 87,000 from one mining company. Although it was Government's right, it was the Industries Department that drew the attention of Government to this matter.

Again, let us take chemical analysis work. This work cannot be undertaken by everybody. It requires certain qualifications prescribed by statutes; only men with those qualifications can issue certificates of analyses. On an average, we analyse about 150 to 200 samples every year and issue certificates, both for Government and for private parties. We do not charge any fee, for the simple reason that that will reduce the number of persons who seek our help in the matter. If you evaluate the service, each analysis is worth between Rs, 20 and 50; according to accepted rates; If reckoned in actual cost the annual value should be between Rs. 4,000 and 5,000. The results will be followed, and the certificates will be relied upon, by courts of law and by commercial concerns interested in the products analysed. Although we do not actually receive any fee, the work is of real value to the public. These are the ways in which the Department does really profitable work, although I would again repeat that this, like some of the other development departments, is not intended to be a profit-making department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In view of the very convincing statement from the Chair, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 564.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director by Re. 1. To speak of oil industry.

Sir, there are very many rare oils in the State. If these oils are refined and developed their potentialities, are unlimited. We have an industrial laboratory, an Industrial Chemist, and an Assistant to that Chemist. The Director himself is an expert in analysing and refining oils; he is an oil chemist. Still, none of these experts is helping the people of the State in the matter of refining our rare oils. The position is like "gathering grapes from the thistle."

Sir, there are different kinds of oils, fish oil, shark liver oil, etc. The oil of the small fish called ஊாத்திமீன் which is available in plenty in South Travancore, and which is very cheap and sold at 100 or so for a chuckram, is a very valuable oil. If these oils are refined, we can have a good trade in oils.

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

Equally valuable is the cashew shell oil. At page 5 of the Administration Report of the Industries Department for 1113 it is stated that, in view of the fact that the laboratory was not sufficiently equipped, it was not possible for the Department to push through its programme of work. Sir, this reminds me of the old proverb 'A bad worker always complains of his tools'. Sir, when the Madras University Commission visited our College of Science, its laboratories and our Industrial Laboratory some years ago, they stated that our laboratories were the best equipped ones in the whole of the Madras Presidency, and that they even had unnecessary apparatus. There is therefore no meaning in saying that our Industrial Laboratory is not well equipped.

There are many kinds of oil in the forests. It is said that there are 32 different kinds of oils. If these are investigated and properly developed, I think the industrial possibilities of the State can be very well improved. With these few words I move my motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Sir, it is true that there are many kinds of oils which can be obtained in the State.

PRESIDENT: Is not shark liver oil now being used in the hospitals?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, to some extent. There are oils and oils, and some of these oils cannot be used on an industrial scale. Some are medicinal oils which may be extracted from leaves, flowers or nuts. As things stand at present, i is not possible for the Industries Department to undertake their preparation.

We have been doing some work on fish oils and on shark liver oil also I's vitamin content is being studied and as has been reported it is due to lack of equipment that we are not able to make much head way. One great difficulty in utilising these on a commercial scale is the want of steady supply. The member says that klathy can be obtained at 100 per chukram. But that will be perhaps once in five years. It is not possible to establish any industry in fish oils when the raw materials could be had only once in five years. The catches are so rare and the seasons come at such unforeseen intervals that much has to be wasted. Cashew shell oil we have got in fairly large quantities and it has been growing into larger and larger proportions during the last two years. Experiments are being carried on not only for refining the oil, which as it is obtained contains a great deal of carbon particles which it is very difficult to remove. Experiments are being conducted for extracting the oil without spoiling the kernel and without the oil being contaminated by carbon particles. The equipment in the laboratories in the State may be the best in South India so far as the teaching of the students in the Intermediate and B. A. classes is concerned, but for carrying on research work in these rare oils it is very necessary that there should be special apparatus. With the University coming into being and a very efficient research institute to be inaugurated there we hope we shall have sufficient equipment to carry on this work.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether any investigation is carried on with regard to laurel oil?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: It has been carried on and it has been found that the cost of refining the oil is very heavy.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know whether any mineral oil is available in Travancore?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS; No, Sir.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 565 to 569.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

565. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,135 for Textile Assistant and Geological Assistant by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

566. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,135 for Textile Assistant and Geological Assistant by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

567. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

568. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for Contingencies for prospecting of Mica, Graphite, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI:

569. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,257 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motion No. 570.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,257 for Direction by Re. 1 to point out that a comprehensive scheme for organisation of existing industries may be taken up immediately.

Sir, it is evident that with the inauguration of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, cheap power in very large quantities will be available to the inhabitants of the State. This chief power is intended for the industrialisation of the State.

PRESIDENT: Honourable member will kindly raise his voice.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: The Pallivasal Project will be able to supply cheap power to a very large extent. The Government or the Industries Department should make arrangements so that such power could be utilised for the various small-scale industries of the State. From the Administration Report of the Department I find that the Department is carrying on its usual routine activities which it was carrying on for a long time past. It is said that schemes are being

[Mr. S. Narayana Pillai.]

evolved to organise the existing industries and to devise new industries suited to our country. If such a scheme is not devised without delay the large amount of power that will be available from the Pallivasal Project will not be of great use to the inhabitants of Travancore except to the capitalists who carry on large scale industries.

We have got certain industries which are peculiar to Malabar. These are now run on uneconomic and crude lines. They are run without capital, without organisation and without adequate marketing facilities. If a comprehensive survey of these industries is made by the Department and suggestions are made for improving them on efficient and economic lines, the masses will be able to take great advantage of the immense investments made by the Government for the benefit of the people.

In regard to certain industries which we have been carrying on for a long time past, first and foremost is the coir and coir-matting industry. The coir industry is still being carried on in the old crude lines with the help of cheap and crude machinery and as a cottage industry. If the Department makes a survey of this industry it will find that the people carry the produce to the market and give it to the middleman who dictates his own terms. I wish the Department will be able to find out some means by which the production might be quickened and the labourer may get better returns.

There is the weaving industry for which South Travancore is famous. This industry is also run by the aid of old fashioned machinery. If the Department tries to invent up-to-date methods of production, this industry can be run on very profitable lines and the power that will become available can be utilised for the purpose.

There are other industries which are suffering for want of support and organisation and up-to-date implements. I may mention the following :—

Rattan and basket making industry. The difficulty in regard to this is about marketing the commodities. They cannot be very easily transported to places where there is demand for them.

The embroidery industry. A large number of women are engaged, in this industry which is suffering for want of marketing facilities.

Wood carving and furniture making. This is also peculiar to Travancore. Under the advice of the Government's Development Officer I hope that it will be possible to carry on this industry in a better manner.

Lacquer work and screwpine work, aloe works, pottery works, bell metal industry, lock making, leather works, all these industries are now being carried on in various parts of the country without any organisation, without capital, without marketing facilities. If the Industries Department makes a survey of these industries and suggests means to organise these industries on co-operative or other lines so

that they may be carried on more efficiently, more speedily and so that they may get adequate markets outside, it would be a great blessing to the inhabitants of this State

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : Sir, the motion is apparently for a survey of the industries in the State first and to organise them in such a way as to bring better wealth into the State. As the Dewan-President announced at another meeting of this Assembly when a resolution was brought before this House for an industrial survey, in the coming census a very eleborate and comprehensive survey will be made of the industries of the State and when that survey is completed we shall have sufficient information at our hands to enable us to formulate schemes which will give some sort of direction to the further development of the industries. At present, it is not possible for us to carry out a comprehensive survey. However, we have just made a beginning in the direction of finding out the development and scope of the weaving industry in the State. Statistics are being collected in regard to the number of looms that are plying, the number of people who are working, the materials they are using, the counts of yarn that find ready acceptance by the people, the amount of cloth woven, the maximum count of yarn that can be used, the yarn as well as the loom accessories that are required, the market facilities, and the inconveniences that the weavers have to face. But that is only with regard to the weaving industry. But we hope that we shall have a great deal of information cellected with regard to all the industries that are being carried on in the State and when that information becomes available, schemes can be formulated for making the industries well organised and thrive in the way in which they should.

About the Pallivasal Scheme, it was said that we ought to make full use of the electricity that will be produced there. There are two ways in which it can be used. One is in the form of power to drive machinery and the other is to use it for bringing about chemical changes, that is for electrolysis. There are already some schemes which are being considered by Government in regard to utilisation of electricity in the State.

PRESIDENT : The House will now rise and meet again tomarrow at 11 o'clock.

[The House adjourned at 5 P. M.]

A. GUNAMONY,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION.

Wednesday the 2nd August 1939/17th Karkadakam 1114.

The Assembly met again in the Legislative Chamber at Eleven of the clock with the President in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls:—

1. Mr. S. Kamesam (*Director of Development*)
2. Mr. P. Raman Pillai (*Conservator of Forests.*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Statement, by caste, of the clerks in the Land Revenue Department.

199. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the clerks in the offices of the Land Revenue Commissioner, Division Peishkars, and Assistant Peishkars and of the Taluk Offices?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The *statement required is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN . ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസിലും ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസിലും കൂടി ൩൦൭ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. അവരിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ൧൬ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്കസ് പത്തുപേരെ മാത്രമെ കാണുന്നുള്ളൂ. ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ ജോലിക്കു യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ഈ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ ഈ കുറവു വന്നതു ?

* *Vide* Appendix I.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അല്ല. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരാണ് റിക്രൂട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നത്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഈ റിക്രൂട്ട്മെൻറു സമ്പ്രദായം ഈ സമുദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ന്യായമായ രൂപത്തിലല്ല നടക്കുന്നതെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ഇതിൽനിന്നും ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?,

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അതു് ഒരു അഭിപ്രായം മാത്രമാണ്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഈ കണക്കുകൾ ഇതിനെ വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തുന്നില്ലേ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : പബ്ലിക്ക് സവീസ് റിക്രൂട്ടമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും റെവ്യൂ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്നു ഇതിനു മുൻപൊരിക്കൽ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : റെവ്യൂവിൽ ഈ മാതിരി കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി പ്രത്യേകം ഗൗനിക്കുമോ ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഈ മാതിരി കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു തീർച്ചയായും ഗൗനിക്കും.

Staff in each of the Taluk Offices.

200. * **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the Taluk Offices of Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Trivandrum, Tiruvalla, Changanacherry, Pattanamthitta and Kottayam ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The *statement required is laid on the table.

Staff in the Division Offices.

201. * **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the Division Offices of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The †statement required is laid on the table.

Staff of the Survey Department.

202. * **MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*) : (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of permanent posts in the several scales of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 25-40, Rs. 40-70, and Rs. 75-100 in the Field staff of the Survey Department ;

(*b*) Will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste of those who are now in the above posts ?

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* *Vide* Appendix II.

† *Vide* Appendix III.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR.

(*a*) Surveyors on Rs. 25-40 ... 23
Do. on Rs. 40-70 ... 3
Head Surveyors on Rs. 75-100 ... 4

(*b*) A *statement by caste is laid on the table.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർവെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള സർവയർമാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഒരു ഈഴവൻ പോലും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു ദയവായി പറയുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR ഞാൻ മി. കണ്ടിത്തൊമ്മനു പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി തന്നെയാണ് ഇതിനും പറയാനുള്ളു.

Technical establishment in the office of the Survey Superintendent.

203. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of permanent posts in the permanent technical establishment in the office of the Survey Superintendent and to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the said establishment?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: 35.

A †statement by caste of the staff is laid on the table.

Lady clerks in the Office of the Conservator of Forests.

204. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the lady clerks appointed before 30th Meenam 1114, in the Office of the Conservator of Forests?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): A ‡statement furnishing the information up to 30-8-1114 is laid on the table.

Offices of the Divisional Forest Officers,

205. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Gov-ernment be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the Offices of the Divisional Forest Officers of Konni and Quilon?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: A $statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

Newspapers, magazines etc., prohibited under the See Customs Act.

206. **MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the proprietors or others responsible for those publications which were prohibited under the Sea Customs Act from being

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* *Vide* Appendix IV.
† *Vide* Appendix V.
‡ *Vide* Appendix VI.
$ *Vide* Appendix VII

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan]

taken into Travancore have tendered apologies and requested permission to take those news-papers into Travancore ; and

(b) if so, whether the permission asked for has been granted ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (a) and (b) It is not possible to furnish the information as the period for which it is required has not been specified:

English and Malayalam Newspapers.

207. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapally cum Kartikapally*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the same treatment is accorded to English and Malayalam newspapers ;

(b) whether any preferential treatment is accorded to English newspapers ; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative the reason for the same ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (a) Yes.

(b) No; but a larger number of copies of some papers are subscribed for than of others.

(c) In view of the answer to parts (a) and (b), this does not arise.

The Taluks under the jurisdiction of the District Court, Parur.

208. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the taluks under the jurisdiction of the District Court, Parur;

(b) whether the people and their representatives have requested the Government through the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council and through petitions and memorials that the Parur District Court be shifted from Parur and located in a central place in respect of the taluks under its jurisdiction; and

(c) if such a request has been made, whether any action has been taken on it till now and if so, the action so taken ?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): (a) The member is referred to pages 254 and 255 of Part II of the Almanac and Directory for 1939 published by Government.

(b) A representation has been received by the High Court on the subject.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Territorial jurisdictions of the Munsiffs' Courts.

209. *MR. **JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have decided to re-adjust the territorial jurisdictions of the Munsiff's Courts in the State:

(*b*) whether they have prepared any scheme relating to the matter; and

(*c*) if a scheme is prepared, will they be pleased to lay it on the table?

MR. **PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI**: (*a*) The question is under consideration.

(*b*) A scheme is being prepared.

(*c*) In view of the answer to part (*b*), this does not arise.

Candidates for appointment in the Ayurveda Department.

210. *MR. **K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state the persons selected by the Public Service Commissioner to the posts of Assistant Vaidyan and Assistant Pandit in the Ayurvedic Department and whether they are now in that service?

MR. **P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI** (*Secretary to Government*): No person has been selected for the post of Assistant Vaidyan. One Mr. Bhargavan selected for the post of Assistant Pandit at the Ayurveda College has been appointed as such and is now in service.

Recommendation made by the Director of Ayurveda to Government.

211. *MR. **K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether the Director has recommended the promotion of one who was a compounder in the Ayurveda Department as Curator and, if so, the community to which he belongs;

(*b*) whether they have approved or rejected that recommendation;

(*c*) whether after his first recommendation for the Curator's place, the Director has written to Government for exempting four persons in service from the Public Service. Recruitment Rules requiring such persons to apply to the Public Service Commissioner for appointment; and

(*d*) if so, their names and the communities to which they belong?

MR. **P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI** (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*): The recommendations made by a Department to Government are confidential.

Promotion of certain employees in the Ayurveda Department.

212. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any one of the employees in the scale of Rs. 25-40 in the Ayurveda Department has been promoted to the scale of Rs. 40-70, during 1114; and

(b) if so, the name, examination qualification and caste of the person so promoted?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (a) Yes.

(b) Mr. R. Madhavan Pillai, E. S. L. C., and Travancore Account Test; Nair.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ന. ഗ്രാഡ്യുവേററ്സിനു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു അണ്ടർ ഗ്രാഡ്യുവേററിനു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു റൂളില്ലേ ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: ഇപ്പോഴും റൂളുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഇപ്പോഴും കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രമോഷൻ ഈ റൂളിനു വിപരീതമായിട്ടാണോ ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: അല്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഉത്തരത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞു കാണുന്ന മി. മാധവൻ പിള്ളക്കു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തപ്പോൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും ഗ്രാഡ്യുവേററ്സിൻെറ അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: ആരുടേയും അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തപ്പോൾ അവിടെയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഗ്രാഡ്യുവേററ് ഏതു ജാതിയിൽ ഉള്ളവനായിരുന്നു ?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: രണ്ടു മൂന്നു ജാതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

Statement, by caste, of the appointments in the Ayurveda Department.

213. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the appointments made in the Ayurveda Department during 1114?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: *The statement is laid on the table.

Appointments made in the Ayurveda Department.

214. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments made in the Ayurveda Department in 1114 giving exemption from age-bar; and

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* *Vide* Appendix VIII.

(*b*) if such appointments have been made, the caste, and age of the persons so appointed?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (*a*) Two.

(*b*) (1) Hindu—Nair.

(2) Other Christian—(Pulaya Convert).

Nurses in the Ayurveda Department.

215. **MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the minimum examination qualification prescribed for nurses in the Ayurveda Department:

(*b*) whether any one without examination qualification was appointed as a nurse in the years 1113 and 1114: and

(*c*) if so, the community to which such person belongs?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (*a*) The member is referred to page 77 of the Travancore Public Service Recruitment Manual.

(*b*) Yes; two—one permanent and one acting.

(*c*) (1) Christian—Other Christian (Pulaya convert).

(2) Hindu—Other Hindu (Nulaya lady).

Irregularities of the Manikaran, Brahmapuram.

216. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the average time taken by the present Manikaran, Melkanganam Office, Brahmapuram, (situated in Kalkulam taluk) for sending reports, *re* change of registry (*pokkuvaravu*) cases arising out of sale deeds executed by the *Thandaper* holders in his office;

(*b*) the total number of *pokkuvaravu* cases from that office for the years 1110, 1111, 1112 and 1113;

(*c*) the total number of reports sent by that Manikaran against mutation of names during the above said years; and

(*d*) whether he is declining to receive tax from vendees of the properties of the *Thandaper* holders?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) About a month.

(*b*) and (*c*) The required information is given below:—

Year.	*Total number of pokkuvaravu cases in the Brahmapuram moniam.*	*Number of reports against mutation of names sent by the monigar.*
1110	81	21
1111	40	13
1112	210	14
1113	92	18

(*d*) Yes, in some cases.

Travancore labourers in Ceylon.

217. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Travancoreans have been employed as daily labourers in the Government Departments of Ceylon ;

(*b*) whether their services are being dispensed with ;

(*c*) the number so dispensed with ;

(*d*) whether any of these labourers have married Ceylonese women ;

(*e*) whether the rules of repatriation proposed by the Ceylon Government apply to such women and their children born of Travancoreans ;

(*f*) whether this Government have made any representation on the matter to the Government of India ; and

(*g*) if so with what result ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) (*d*) and (*e*) Government have no definite information.

(*f*) and (*g*) Government have forwarded their views to the Government of India and sought to impress upon them the necessity to take effective measures for counteracting the policy adopted by the Government of Ceylon which this Government recognise affects prejudicially a large number of Travancoreans. Other steps are also in contemplation.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : May I know whether the Government will admit into this State with privileges of citizenship the Ceylonese wives of Travancoreans with their issues ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : That is a question of future policy.

Puduval Rules before Act III of 1097.

218. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Puduval Rules in force before the Land Assignment Act was enacted had prescribed the maximum and minimum amount of assessment on the lands registered ;

(*b*) whether the Government are now collecting from such lands tax in excess of the amount fixed by the *Patta* ; and

(*c*) if so, the law or authority under which they do so ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*c*) In some cases, Government are collecting tax in excess of the amount specified in the *patta* by virtue of condition 3 of the conditions appended to the form of Puduval *Patta* which lays down that, when any portion or portions of lands granted under the Puduval Rules are cultivated with cardamom, rubber or other special products, tax can be imposed thereon at such rates of special assessment as may be applicable to the lands granted for the cultivation of such products.

G. O. re enhancement of Tax.

219. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any G. O. *re* enhancing assessment on lands registered under the Puduval Rules and planted with rubber or other special products has been issued since 10-10-1931?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No; but the tax on rubber lands which was temporarily reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 as per G. O. Dis. No. 1039/31/Rev., dated 23-7-31 was restored in 1936 as per G. O. R. Dis. No. 1568/36/ Rev., dated 26-9-36.

Re-establishment of a separate Maramat Department.

220. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the representations made in the Sri Mulam Assembly during the general discussion on the Budget for 1114 and by means of interpellation regarding the desirability of the re establishment of a separate Maramat Department; and

(*b*) whether they have considered the question in all its aspects and, if so the result of the same?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes

(*b*) Yes. Government have come to the conclusion that no change is necessary.

Agricultural loans.

221. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount allotted for giving Agricultural loans for the year 1114; and

(*b*) the amount actually given to the applicants?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) Rs. 1,00,000.

(*b*) Rs. 43,136-16-8 up to the end of Edavom 1114.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PIALAI: May I know why more than 60 per cent. of the amount sanctioned for the purpose has not been given as agricultural loans?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: It may be due to paucity of applicants and want of solvency of the applicants.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI. May I know the total number of applicants to the end of Edavam 1114 for agricultural loans?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I claim notice.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the reason for answering that it may be due to paucity of applicants.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: My knowledge of men and things,

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether here is any criterion for such knowledge of men and things so that we may be assured of the correctness of the answer?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: May experience of the Land Revenue Department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether he has been in the Department for the period referred to in the question?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: That is why I said 'it may be due to'.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know the total amount allotted for each taluk?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I claim notice.

Recruitment of Government Pleaders.

222. ***MR. P. S. MUHAMMED** (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any Government Pleader from the Muslim community at present?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: None.

Recruitment of Magistrates.

223. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any orders have been passed by Government sanctioning the recruitment of Magistrates from among the duly qualified Sub-Registrars in the State; and

(*b*) the Sub-Registrars appointed as Magistrates as per the above Government order?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Nil.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the number of duly qualified Sub-Registrars eligible to be recruited as Magistrates?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: About 11.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the reason which weighed with the Government for passing such an order?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: They are graduates in law and Magistrates are being recruited from law graduate clerks employed in the Secretariat, the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office and various other Departments and Government considered that it is only fair and just that the claims of those persons employed in the Registration Department should also be taken into consideration when occasions arise.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAH PILLAI: May I know the date on which such an order has been passed?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: 27th March 1939.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAM PILLAI: May I know from the Government whether there was any vacancy in the Magistrate's Cadre on that date for considering this question?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Not at that time; but one vacancy arose subsequent to that. But preference had to be given to others who had preferential claims

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether persons employed in other branches of the Department or from outside have been appointed in the Registration Department as Sub-Registrars?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I claim notice.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know whether the principle of communal representation will weigh with the Government when such appointments are made?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: With regard to the recruitment of Magistrates, there is a G. O. in force and that G. O. will be adhered to in making the appointments.

Recruitment of Munsiffs.

224. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI** (*Karunagapally* cum *Kartikapally*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the qualifications prescribed for recruitment as Munsiffs from the Bar and from the department;

(*b*) the proportion in which Munsiffs are recruited from the Bar and from the department at present;

(*c*) whether there has been any deviation from the existing rule regarding proportion in the years 1113 and 1114;

(*d*) if so, the reason for the same;

(*e*) the proportion recommended by the Laws Delays Commissioner and whether it has been accepted by the Government; and

(*f*) if the answer to part (*e*) is in the affirmative, when it is to come into force?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (*a*) The member is referred to G. O. R. Dis. No. 1752 of 37/Judicial., dated the 8th July 1937, published at pages 1430 and 1431 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 13th July 1937.

(*b*) Alternately, *i. e.*, 1 : 1.

(*c*) Yes; by the appointment of Mrs. Anna Chandy in 1113.

(*d*) The appointment of Mrs. Anna Chandy was made on grounds of expediency in recognising the claims of women Advocates to hold Judicial offices.

(*e*) Three-fourths from the Bar and one-fourth from the ministerial staff; yes.

(*f*) Only after the existing qualified men in the Judicial Department are all provided for.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: With reference to answer to Part (f) may I know the number of existing qualified men?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I claim notice.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the rule has to come into force only after all the others are absorbed?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: It has been said over and over that the rule will come into force only after the claims of the existing qualified men in the department are settled.

PRESIDENT: Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao will explain to the House why he has been late.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I beg pardon of the House. I was late on account of car accident.

Grazing grounds at Quilon and Alleppey.

225 ***MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the citizens of Alleppey and Quilon have been undergoing great inconvenience and hardship in bringing up cattle for their domestic purposes; and

(*b*) whether these towns contain grazing grounds either within the town limit or within anywhere near the town limit?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) Government have no information.

(*b*) No.

Royal trees.

226 ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to give particulars on the following poinits with regard to the Royal trees collected under the contracts dated 30-3-1108 and 2-4-1108, from the scheduled area to the west of the M. C. road in the Kottayam Division:—

(*a*) the total cubic ft. collected;
(*b*) the expenses for collecting them;
(*c*) the sale proceeds;
(*d*) the amount of kudivila; and
(*e*) the net income?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI:

	Agreement dated 30-3-1108.			Agreement dated 2-4-1108.		
(*a*)	13734 C. ft.			42394 C. ft.		
	S. Rs.	Chs.	Cash.	S. Rs.	Chs.	Cash.
(*b*)	2,289	10	13	5,514	6	10
(*c*)	5,609	3	6	18,656	5	13
(*d*)	1,659	24	4	6,570	27	9
(*e*)	1,659	24	5	6,570	27	10.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ൩൦-൩-൧൧൦൮-ലെ ഉടമ്പടി പ്രകാരം ൧൩,൭൩൪ ക്യൂബിക് അടി തടി വെട്ടിയെടുത്തു വിററതിൽ ചെലവുകളും കുടിവിലയും കഴിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കിട്ടിയതു് ൧൬൫൯ രൂപാ ൨൪ ചക്രം ൫ കാശു മാത്രമാണെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരു ക്യൂബിക്കു അടിക്കു എന്തു വിലയാണു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുളളതു് ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : എം. സി. റോഡിനു പടിഞ്ഞാറുവശമുണ്ടായിരുന്ന തടി വളരെ മോശമായിരുന്നതു കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇത്ര കുറവു വരാനിടയായതു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ൫൦ ക്യൂബിക്ക് അടിക്കു ഒരു രൂപവീതം ഈടായിരിക്കുകയില്ലേ ?

MR. P. RAMAM PILLAI : അപ്രകാരം വന്നതു് തടിയുടെ മോശം കൊണ്ടാണ്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കുടികൾ ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള വില കെട്ടിവക്കാമെന്നും അതിനു സമ്മതിക്കണമെന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ കുഴകളുടെ കണക്കിനു ൯-൮. ൨-൦ രൂപ വീതം തടി ഓരോന്നിന് കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : ഇപ്പോൾ ഓർമ്മയില്ല.

Royal trees.

227 **✱ MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Royal trees, with a girth of less than 30 inches in the middle that were felled from the western side of the M. C. road and the purpose for which they were used ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : No royal trees with a girth of less than 30 inches in the middle were felled from the western side of the M. C. road.

Trees felled from the Reserve Forest and from private lands.

228. **✱ MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state separately the receipts under trees felled from the Reserve Forest and from private lands during 1112 ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI :

	Sr. Rs.	Chs.	C.
Receipt under trees felled from the Reserve Forest during 1112. ...	5,06,719	18	11
Receipt under trees felled from private lands during 1112.	6,19,171	1	10

Working plan of the Forest Department.

229. **✱ MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state the year in which the working plan of the Forest Department commenced; where it commenced; when it was over; and the expenditure incurred therefor ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : The first working plan was commenced in 1081 M. E. It was commenced in the Shendurney Valley and was completed by Vrischigom 1092. The total cost amounted Rs. 16,327.

Working area in the Forest Department.

230. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of coupes into which the working area under the working plan was divided, and the number of coupes from which trees have been felled ; and

(b) the following particulars with regard to the first coupe :—

(i) the number of trees felled ;

(ii) the time taken for completing the work ;

(iii) how many cubic ft. of trees can be felled down from there now (in 1114) ;

(iv) the amount spent for the trees felled ;

(v) the price fetched for the trees ; and

(vi) whether cultural operations are being conducted there?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : A *statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(b) (i) to (vi) The question is vague. The working plans divide Forest areas into working circles which again are composed of a number of coupes. Unless the coupe for which particulars are required is specified it is not possible to give a definite answer.

Political convicts.

231. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing names and avocations of political convicts who tendered apology since 1-7-1114 and who were pardoned by the Government?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR :

1. Mr. T. K. Balakrishna Pillai, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Parur.
2. Mr. K. P. Raman Pillai, Koyiconathu Mavelil House, Thumpamon, Pandalam.
3. Sry. P. Meenakshi Amma (Mrs. Pandalam K. P. Raman Pillai.)

Teak Plantation at Velloor.

232. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Teak Plantation at Velloor in the Vaikom taluk ;

(b) if so, the total area in acres ;

(c) the total number of trees ;

(d) the date of commencement ;

(e) the expenditure per mensem for its protection ; and

(f) the amount received so far by the sale of trees from this plantation ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : (a) Yes.

(b) 6.06 acres.

(c) 677 trees.

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*Vide Appendix IX—page 839.

(*d*) The plantation was constituted as a reserve on 24-6-1092/ 10-11-1077.

(*e*) The annual expenditure incurred is Re. 1-0-0.

(*f*) Rs. 513-3-15.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN ഈ പ്ലാന്റേഷൻ വിജയകരമാണെന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: ഇതേവരെ കണ്ടിടത്തോളം വിജയകരമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

Village Roads.

233. ✻**MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR:** Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether allotments are made for the maintenance of village roads every year;

(*b*) whether such allotments are used exclusively for the maintenance of such roads; and

(*c*) whether any such allotments for the village roads in Karunagapally or Karthikapally taluk have been utilised for the maintenance or construction of any other type of road in the same locality during the current year?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*). (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Some times not.

(*c*) Yes. A portion has been utilised for metalled roads as per actual requirements.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know for which metalled road the fund is utlised?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: For the Quilon-Alleppey road.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know why funds provided for a special purpose are diverted?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The Chief Engineer is competent to utilise the maintanance grant on communications to whatsoever work on that head he wants and he does it in the best interest of communications.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether any officer of the P. W. D. has visited any of the village roads this year?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: I should think so; they are expected to do so.

Applications under Section 33 of the Ezhava Act.

234 ✻**MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN** (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many applications have been received by them under Section 33 (2) (i) of the Ezhava Act (Act III of 1100) since 1101 praying for revocation of the exemption granted to them under Section 33 (1) (i) of the said Act; and

(*b*) how many of such applications have been allowed?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : (*a*) and (*b*) The records of fourteen years have to be scrutinised and efforts will be made to compile and publish the figures in due course.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : May I know whether it will be given in the course of 1115?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Yes, the information will be furnished.

Promotion of clerks in the Judicial Department.

235. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN* Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether in the matter of promotions of clerks in the Judicial Department, the principle of seniority is strictly adhered to; and

(*b*) whether in such promotions any preference is given to those clerks who have passed the departmental test?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : (*a*) Seniority, combined with efficiency, is the principle adhered to in giving promotions.

(*b*) Yes.

Staff in each of the Munsiffs' Courts.

236 *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI* : Will the Gvernment be pe ased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the satff in each of the Munsiffs' Courts of Trivandrum Quilon, Pathanamthitta, Chengannur, Kottayam and Neyyattinkara?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : The †statement is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഡിഷ്യൽ കോടതികളിൽ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ആർഡർ ഉണ്ടോ എന്നും അങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മേലാൽ അവരെ ദയവായി നിയമിക്കുമോ എന്നും പറയാമോ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : It is a question of future policy and it is not possible to give an answer.

Staff in the District Courts.

237 *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI* : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the District Courts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : The †statement is laid on the table.

Clerks in the Judicial Department.

238 *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of clerks in the Judicial Department who have passed the Pleadership Examination of the Travancore Government?

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* *Vide* Appendix X —page840.

† *Vide* Appendix X I, —page841.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Twenty-nine.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether any preference is given to them in the matter of promotion?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Under the Civil Court Guide, Departmental Test and Pleadership Examinations are prescribed as qualifications for promotion and the Pleadership Examination Qualification will be given its due weight in accordance with the rules framed by the High Court.

Employees in the Judicial Department.

239. ***MR. E. P. VARGHESE** (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of complaints received by the High Court about the clerks, amins, process servers and peons in the Judicial Department in the years 1113 and 1114?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

1113	35
1114	29

Statement, by caste of the staff of the Arts and Science Colleges.

240 ***MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN**: Will the Government be pleased lay to on the table a statement by caste, of the staff of the Arts and Science Colleges?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*): The statement is laid on the table.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether there is any Ezhava who gets more than Rs. 100.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: None at present.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: രണ്ടു മുസ്ലിമിങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇവർ എന്തുദ്യോഗത്തിലാണിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു പറയുമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: They are in the non-gazetted staff.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: എന്താണവർക്കുദ്യോഗം എന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I require notice of that question.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: ൧൦൦ രൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽശമ്പളമുള്ള മഹമ്മദിയർ അവിടെയുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: If the honourable member would put down a separate question, I shall answer it.

Bus-service between Kothamangalam and Perumbavur.

241. ***MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any petition showing the need for a bus-service between Kothamangalam and Perumbavur in Kottayam Division;

*Vide Appendix XII, page 842

(b) if so, the date of the petition and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether they have received applications for licenses to permit the running of motor-buses on the said line?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a)

(c) No.

Aruvikara-Vellanad Trace.

242. ***MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have received any representation from the public requesting that the Aruvikara-Vellanad trace may be converted into a cartable road;

(b) whether any survey of the trace was made by the P. W. D. at any time; and

(c) whether the public are experiencing serious hardships for want of a cartable road in the locality?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The road, if opened, will have only a local importance and will benefit only a few people.

Nedumangad-Aruvikara Road.

243. ***MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received petitions from the inhabitants of Nedumangad praying for the conversion of the Nedumangad-Aruvikara road into a cartable one; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) Yes. One petition.

(b) The question has been investigated and it is found that the cost will be prohibitive.

MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI: May I know the estimated cost for the road.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Rs. 8,800 for the road alone.

Parur District Court.

244 ***MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have decided to shift the Parur District Court to Alwaye?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: No.

Pattanamtitta Munsiff's Court.

245 ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN**: (*Pattanamtitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government or the High Court have received prersentations from the citizens of Pattanamtitta for the purpose of

removing the Pattanamtitta Munsiff's Court from its present site to Pattanamtitta town; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps for the abovesaid removal?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : (a) A representation regarding the shifting of the Temporary Munsiff's Court, Pattanamtitta, from the present building, has been received both by the Government and the High Court.

(b) Yes.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN : May I know the steps taken by the Government?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : The question of shifting the existing court has been considered and another suitable building has been fixed up for the purpose.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN : May I know the purpose of shifting the building in view of the fact that there is no funds in the budget for the Pattanamthitta Munsiff's Court for next year?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : That was a decision arrived at before the abolition of the court was fixed upon. If the court has to be abolished altogether, then the other proposal will drop automatically.

Need for a Public Park in Parur Town.

246. ***MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL** Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the need for a Public Park in Parur Town?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI · The question is under the consideration of Government.

Representations from the ryots of Kizhakkambalam.

247. ***MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL** : Will the Government be pleased so state:

(a) whether they have received any representations from the ryots of Kizhakkambalam and neighbouring villages in Kunnatnad; taluk regarding the need for irrigation facilities in those places; and

(b) whether they have taken any steps in the matter?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Yes.

(b) Yes. Estimate for the work is under preparation.

Applications for grant-in-aid from Pulaya community.

248. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any application from any member of the Pulaya community for a grant-in-aid; if so, the name of the applicant, and whether he has been given recognition?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : The answer is in the negative.

Under-graduate clerks and peons in the Account Office.

249 *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : Will the Goernment be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Undergraduate clerks and peons in the Account Office?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The statement is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസിൽ പുലയ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട അണ്ടർ ഗ്രാഡ്യുവേററുകൾ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ ഉണ്ടോ ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെയിടയിലില്ല.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI . ശിപായിമാരുടെയിടയിലുണ്ടോ ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: ഒരാളും മറെറാ ആക്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസിലും ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടേറിയററിലും പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാർക്ക് തീരെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ മേലാലുള്ള ഒഴിവുകളിലെങ്കിലും അവരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ കമ്മീഷണർ ഇതിൽ ആലോചിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഒരു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിലുള്ള ഒഴിവുകളിൽ ഇവരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒഴിവുകളിൽ മേലധികാരികൾ തീർച്ചയായും ആലോചിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

Special Chainmen in the Survey Department.

250. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Special Chainmen appointed in the Survey Department?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : There are no "special Chainmen" in the Survey Department. If by "Special Chainmen", the member means those appointed for the Special Survey Classes in Trivandrum the information could not be furnished, as the member has not specified the period for which he wants it.

Land Revenue Commissioner's Office.

251. *MR. G. VELU PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of the Commissioner for Land Revenue and Income Tax is to be shifted from its present building at Thycaud;

(b) if so;

*Vide Appendix XIII., page 843

(i) to which place and the reasons for the same;

(ii) whether the convenience of the public and the Advocates was considered before the transfer was decided upon?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) The office has been shifted.

(*b*) (i) 'Malaya Cottage' Poojapura, as the building at Thycaud in which the office was previously accommodated is an old one and has been found unfit for further occupation.

(ii) Yes.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: With reference to answer to part (ii) (b) May I know why the present building is thought to be more convenient to the public and the Advocates?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It is located in a better site and has a healthier surrounding.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know the distance of the present building from the High Court?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: About 2 miles.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know the distance to the building in which the office was located before from the High Court?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: About 1 mile.

PRESIDENT. Honourable members may well remember that the policy of the Government is to discourage the use of private buildings for holding Government offices Work in connection with the accommodation of public offices in Government buildings will be started almost immediately.

Thottapally Bridge.

252 * **MR. G. VELUPILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total expenditure up-to-date in connection with the new bridge, approach roads and buildings at Thottapally;

(*b*) the further approximate amount necessary to complete the same; and

(*c*) the probable date on which the bridge will be opened for traffic?

MR. S. KAMESAM (*Director of Development*): (*a*) Rs. 22,369.

(*b*) About Rs. 10,600.

(*c*) It is expected to open the bridge for traffic towards the end of August or by the beginning of September.

MR K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know whether this bridge slipped and gave way during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Travancore?

MR. S. KAMESAM: Yes Sir. But not the approaches.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: What was the original estimate of the bridge?

MR. S. KAMESAM: The original idea was to put up a temporary bridge and later it was decided to have a bridge with a greater capacity of loading.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know why the construction was delayed over too much?

MR. S. KAMESAM: I don't think there was any delay, but in my opinion I think it was finished in a short time considering the span of the bridge and the approaches to it.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the department is quite confident that the bridge is safe in view of the frequent occurrence of floods?

MR. S. KAMESAM: Yes, Sir.

Thottappalli Bridge.

253. ***MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP** (*Ambalapuzha cum Shertala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the estimated cost of the Thottappalli Bridge;

(*b*) the cost of the fallen bridge at Thottappalli;

(*c*) whether the fallen bridge was used as such for reconstruction of the present bridge;

(*d*) whether any additional amount was spent for the present bridge;

(*e*) what amount has been already spent for the two approach roads at Thottappalli;

(*f*) what is the estimated cost of the approach roads;

(*g*) what is the total amount spent hitherto for the Thottappalli Bridge including the two approach roads;

(*h*) what are the varieties of timber used for the said bridge and the quantity of each;

(*i*) whether any Ascu treatment was done for the timber so used;

(*j*) what is the amount for such treatments;

(*k*) what will be the approximate cost of making an iron bridge at Thottappalli instead of the wooden bridge constructed now;

(*l*) whether Mr. Kamesam has given a guarantee for the duration of the Thottappalli bridge;

(*m*) if so, the period of guarantee; and

(*n*) when the Ascu treatment was discovered?

MR. S. KAMESAM: (*a*) Rs. 1,38,000 according to P. W. D. design originally sanc- tioned including approaches.

(*b*) Rs. 14,000.

(*c*) Yes, with slight replacement of parts wherever needed.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) About Rs. 10,000.

(*f*) About Rs. 17,000.

(*g*) Rs. 22,369.

(*h*) 1000 Cft. of teak and 200 Cft. of maruthi

(*i*) Yes (Maruthi only).

(*j*) 4 annas per Cft.

(*k*) 50 per cent more.

(*l*) This was not considered necessary.

(*m*) This question does not arise in view of the answer to part (*l*) above.

(*n*) 1933.

Memorial from the members of the Varnava Community.

254 ***MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received a memorial in the name of the Varnava Community praying for a notification being issued to the effect that the section of the people known under different names (Pathiyans, Vannan, Mannan, Chayakkaran, Pandy Vannan, Purathon, Ettaly, Puravan, Velan, Nerian) of the Varnava Samajam should be treated as coming under the same name of Varnavas ;

(*b*) whether they have taken any action with regard to the above-said memorial ; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, the nature and extent ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Does not arise in view of answer to part (b).

MR. KAIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : ഈ മെമ്മോറിയിലിന്മേൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടി നടത്താതിരുന്നതിനു കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു ദയവായി പറയുമോ ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Government consider, Sir, that no action is necessary at present.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഇതിന്മേൽ അനുകൂലമായ ഉത്തരവു പാസാക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN I cannot promise that Sir.

Statement, by caste, of the officers in the Public Works Department.

255. ***MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the officers in the Public Works Department drawing a pay of above Rs. 25 ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The time and labour involved in furnishing the information required by the member will be out of all proportion to its utility.

Contract for the transportation of Diesel Oil.

256. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the contract for the transportation of Diesel Oil (for the use of State Transport Buses) from Cochin to Quilon was assigned to the present contractor ;

(*b*) whether any tender was invited for the same at that time; and

(*c*) when his term of contract expires ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (*a*) No contract was assigned for the transport of diesel oil from Cochin to Quilon.

(*b*) and (*c*) In view of the answer to part (a) these questions do not arise.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know from Government whether any contract was given for the transportation of crude oil ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Yes Sir.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know whether any tender was invited at that time ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Yes, Sir.

Die-sets for the manufacture of blanks for coins.

257. * **MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** ; Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Die-sets for the manufacture of blanks for coins are cast here ;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative why it cannot be cast here ;

(*c*) how many can be minted with one die-set (upper and lower die) ; and

(*d*) whether worn out dies are used for minting coins in the Government Mint ?

MR. M GOVINDA PILLAI : (*a*) No.

(*b*) The mint is not at present equipped with the machinery required for casting Die-sets for the manufacture of blanks.

(*c*) About 3 lakhs of coins.

(*d*) No.

Ochira-Thamarakulam Road.

258 * **MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Ochira-Thamarakulam road was completed by the Public two years ago ;

(*b*) whether the people of the locality sent representations to Government regarding this matter; and

(*c*) whether the people of the locality have any other means of approach into the interior except along this road ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) No. Some earthwork in raising and widening the road has been done by the people two years ago.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know from Government whether the P. W. D. intends taking up that road next year?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No Sir, not next year?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know from Government when the P. W. D. will be pleased to take up that work?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: That depends upon the availability of the funds.

Road from Ochira to Vallikunnam.

259. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representations from the people of Vallikunnam pakuthi in Mavelikara taluk for getting the ryots road from Ochira to Vallikunnam gravelled; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons for not gravelling the road?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) For want of funds.

Road from Kayamkulam to Pullukulangara.

260. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representations from the people of Kandalloor, Keerikad and Arattupuzha pakuthies of the Kartikapalli taluk for gravelling the road from Kayamkulam to Pullukulangara and thence to the backwaters; and

(*b*) if so, whether any action was taken on it?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is being enquired into.

State Congress meeting in Nagercoil.

261. ***MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR** (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any State Congress meeting was held in Nagercoil on 7th Meenam or 7th Pankuny 1114; and

(*b*) whether it was declared to be unlawful assembly?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know from Government whether the State Congress meeting referred to became an unlawful assembly at the commencement of the meeting or towards the close of the meeting?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, the matter is *sub judice* and so I am not in a position to give any detailed information.

Industrial Loan.

262. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Board of Industries constituted by Government under the State Aid to Industries Act of Travancore, has sanctioned any industrial loan to the applicants in 1114 up to 1-12-1114; and

(*b*) the total amount allotted for the purpose in the Budget for the year 1114?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): (*a*) No industrial loan was sanctioned during 1114, as the term of the Board expired on 3-12-1938 and as the constitution of a new Board was engaging the attention of Government.

(*b*) Rs. 10,000.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government whether they have passed final orders with regard to the constitution of this Board by this time?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: No, Sir.

Thondara Bridge.

263 *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the present condition of the Thondara Bridge across the Manimala river on the Main Central Road, about 1 mile to the south of the Tiruvalla town; and

(*b*) the steps taken in the matter?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Caution boards have been put up and the condition of the bridge is being watched in order to warn the public in case of emergency. Arrangements are being made to provide a *junghar* for the use of lorry and other heavy vehicles. The plan and estimate for re-erecting the bridge are under preparation.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the present condition of the bridge?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The bridge is not fit for heavy loads.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the Government what this is due to?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: It is due to the sinkage of the piles.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the member what the sinkage is due to?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Investigation is being conducted and it is believed that some timber rafts might have struck the piles and caused the sinkage. Investigation is going on now.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the bridge first constructed at this place had also fallen down immediately after construction?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes, Sir. The bridge was first constructed in 1093 and it was damaged in 1919.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: What was it due to?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: It was on account of extraordinary floods.

Thondara Bridge.

264. ✻**MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a bridge called Thondara bridge to the South of Tiruvalla, on the M. C. road;

(*b*) if there is no such bridge, the name of that bridge among the bridges between Tiruvalla and Chengannur, which lies close on the South of Tiruvalla;

(*c*) if there is such a bridge, whether a board is placed on either side of it directing that buses and lorries should go along the bridge slowly, after unloading;

(*d*) if there is such a board, the damage caused to the bridge; and

(*e*) the reasons therefor?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In view of answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Some of the piles near the left bank have sunk, one pile has bent and the third pile from the left bank has become out of plumb.

(*e*) Under investigation.

Thondara Bridge.

265 ✻ **MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Thondara bridge lying between Chengannur and Thiruvella is in a damaged condition; and

(*b*) when the bridge was constructed and when it was repaired?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The bridge was constructed in 1093 M. E. and repaired in 1105 M. E.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: തോണ്ടറപ്പാലം ൧൦൯൩-ൽ പണി തീൎന്നതായും ൧൧൦൫-ൽ ഇതിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ചില അററകുററങ്ങൾ തീൎത്തതായും പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിലേക്കു എന്തു ചെലവായി എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Rs. 63,232 for reconstruction.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഈ പാലത്തിന്റെ മുഴുവൻ കേടും തീൎത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No Sir, only portions have been damaged due to sinkage.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഈ അററകററം പൂർത്തിയാക്കാതിരുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: It was not found necessary to reconstruct it then.

MR K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഇന്നുള്ള കേട് അററകററം തീർത്ത ഭാഗത്താണോ ഉള്ളത്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: I cannot answer that question now.

Government School of Commerce.

266. ***MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI** (*Minachil cum Todupuzha*) Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of students on the roll of the Government School of Commerce, Alleppey, during the years 1110, 1111, 1112 and 1113 ;

(*b*) the number of students on the roll during the current school year ;

(*c*) the examinations for which students are coached in the school ;

(*d*) whether there are other recognised institutions in the State which coach up students for such examinations and if so how many ; and

(*e*) the number of students that appeared for the different examinations from the various centres in the State during the last four years ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS :

	Year.	*1st term.*	*2nd term.*
(*a*)	1110	75	64
	1111	81	65
	1112	55	54
	1113	61	50

(*b*) 47

(*c*) Students are coached for the commercial examinations conducted by the Madras Government and the London Chamber of Commerce.

(*d*) Yes. There are 23 other schools in the State.

(*e*) Madras Government Technical Examinations ;

Year.	*Alleppey Centre.*	*Trivandrum Centre.*
1936	40	610
1937	28	710
1938	41	760
1939	15	460

(Only one examination was conducted in 1939)

London Chamber of Commerce Examinations:

Year.	*Alleppey Centre.*	*Trivandrum Centre.*
1936	634	490
1937	639	567
1938	809	231
1939	528	No information available,

Nagercoil Centre.

1938	58
1939	72

(Nagercoil was made a centre only in 1938)

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI: May I know from the Director of Industries why the school is not abolished?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Because it is doing good service.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: What is the particular reason for continuing school?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: The reason is that the subjects taught in the school are not taught in the ordinary schools.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know whether the school coaches up students for all the subjects prescribed for the Madras Government Technical Examinations and the London Chamber Examinations?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: No, Sir. Not for all the examinations, but only for most of the Commercial subjects.

School of Commerce, Alleppey.

267 ***MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI** (*Meenachil* cum *Thodupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state.

(*a*) when was the Government School of Commerce, Alleppey started;

(*b*) what was the expenditure on account of the school for the year 1112 and 1113; and

(*c*) what was the income from the school for 1112 and 1113?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (*a*) In September 1921/Chingom 1097.

		Rs.	Chs.	c.
(*b*)	1112	8,646	10	10
	1113	8,794	26	1
(*c*)	1112	3,203	15	3
	1113	2,920	23	9

Channel that connects Karingalil Punja with the river.

268. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnathur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received any representations from the people of Thonnalloor, Palamel and Noornad pakuthies of Mavelikara taluk, to widen the channel that connects the Karingalil Punja with the river ; and

(b) if so, whether any action was taken on it ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (a) Two petitions have been received but not exactly for widening the channel.

(b) Improvements to the channel have been done by way of deepening and removing silt and slips and the work of providing a combined bridge and a regulator is in progress.

Construction of a bridge over the Kollakadavu river.

269. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) when was work begun for the construction of a bridge over the Kollakadavu river on the Mavelikara-Chennithala road ; and

(b) the reasons for not completing it till now ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (a) Works were not begun but estimate and plan have been prepared and lands acquired.

(b) For want of funds.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the said road is having heavy traffic ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : No Sir, there is no heavy traffic.

Sanatorium in the Devicolam taluk.

270. ***MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they propose to establish a sanatorium at a place called Kundala in the Devicolam taluk ;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be opened :

(c) whether there is any road to the said place Kundala ; and

(d) If not, whether they propose to open a road immediately ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : (a) Yes.

(b) No decision has as yet been arrived at.

(c) and (d) The place is very close to the Munnar-Top Station road.

Industrial Engineer of the Department of Industries.

271. ***MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) what are the duties of the Industrial Engineer of the Department of Industries ;

(b) whether he is a partner in any Engineering or Banking concern ;

(c) whether he is supplied with a separate phone ; and

(d) whether he gets any phone call in his official capacity ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : (a) The Industrial Engineer is also the Chief Boiler Inspector. In addition to his duties as the Chief Boiler Inspector, his work includes the preparation of plans and estimates for the engineering works of the Department, and for private individuals who seek his help in regard to the engineering side of Industries, supervision of the engineering works of the Department, inspection of technical schools, like carpentry and smithery schools, help with advice and supervision of excavations, timbering, etc., of pits etc , during prospecting work for minerals.

(b) No.

(c) His office has phone connection from the office of the Director of Industries.

(d) Yes.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Is there not another Boiler Inspector under the Chief Boiler Inspector?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : Yes, Sir.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : May I know the number of boilers working at present?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : 216.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : What are the engineering works of the Industrial Engineer?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : There are several private firms who seek the help of the Industrial Engineer for the erection of machineries in their factories and his services are requisitioned for executing certain engineering works for the department itself.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Are the Carpentry and Smithery Schools still under the Industries Department?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : Yes, Sir.

Industrial Engineer.

272. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the nature of the work the Industrial Engineer of the Department of Industries has done for the last ten years ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : The Industrial Engineer, in addition to his duties as Chief Boiler Inspector, has been attending to the preparation of plans and estimates for the Engineering works of the Department and also to impart instruction to private individuals who seek his help in regard to the Engineering side of Industries. Supervision of Engineering works of the Department,

inspection of some Technical Schools and supervision of the engineering side of prospecting operations are also duties that he attends to in the course of his work.

Forest Department.

273. *MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the policy ofthe Forest Department is conservation;

(*b*) whether Mr. Kamesam has suggested a scheme for felling teak wood from plantations;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative has it been made after visiting any plantations;

(*d*) if so, how many plantations has be visited and how many times; and

(*e*) whether felling teak from plantations is in conformity with the working plan of the same;

MR. P. RAMAN PILALI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Three plantations—half a dozen times.

(*e*) Yes

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government have appointed any special officer for the working of the scheme?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: A special officer has been appointed.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the object of appointing such a special officer?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: To revise the scheme which has already been prepared.

Casuarina plantation at Veli.

274. *MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Will Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the casuarina plantation at Veli was started;

(*b*) what is the total cost of that plantation hitherto:

(*c*) whether that plantation has been completely cut;

(*d*) on whose request it was cut;

(*e*) for what purpose it was cut and when cut;

(*f*) what is the volume of wood so cut;

(*g*) was the wood utilised for the purpose for which it was cut;

(*h*) what has been done with the timber so cut; and

(*i*) what is the loss sustained by Government by cutting that plantation?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: (*a*) In 1075 M. E.

(*b*) Rs. 4064-25-3

(*c*) No.

(*d* & *e*) In view of the answer to part (c) these questions do not arise.

(*f*) 1881 saplings and 5680 saplings yielding 10,288 Cft.

(*g*) As far as possible.

(*h*) It has been used for fence, posts. etc.

(*i*) Nil.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know from Government the area covered by the plantation?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: About 111 acres.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know the percentage of trees cut?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: I claim notice, Sir.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know the purpose for which it was done?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: It was done for various purposes.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Is there any special purpose to mention?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: To be used as telephone posts etc.

Appointments made by Mr. Kamesam.

275 ***MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of appointments made by Mr. Kamesam under him;

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased lay on the table statement by caste of appointments made by him hitherto,

(*c*) whether any non-Travancorean was appointed by him;

(*d*) whether all appointments made by him were in consultation with the Public Service Commissioner;

(*e*) if the answer to (*d*) is in the negative, were they made with the sanction of Government; and

(*f*) if so, why the deviation in rules of recruitment in Public Service?

MR. S. KAMESAM: (*Director of Development*): (*a*) Nil.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of answer to part (a) (c) No.

(*d* & *e*) The appointments in the Development Department were made either by the Public Service Commissioner or Government.

(*f*) This does not arise in view of answer to parts (*d* & *e*)

Mining Companies or Firms in Travancore.

276. ***MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of mining companies or firms carrying on operations in Travancore with their names and the nature of the business carried on by each of them;

(*b*) the names of the minerals extracted by such companies or firms and the quantities extracted in 1113 and 1112; and

[Mr. S. Narayana Pillai.]

(c) the revenue received by Government from the above source during the above years ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (a) The mining Companies carrying on operations in Travancore are—

(i) The Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd..
(ii) Messrs. Hopkin and Williams (Travancore) Ltd.,
(iii) Messrs. F. X. Pereira and Sons.
(iv) Mr. E. Masillamani.
(v) Mr. J. L. Pimanda.
(vi) Messrs. T. A. George and J. T. Moraes.

The first five are engaged in the mining and dressing of the heavy mineral constituents, monazite, zircon, ilmenite, etc. found in the Coastal regions of the State. The last one is engaged in the mining of mica.

(b) The following statement gives the required information:—

Names of the minerals extracted.	Quantity extracted during 1112.			Quantity extracted during 1113.		
	Tons.	cwts.	Lbs.	Tons.	cwts.	Lbs.
Ilmenite ...	1,65,925	13	0	2,39,214	0	0
Monazite ...	3,179	10	0	5,812	10	0
Zircon ...	1,499	10	0	1,559	7	0
Sillimenite ...	117	7	0	159	0	0
Mica ...	27	5	38	54	2	94

(c) In 1112. Rs. 1,39,331
In 1113. Rs. 1,37,555

Travancore Minerals Company.

277. ***MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travancore Minerals Company is permitted to carry on mining or take sand from private land:

(b) whether it has been brought to their notice that the said Company has taken sand from S. No. 630, Panmana Pakuthi; and

(c) whether, and if so what action has been taken by Government in this matter ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

Construction of a dam across the Nedumonkavu Stream.

278. ***MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to the Irrigation authorities praying for the construction of a dam across the Nedumonkavu stream at Palliroor in the Nedumpara pakuthi, Quilon taluk and if so, the earliest date on which such representations were made : and

(b) whether any, and, if so, what action has been taken on such representations ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) Yes. 1935.

(b) The estimates prepared are under scrutiny and the proposals for both irrigation and drainage facilities are being investigated.

Roads in which works are incomplete.

279. ***MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list showing the roads for which or for parts of which sanction has been accorded or on which work was started but which are yet incompleted, in the Quilon and Kottarakara taluks ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR :

A *statement is laid on the table.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : With reference to the answer at serial No. 2 of the statement given, may I know which road is referred to here as proceeding from Mayyanad Railway Station?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : I don't hear the question, Sir.

PRESIDENT: The honourary member will kindly repeat his question.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Sir, I am putting the question with reference to serial No. 2 of the statement given in answer to the interpellation.

MR. S. SESHA AIYER : That refers to a road to the Mayyanad Railway Station.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know to which place the road goes from the Mayyanad Railway Station.

MR. S. SESHA AIYER : Towards Quilon Town.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know, Sir, whether there is a road from the Quilon town to the Mayyanad Railway Station?

MR. S. SESHA AIYER : Yes, there is a road

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know the route of the road.

MR. S. SESHA AIYER : I claim notice, Sir.

Cardamom planters of the High Ranges.

280. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy loss is being incurred by the cardamom planters of the High Ranges on account of plant pest among cardamom plants ;

(b) if so, whether any remedial measures have been suggested ; and

(c) if so, what they are ?

* Vide Appendix XIV—page 844.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO : (*a*) There were some kinds of pests in certain estates in the Poopara, Udumbanchola and Vandanmettu pakuthies. At present Cardamom plants in certain estates of the Peermade taluk are attacked by some disease which affects the flower and the fruits. The exact extent of the damage caused has not been definitely known.

(*b*) and (*c*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Buildings rented by Government.

281. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the particulars of buildings rented by them in each of the taluks of Parur and Kunnatnad with the amount of rent given to each such building?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : No buildings are rented in the Parur taluk for the P. W. D. offices. †A statement for rented buildings for the P. W. D. in Kunnatnad taluk is placed on the table.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കുന്നത്തുനാട്, പറവൂർ എന്നീ താലൂക്കുകളിലുള്ള വാടക കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ എത്രയാണെന്ന് ചോദിച്ചതിന് വ- എന്ന് മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രണ്ടു താലൂക്കുകളിലുംകൂടി വ- വാടക കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ എന്നാണോ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടത്?

MR. S. SESHA IYER : This refers to the P. W. D.

Visha Vaidyasala at Pulluvazhikara.

282. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any one has applied for grant to a *Visha Vaidyasala* at Pulluvazhikara, Rayamangalam pakuthi, Kunnatnad taluk;

(*b*) if so, the name of the applicant

(*c*) Whether the inhabitants of that place has put in a representation on 1-10-1112 stating that the above mentioned applicant should be given a grant and whether any action has been taken there on; and

(*d*) Whether grant is being given to any *Visha Vaidyasala* in the Kunnatnad taluk?

MR. P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Mr. K. C. Mathulla.

(*c*) A petition has been received recently by the Honorary Director of Ayurveda and is under consideration.

(*d*) No.

Statement, by caste, of the ministerial staff in the Huzur Secretariat.

283. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:

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† *Vide* Appendix XV.—Page 845.

(a) a statement, by caste, of the appointments of the ministerial staff made in the Huzur Secretariat since the Public Service Commissioner began advising appointments;

(b) whether all the appointments were made as per the advice of the Public Service Commissioner;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, the number of appointments made contrary to the advice of the Public Service Commissioner and an account of the special circumstances that necessitated each such appointment; and

(d) a statement, by caste, of such appointments made from the 15th Kanni 1114 to the 20th of Mithunam 1114?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (a) The statement required is laid on the table.

(b) No.

(c) No appointment was made contrary to the advice of the Public Service Commissioner.

(d) In view of answer to part (c) this does not arise.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, there appears to be an apparent contradiction in the answers. Sub-division (b) of the question is whether all the appointments were made as per the advice of the Public Service Commissioner. The answer given is "No." The answer to the next question is given as no appointment was made contrary to the advice of the Public Service Commissioner. May I know how this contradiction can be reconciled?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, with regard to the question (b), the answer given is "No". Certain appointments can be made by the head of the departments in accordance with the Public Service recruitment rules; but without the advice of the Commissioner. There is thus no inconsistency between the two answers.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: ആക്റ്റിംഗ് ഒഴിവുകളിൽ വൻ നിയമനങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. മുസ്ലിമിങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഒരാളെയും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ പബ്ളിക്സർവീസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ഉപദേശം അനുസരിച്ചാണോ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: അല്ല.

Discoveries made by the Archaeological Department.

284. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of discoveries made by the Archaeological Department during the year 1113 and whether that Department has brought out anything new that year which was not traced out or located during previous years?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The Member is referred to pages 2 to 12 both inclusive of the Administration Report of the Travancore Archaeological Department for the year 1113 M. E.

* *Vide* Appendix XVI.—page 845.

Kaipattur-Konni road.

285. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have received any representation from the people of Pattanamtitta for gravelling the Kaipattur-Konni road ; and

(b) whether steps have been taken for gravelling that road ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (a) Yes.

(b) Estimate has been prepared but is pending sanction for want of funds

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN : May I know what is the estimate for the work ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Rs. 6,510.

Disafforestation and assignment of Kuriode western block reserve.

286. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications have been received from the public, for the disafforestation and assignment of Kuriode western block reserve in Survey No. 688 of Pathanapuram pakuthy, Pathanapuram taluk and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken on the said applications?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : (a) No.

(b) This does not arise in view of answer to question (a).

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : കാരിയോട്ട് റിസർവിന്റെ മൂന്നു വശങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : അതെല്ലാം പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണ്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : കുടിപാർപ്പിന് സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്ക് ഈ ബ്ളാക്കിൽ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : റിസർവ്വ് ആയിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ കൂടുതൽ ലാഭം കിട്ടുമെങ്കിൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI : ലാഭത്തെ മാത്രം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചല്ല പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നത്. മററു പല സംഗതികളും കൂടി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

Vallikodu Reserve.

287. ✱**Mr. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total extent of the "Vallikodu" Reserve in the Vallikodu pakuthy, Pathanamthitta taluk; and

(*b*) the annual income realised from this reserve?

Mr. P. RAMAN PILLAI: (*a*) There is no Reserve by name "Vallikodu" Reserve.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of answer to question (*a*)

Mr. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether any portion of the Vallikode pakuthy in the Pattanamtitta taluk is a reserve?

Mr. P. RAMAN PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

Mr. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the extension of that portion?

Mr. P. RAMAN PILLAI: 2 sq. miles and 320 acres.

Mr. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the annual income realised from that portion?

Mr. P. RAMAN PILLAI. About 50 Rs. per year. Now there is an idea to exploit that area by felling down dead trees and selling timbers.

Paddy lands in forest areas.

288. ✱**Mr. S. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are G. O's to the effect that the belts of land around paddy lands in forest areas may be registered in favour of the owners of such paddy lands for the more profitable cultivation thereof;

(*b*) the dates and contents of such G. O's dealing with the subject;

(*c*) whether the Government or the Conservator of Forests have received any applications from owners of such paddy lands for the registry of adjoining land; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the number of such applications together with the results thereof?

Mr. P. RAMAN PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) G. O. R. O. C. No. 1002/24/Rev., dated 18-7-1924. A *copy of the G. O. is laid on the table.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) 9, of which 1 was allowed, 6 were rejected, and 2 are pending disposal.

Land available for assignment.

289. ✱**Mr. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

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* *Vide* Appendix XVII. page 846.

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

(*a*) the total extent of land available for assignment in Survey No. 32/7, 8 and 9 in the Prakad Pakuthy, Ambalapuzha taluk; and

(*b*) the extent of land assigned so far?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) No land has yet been made available for assignment in Survey No. 32/7, 8 and 9 in Prakad pakuthi, Ambalapuzha taluk.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

Assignment of land Poramboke.

290 ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the members of backward communities have applied to them through the taluk etc., for the assignment of the land Poramboke portion of the Poovathur Chira, in the Koipram pakuthy, Thiruvella taluk, as house sites and for cultivation; and

(*b*) if so, whether any action has been taken in respect of those applications?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

Assignment of lands to backward communities.

291 ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any steps have been taken for the assignment of lands in the names of the members of backward communities of the lands in their possession in the Vellayani Kayal poramboke in the Neyyattinkara taluk; and

(*b*) whether it has been decided to assign the said lands to any persons other than the occupants?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) and (*b*) No. All occupations on the Vellayanikayal poramboke have been ordered to be removed.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: വെള്ളായണികായൽ പുറംപോക്കുകളിൽ ഉള്ള താമസക്കാരെ ഇറക്കിവിടുവാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണു?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It is proposed to be removed now.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: അവിടത്തെ താമസക്കാരെല്ലാം താമസിക്കാൻ വേറെ സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്ത സാധുക്കളാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: May be. But they should ask Government for other available lands.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: അവിടത്തെ താമസക്കാർക്ക് ആ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: The problem will be considered.

Assignment of land to backward communities.

292. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of backward communities have applied for the assignment of the *tarisu* land comprised in Survey No. 6/213 C, in the Patinjattum muri, Kadapra Kizhakumbhagom pakuthy, Thiruvalla taluk; and

(b) if so, the action taken on these applications?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (a) There is no Survey No. as 6/213C in the Kizhakkumbhagom pakuthi.

(b) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

Assignment of land to backward communities.

293. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of backward communities have applied for the assignment of the *tarisu* land comprised in Survey No. 930/1 in the Tiruvaachiyur Kara, Vijayapuram pakuthy, Kottayam taluk; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken on these applications?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, they are under enquiry.

Assignment of poramboke lands to backward communities.

294. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of backward communities have applied for the assignment of the river poramboke lying between the Valiaperumpuzha Kadavu and the Kuthukuzhi Kadavu in the Muttathu Vadakum Muri, Kannamangalam Pakuthy, Mavelikara taluk, and

(b) if so, the action taken in respect of these applications?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (a) No such application have been received in respect of the Kannamangalam pakuthi but applications have been received for some *poramboke* lands near the Valiaperumpuzha *Kadavu* in the Thripperumthura pakuthi.

(b) The applications for poramboke lands in the Thripperumthura pakuthi, referred to above are under enquiry.

Assignment of a portion of the grazing land in the Veliyam pakuthy.

295 *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether applications have been received for the assignment of a portion of the grazing land in the Veliyam pakuthy, Kottarakara Taluk, to the members of backward communities residing there; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken in respect of those applications?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any such application has been received from members who do not belong to the backward communities?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I claim notice, Sir.

Karikkattur and Koovakkavu.

296 *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the extent of each of the jungle wood-lands known as Karikkattur and Koovakkavu respectively in the Manimala pakuthy, Changanacherry taluk; and

(*b*) the annual income realised respectively from these jungle woodlands?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: (*a*) The area of the Karikkattur Reserve falling in Manimala pakuthi is about 1358 acres and the area of Koovakkavu which is a swampy enclosure in the above Reserve is 8·06 acres.

(*b*) An income of Rs. 3371-1-12 was realised from the Karikkattur Reserve during 1106 when it was exploited.

MR. T. P. KESAVAN SASTRI: കാരിക്കട്ടൂർ റിസർവിന്റെ മൂന്നുവശം ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: കൂവക്കാവ് എന്നൊരു റിസർവ് ഇല്ല.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഉണ്ടെന്ന് ചോദ്യത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥലം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെനിന്നും ഇന്നുകിട്ടുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ആദായം കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ അഭിപ്രായമില്ല.

Panchayat Court at Chirayinkil.

297. *MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the place where the present Panchayat Court at Chirayinkil is being situated ;

(b) the Pakuthies over which the Panchayat Court has jurisdiction ;

(c) the name of the owner of the building in which the Court has been holding ;

(d) the rent of the building per month ;

(e) whether the building is very old ;

(f) whether the doors and windows of the building require thorough repairs ; and

(g) whether the citizens had made representations to the authorities for removing the Court from there to some other convenient and central place ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(a) Near the public offices.

(b) Chirayinkil, Kadakkavur, Sarkara, Koonthallur and Azhoor.

(c) M. Parameswaran Pillai.

(d) Rs. (15) fifteen.

(e) No.

(f) The necessary repairs have been effected.

(g) Yes.

Main Road, Trivandrum.

298 *MR. G. VELU PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is dust nuisance on the main road in Trivandrum town from the East Fort to Willingdon Square ;

(b) whether there is any proposal at present to tar or cement the said road ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*) : Yes.

(b) Yes, excepting the portion from the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall to the Three Lantern Junction which has already been either shelcreted or cement concreted.

Examiners in the Ayurveda Department.

299 *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : (1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the examiners appointed in the Ayurveda Department during 1114 ?

(2) Will they be pleased to state whether papers for the Vaidya Kalanidhi examination were given to the examiners appointed from among the Ezhavas?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The statement is laid on the table.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether any of these examiners possesses the requisite qualification pertaining to the Siddha Vaidya system of treatment?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: None possessing Siddha Vaidya qualification was appointed to be examiners.

Grant to a certain Vaidyasala at Kottarakara.

300 *__MR. K. R. NARAYANAN__: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Director has recommended to Government that the grant given to a certain vaidyasala at Kottarakara to be taken away from it and given to some other vaidyasala; and

(*b*) if so, the name of the vaidyasala the grant of which was recommended to be taken away and the name of the vaidyasala to which that grant was recommended to be given?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*a*) The answer is in the negative;

(*b*) In view of the answer to Part (*a*) of the question this does not arise.

Ayurveda School in Vaikom.

301 *__MR. K. R. NARAYANAN__: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the existence of any Ayurveda school in Vaikom;

(*b*) if so, when the sanction for conducting such a school was given; and

(*c*) the number of students appeared for the examination from that school and the number that came out successful in each of the years 1112, 1113 and 1114?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*a*) Yes there are two private Ayurveda schools, one at Vaikom town and another at Ullala, about 4 miles from the town.

(*b*) Both the schools have not been recognised by Government.

(*c*) The information is not available.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: വയ്ക്കം സ്കൂളിന് അംഗീകാരം വേണമെന്നു എപ്പോൾ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ൧൧-൧൧ ൧൧൧൪-ൽ.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഉള്ളല സ്കൂളിന് അംഗീകാരം സിദ്ധിക്കണമെന്ന് എപ്പോൾ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ൩൧-൮-൧൧൧൪-ൽ.

* Vide Appendix XVIII.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : അംഗീകാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു തമ്മിൽ എന്തകലമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ൨൦ മൈൽ.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : പ്രസ്തുത സ്കൂളിനു അംഗീകാരം കൊടുക്കാത്തതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണ്?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഈ രണ്ടു സ്കൂളിനും അംഗീകാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല.

Higher studies in Ayurveda.

302 *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any one has gone for higher studies in Ayurveda with Government help;

(b) if so, will they be pleased to state the following information about them:

(i) the caste to which they belong;

(ii) amount of scholarship given to each of them; and

(iii) whether any one of them after completing his study is an applicant for a post here?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN: (a) Yes; three persons.

(b) 1. Hindu-Nayar.

2. Christian-Latin Catholic.

3. Hindu-Brahmin.

(ii) Br. Rs. 30 per mensem for the years and Br. Rs. 40 per mensem for a further period of two years and 9 months was paid to (1) above for prosecution of studies at the Benares Hindu University.

Br. Rs. 35 per mensem for a period of 10 months from 1-7-33 was paid to (2) above for studies at the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Br. Rs. 2,200 was paid to the person mentioned as (3) above for research in a German University.

(iii) There is no applicant at present.

Commercial Assistants in the Transport Department.

303 *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Mr. Kuppuswamy Iyer is appointed as Commercial Assistant in the Transport Department; and

(b) if so,

(i) what his qualifications are;

(ii) the salary he is getting;

(iii) whether he was in service anywhere before his appointment; and

(iv) his work in the Department?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) and (*b*) The recruitments to the Transport Department are conducted on the responsibility of the Trans port Superintendent who is under a duty to run the Department on a primarily commercial and profit-making basis.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether Government have no responsibility at all in the matter of appointments in the Transport Department ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The appointments are made on the responsibility of the Transport Superintendent as is stated in the answer.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPHKUNJU: ഈ ചോദ്യത്തിനുള്ള ഉത്തരമാണോ ഇവിടെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിന് ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes the answer is that which is already given.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ചോദ്യം ഇതാണ്.

"Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether one Mr. Kuppuswamy Iyer is appointed as Commercial Assistant in the Transport Department; and

(*b*) if so,

(i) what his qualifications are;

(ii) the salary he is getting;

(iii) whether he was in service anywhere before his appointment; and

(iv) his work in the department?" ഈ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന മറുപടി.

(*a*) and (*b*). The recruitments to the Transport Department are conducted on the responsibility of the Transport Superintendent who is under a duty to run the Department on a primarily commercial and profit making basis. ഇതാണ്.

ഇതാണോ ഇതിന്റെ ഉത്തരമെന്ന പറയാമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I was only referring to the fact that the entire responsibility is with the Superintendent of Transport.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the Superintendent is solely responsible for the appointments in the Transport Department.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: For certain appointments he is responsible as the department is being run on a commercial basis. That has been declared more than once on the floor of this House, Sir.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഒരു കുപ്പുസ്വാമി അയ്യരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഉണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതകൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണ്?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അദ്ദേഹം ബി. എ. ആണ്.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the appointments made in the Transport Department are done on the advice of the Public Service Commissioner?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : No.

MR. G VELU PILLAI ; May I know whether Mr. Kuppuswamy Aiyar is a Travancorean?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : No, Sir.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : May I know whether Mr. Salter is a Travancorean?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : No.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether Mr. Kuppuswamy Aiyar possesses any special qualification necessary for the transport business?

MR. M. K NILAKANTA AIYAR : It is to be persumed that he possesses such qualifications as are needed for the post.

'Ascu' treatment of timber.

304 ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of plants installed for the 'Ascu' treatment of timber and the places where they are installed;

(*b*) the total expenditure in connection with the plants:

(*c*) the total cost of timber supplied for 'Ascu' treated timber;

(*d*) the total amount got by selling 'Ascu' treated timber; and

(*e*) the use for which 'Ascu' treated timber is put to by Government?

MR. S. KAMESAM : (*a*) Five plants, one each at Trivandrum, Veli and Pallam and two at Shencottah.

(*b*) Rs. 13,000.

(*c*) About Rs. 20,000.

(*d*) About Rs. 35,000.

(*e*) For constructing rural and other bridges, buildings, pile foundations, for Electrical and Telephone posts, cross-arms, Ceilings, Partitions, fence posts, sub floors and roof trusses.

Ascu treatment.

305 ***MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP** . Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any royalty is given to Mr. Kamesam, the Director of Development for his patent of Ascu treatment;

(*b*) what is the total amount spent by Government for ascu treatment till 20-11-1114:

(*c*) what is the amount gained by the Government by the project of ascu treatment hitherto; and

(*d*) whether the ascu treatment was approved and tried by the British Government at any time?

MR. S. KAMESAM (*Director of Development*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) About Rs. 15,000.

(*c*) About Rs. 35,000.

(*d*) Yes.

Private buildings holding Government offices.

306 *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of Government offices located in private buildings in Trivandrum, with the rent for each?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A *list is laid on the table.

Roads connecting the Quilon—Alleppey Road with the Kayankulam lake.

307. *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of cross roads connecting the Quilon—Alleppey road between Kayankulam and Naugiarkulangara, with the Kayamkulam lake;

(*b*) the number of such cross roads which are cartable at present;

(*c*) whether these cross roads are important in view of the thickly populated areas through which they pass and the absence of any other means of communication there;

(*d*) whether they have received representations from the people to convert these cross roads into cartable roads; and

(*e*) if the answer to part (*d*) is in the affirmative, the result of those representations?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (*a*) 3.

(*b*) None.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The matter is under enquiry.

Bridge at Munkuzhi Kadavoo.

308. *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any memorial regarding the necessity of a bridge at Munkuzhi *Kadavoo* across the Danapady Canal in Kartikapally taluk:

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*Vide Appendix XIX.

(b) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the same;

(c) if so, whether work has actually begun;

(d) if the answer to part (c) is in the affirmative, the probable date when the work will be completed; and

(e) whether the approach roads to the Munkuzhi *Kadavoo* are cartable at present?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) These do not arise in view of the answer to part (b).

(e) No.

Road leading to the East from Ochira.

309 *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to tate whether there is any proposal at present by the P. W. D., to take possession of the road, leading east from Ochira and constructed by the people?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No.

Director of Development.

310. *MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. S. Kamesam, Director of Development is given a control over the policy of the Forest Department or over the Forest Department; and

(b) whether he has any educational qualifications in Forestry;

MR. S. KAMESAM: (a) Yes. He has control over the Forest Department in the matter of research and policy regarding conservation, plantations and exploitation.

(b) No.

Director of Development and Forest Department.

311. *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Director of Development has any kind of control over the Forest Department?

MR. S. KAMESAM: Yes. He has control over the Forest Department in the matter of research and policy regarding conservation plantations and exploitation.

Director of Development.

312. MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Development is a covenanted officer;

(b) what is the period for which he is appointed in the State;

(c) the present pay he draws per mensem;

(d) the pay he was getting in British Service before he was appointed in our State;

(e) what is the total amount of travelling allowance he has drawn in the year 1114 up to 20-11-1114;

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

(*f*) what is the amount allotted in the Budget for his travelling allowance in 1114;

(*g*) the number of days on which he was on tour in 1114;

(*h*) the number of days stayed anywhere during tour out of town of Trivandrum; and

(*i*) the number of days for which travelling allowance was claimed by him to and fro for the year 1114?

MR. S. KAMESAM: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) For three years from 16-2-1938.

(*c*) Bh. Rs 1,500.

(*d*) Bh. Rs. 1150 (in February 1938).

(*e*) Rs. 3744-20-2.

(*f*) Rs. 5000.

(*g*) 96 days.

(*h*) 71 days.

(*i*) 25 days.

Director of Ayurveda.

313. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:** Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information in respect of the Ayurveda Department;

(*a*) the amount spent per mensem on account of house allowance, car allowance and bonus to the Ayurveda Director;

(*b*) the pay per mensem given to the Personal Assistant;

(*c*) the pay given to Mr. Sankara Menon while he was the Director;

(*d*) the examination qualification of the present Director; and

(*e*) the name and the examination qualifications of the applicants for the post of the Director during the years 1112, 1113 and 1114?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*a*) The emoluments paid to the Honorary Director of Ayurveda are: Honourarium Rs. 300 per mensem.

(*b*) Rs. 150-10/2-200.

(*c*) Rs. 200-25/2-300.

(*d*) The present Honorary Director who is one of the reputed *Ashta Vaidyans* of Kerala possesses no examination qualification.

(*e*) Mr. S. Ramaswami L. I. M. (Madras)

Mr. P. G. Pillai, Vydiakalanidhi, L. C. P. S. M. B. (Homoeo).

Mr. C. Dwarakanath Iyengar, L. I. M. (Madras).

Exemption from the rule re: Applications to the Public Service Commissioner.

314. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Director of Ayurveda has recommended to Government for some persons employed in the Ayurveda Department being exempted from the rule that those in service should not send applications to the Public Service Commissioner and, if so, the names of persons recommended to be exempted?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The member is referred to the answer to his question No. 211

Central Co-operative Bank No. 1.

315. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN**: Will the Government be pleased to State:

(*a*) whether they have enquired into the financial position of the Central Co-operative Bank No. 1; and

(*b*) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether the condition is sound?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) The working of the Bank is being supervised and scrutinised.

(*b*) It is not in public interests to answer this question.

Admission to the Engineering College, Trivandrum.

316. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of candidates applied for admission to the Engineering College, newly opened by the University of Travancore in this year;

(*b*) the number appeared for the Entrance Examination;

(*c*) the number of candidates invited for interview;

(*d*) the number of candidates admitted to the Engineering College from among those who were invited for interview;

(*e*) will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of those who are admitted as aforesaid, with the following information -

(i) the taluk to which they respectively belong;

(ii) the country to which they respectively belong, if not Travancoreans;

(iii) the examination qualifications of each of them; and

(iv) whether they are sons, nephews or relations of any of the Officers in Travancore; and

(*f*) will they be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of those who are admitted to the Diploma Course of the Engineering College with the taluks to which they respectively belong?

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN:

(a)	539.		
	Degree Course	...	208
	Diplomas Course	...	217
	Certificate Course	...	114
(b)	183.		
	Degree Course	...	120
	Diploma Course	...	63
(c)	190.		
	Degree Course	...	60
	Diploma Course	...	42
	Certificate Course	...	88

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

(d) 82.

Degree Course	...	21
Diploma Course	...	21
Certificate Course	...	40

(e) & (f) *Statements furnishing the information asked for are laid on the table.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARIKAN: ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കാളേജിലേക്കു വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളെ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്തു തത്വത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Based on the qualifications and capacity of the candidates for admission.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: മൂന്നു സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലേക്കായി ൮൨ പേരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തതിൽ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കനായി ആരേയും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണു്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, I explained fully in my speech the other day the principles and the procedure followed in making admissions to the Engineering College.

PRESIDENT: Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan may answer in Tamil.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: *திருவிதாங்கூர்* Engineering *காலேஜில் மாணவர்களை எடுத்ததைப்பற்றி என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் நான் விபரமாய்ச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்.*

MR. THARIATHUKUNJITHOMMEN: ഡിഗ്രികോഴ്സ്, ഡിപ്ലോമാ, കോഴ്സ സർട്ടിഫിക്കററു ഇങ്ങനെ മൂന്നു സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലായി ൮൨ പേരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു. അതിൽ ജേക്കബൈററു്, മാർത്തോമ്മാ, യൂണൈറാഡ ചൎച്ചു്, ഈഴവർ, തമിഴ്ബ്രാഹ്മണർ, മുസ്ലിമിങ്ങൾ എന്നിങ്ങനെ പല വിഭാഗക്കാരും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കെ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നും ആരെയും എടുക്കാതെ വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയായാൽ അവൎക്കു അവിടെ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതുപോലും സാധിക്കാതെ വരുകയില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, he is not asking questions; he is making declamations.

MR. THARIATHUKUNJITHOMMEN: പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷന്റെ നടപടികളെപ്പോലെ ഇതും ആക്ഷേപയോഗ്യമായി വരണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: *மொட்டைத்தலைக்கும் முழங்காலுக்கும் முடி போடுகிறீர்களே.*

*Vide appendix XXI a, b, and c page 847—858.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സിറിയൻസ് എന്നു പറയുന്നിടത്തു് അവരുടെ വിഭാഗങ്ങളെക്കൂടി കാണിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനു വിപരീതമായി സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻസ് എന്നുമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനു എന്താണു കാരണം?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I believe full details have been furnished in the statement.

MR. THARIATHUKUNJITHOMMEN: സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN. There were, I think, only two applications.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: പറയുന്നതു് ആരും മനസ്സിലാക്കരുതെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണോ ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുന്നതു്?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Chandrasekharan will try to answer in colloqual Tamil. (*Laughter*)

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: As a matter of fact, Sir, only two Catholics who applied.........

PRESIDENT: *தமிழிலே சொல்லுங்கோ, அய்யா!*

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: *நான் முன்பே விபரமாய்ச் சொன்னேனே.*

MR. THARIATHUKUNJITHOMMEN: വ്യക്തമായ മറുപടി എനിക്കു വേണം. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ സമാധാനം പറയുന്നതു് ആരും മനസ്സിലാക്കരുതു് എന്നു് ഉദ്ദേശമുള്ളതുപോലെ തോന്നുന്നു.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: *டிபின் சாப்பிடப் போகும்போது மெம்பர் வந்தால் திருவிதாங்கூர் Engineering கல்லூரியில் பிரவேசனம் அருளியதைப்பற்றி விபரமாய்ச் சொல்கிறேன்.*

MR. THARIATHUKUNJITHOMMEN ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നതിൽ എന്താണു ആക്ഷേപം?

PRESIDENT: Order, order: Tamil does not entitle to members to speak at the same time.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: *இரண்டு ஸிறியன் கத்தோலிக்கப் பிள்ளைகள்தான் விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பியிருந்தார்கள்.*

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: പരീക്ഷ നടത്തിയതു് ആരാണു? മററുള്ള ആളുകൾ എല്ലാം ജയിച്ചിരിക്കെ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നുമാത്രം ആരും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകകാരണം എന്താണു്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: *இரண்டு ஸிறியன் கத்தோலிக்கர்கள் தான் விண்ணப்பம் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள். அவர்களும் வைத்த பரீக்ஷையில் ஜயம் அடையவில்லை.*

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഫസ്ററ ക്ലാസിൽ പാസാകുന്നതു നോക്കിയാണോ കുട്ടികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN; I have explained the full details of the selection by means of a written examination and a *viva.voce*, in the course of the budget discussion on the University demand. We did not take into account the previous examination qualifications. We examined them in two ways and the selections were made on the basis of the combined results.

Construction of bunds in Shertala.

317 * **MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they sanctioned any amount for constructing three bunds and deepening a canal in Shertala for the betterment of *Karinilams* there, as a result of the deputation of the owners of such fields to the Dewan of Travancore;

(*b*) if so, what is the amount so sanctioned; and

(*c*) whether any amount has been spent for the purpose and when?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR:

(a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 10,000—in 1113 for improving the southern half of Karaathodu and for tidal bunds.

Rs. 6,000 for Anthakara azhi bar	Every year.
Rs. 714 for Pulluveli bund	
Rs. 854 for Penady bund	

(c) No amount is spent for improving Karaathodu as land acquisition is not yet completed.

The other amounts are being spent every year.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, may I know whether the representation made by the owners of the Karinilams was for making permanent bunds?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know why that prayer was not sanctioned?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Sir, the making of permanent bunds would be a costly affair. An estimate for Rs. 18,000 odd has been prepared for some works in this connection.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether this recurring expenditure is not a costly affair?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: At present we are spending only Rs. 8,000 odd for the temporary bounds including the Anthakarazhi Bar.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know the approximate estimate for erecting permanent bunds?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Sir, the cost of erecting the two permanent bunds mentioned by the honourable member will be about Rs. 35,000,

Road from Thuravoor to Chellanam.

318. ✻**MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have at any time after 1112, received any representation to construct a road from Thuravoor at the 21st mile for the Alleppey-Aroor road, running west to Chellanam;

(*b*) if so, when was it received; and

(*c*) what action has been taken on the representation?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR

(a) No.

(b) & (c) In view of answer to part (a), these do not arise.

Conciliation Boards in the State.

319 ✻**MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of applications filed in each of the Conciliation Boards in the State till the 30th Medom 1114;

(*b*) the total number of awards given in each of these Boards till that date;

(*c*) the total amount of the debts for which conciliation was effected in each of those Boards; and

(*d*) the total amount of the debt scaled down in effecting conciliation by each of those Boards;

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR:

*A statement furnishing the information is laid on the table

Questions from the non-official members of the Sri Mulam Assembly.

320. ✻**MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of questions received by the Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly from the non-official members of the Sri Mulam Assembly during the years 1111, 1112 and 1113 and the number among them answered by Government?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

Year.	*No. of questions received.*	*No. answered.*
1111	1479	781
1112	1230	714
1113	1547	757

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the total number of questions actually admitted by the President in the three years respectively?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I claim notice.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഈ വരുന്ന എല്ലാ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കും മറുപടി പറയാത്തതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു ?

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* *Vide* appendix XXI page 854.

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: : ഓരോ സെഷനും അവസാനിക്കുമ്പോഴും ഉത്തരം പറയാത്ത ചോദ്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ലാപ്സായിപ്പോകുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഓരോ സെഷനും എപ്പോഴാണ് അവസാനിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഓരോ കൊല്ലവുമാണു അതിലേക്ക് കണക്കാക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ സാധാരണമായി രണ്ടു സെഷൻ കാണും.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: കൂടുതൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ദിവസവും ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു എന്നു വരികിൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ലാപ്സായിപ്പോകുമോ?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: അതു ഒരു അഭിപ്രായമാണ്.

Resolutions passed in the Sri Mulam Assembly.

321 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of resolutions passed till now in the Second Assembly of the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly;

(*b*) the subjects to which they relate;

(*c*) the dates on which they were passed;

(*d*) the action taken by the Government in regard to each of them; and

(*e*) if no such action has been taken, the reason thereof?

MR. P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

(*a*) 8.

(*b*) to (d) *A statement containing the information asked for is laid on the table.

(*c*) This does not arise in the light of the information given in the statement.

Statement by caste, of the Deputy Accountants General, Assistant Accountants General and Superintendents.

322 ***MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Deputy Accountants-General, Assistant Accountants-General and Superintendents now in service in the Account Office?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The †statement is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഫൻ അക്കൗണ്ടാഫീസറന്മാർ പല ഗ്രേഡുകളിലായി ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. അതിൽ എട്ടേകാൽ ലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള സിറിയൻ കാത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ആരേയും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിന് കാരണമെന്താണ്?

*Vide appendix XXII page 855.

†Vide Appendix XXIII page 853.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : അതിന് പ്രത്യേകം കാരണമൊന്നും ഇല്ല. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗം പ്രമോഷൻകൊണ്ടു കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNGITHOMMEN : സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലേ ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുതക്ക യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ഇല്ലായിരിക്കും.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMDN : പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നത് എന്തുതോതിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : സീനിയാറിട്ടിയും എഫിഷ്യൻസിയും നോക്കിയാണ് പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നത്.

Statement, by caste, of the Assistant Peishkars.

323 ***MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the present Assistant Peishkars?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The statement is laid on the table.

Opening of the Changanachery-Alleppey Canal.

324 ***MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have at any time, decided to open the Changanachery-Alleppey Canal;

(*b*) whether any estimate has been prepared for the opening of the said canal;

(*c*) if so, the amount estimated;

(*d*) if the expenditure has been estimated, the amount spent so far;

(*e*) if the work in connection with this canal has been commenced by the Government, the date of its commencement;

(*f*) whether the work is being continued even at present;

(*g*) if not, why;

(*h*) whether any amount was sanctioned for this work in the budget for 1114; and

(*i*) if so, the amount spent during this year?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Rs. 28,000.

(*d*) Rs. 4,715

(*e*) Edavom 1103/April 1928.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) In view of the general economic depression and the unwillingness of the people interested to surrender the lands required free of cost.

(*h*) No.

(*i*) In view of the answer to part (*h*), this does not arise.

**Vide* Appendix XXIV page 856.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ പണിക്ക് ആകെ എന്തു ചെലവാകും എന്നാണ് എസ്റ്റിമേററ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : That is given in part (c).

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ ൨൮,൦൦൦ രൂപകൊണ്ട് ആലപ്പുഴ—ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി തോട് വെട്ടാമെന്നാണോ അദ്ദേഹം വിചാരിച്ചത്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Yes, Sir. That is opening the portions where deviations have to be made. That is all; it does not mean the whole 12 miles of the canal.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ തോട് വെട്ടി തീക്കുന്നതിന് ആകെ എന്തു ചെലവാകും എന്നാണ് എന്റെ ചോദ്യം.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : ആകപ്പാടെയുള്ള ൧൨ മൈൽ ദൂരവും തോട് വെട്ടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ കുറെ ഭാഗത്തു തോടുണ്ട്. ബാക്കിയുള്ള ഭാഗം വെട്ടുന്നതിനാണ് ഈ ൨൮,൦൦൦ രൂപാ എസ്റ്റിമേററ തയ്യാറാക്കിയത്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ ൨൮,൦൦൦ രൂപ ചെലവാക്കിയാൽ ഈ തോട് പൂർത്തിയാകുമെന്നാണോ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : ഇത്രയും ചെലവാക്കിയാൽ ഈ കനാൽ വഴി ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യാം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംകൊണ്ടു വിഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വല്ല പുതിയ പണികളും നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : പലതും നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ തുടങ്ങിയ പണിയെ നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കാൻ കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : അതിലേക്കു സൌകര്യമായി സ്ഥലം കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലം പൊന്നുംവില കൂടാതെ കൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : അപേക്ഷയിൽ അങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അപേക്ഷയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതിനെമാത്രം അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണോ ഇതിലേക്ക് ഇത്രമാത്രം രൂപാ വ്യയം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: അതും കരുതിയിട്ടാണ്. ആകെ ൪൭൧൩ രൂപാ മാത്രമെ ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഇത്രയും രൂപാ ദുർവ്യയം ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവന്നതു് അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ചു ചിലവുചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: അങ്ങിനെയല്ല.

Chalakkal Canal.

325 * **MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have at any time decided to open the Chalakkal Canal in Changanachery taluk:

(*b*) if so, the amount estimated for the work;

(*c*) of the estimated amount, expenditure incurred till now;

(*d*) whether the said work is being continued even now; and

(*e*) if not, why?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) An estimate for Rs. 30,310 was sanctioned in 1910 and another for Rs. 3,200 in 1931.

(*c*) Rs. 14,812 and Rs. 3,098-15-4 respectively.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) The work was stopped on account of the prohibitive cost involved in blasting and removing the rocky portions of the canal.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ പണിക്ക് ആകെ എന്തു ചെലവാകുമെന്നാണ് എസ്റ്റിമേററു തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: It is given in part (b)

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ൧൦൮൫-ൽ ൩൦൩൧൦ രൂപയും ൧൧൦൬-ൽ ൩൨൦൦ രൂപയും അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഈ രണ്ടു സംഖ്യകളുംകൂടി ചിലവാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ തോടു വെട്ടിത്തീക്കാമെന്നാണോ വിചാരിച്ചതു്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: ആദ്യത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശം അതായിരുന്നു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: അവിടെ പാറക്കെട്ടു് ഉണ്ടായതു് പണി ആരംഭിച്ചശേഷമാണോ മുമ്പാണോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: പാറക്കെട്ടു് പെട്ടെന്നു് ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: പാറക്കെട്ടു് ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ തോടു വെട്ടാൻ തുടങ്ങിയതെന്തിനാണ്?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: ഈ എസ്റ്റിമേററു് ൨൦ വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ൩൦ വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പ് അവിടെ പാറക്കെട്ട് ഇല്ലേ? പാറക്കെട്ട് പെട്ടെന്നു ഉണ്ടായതാണോ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും അല്ല.

Co-operative movement among women.

326 ***SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what action has been taken by the Government on the recommendation made by the Devadhar Committee regarding the need for spreading the co-operative movement among women;

(*b*) how many lady organisers are employed in the Department;

(*c*) whether applications have been received from ladies qualified in co-operation for appointment in the Department; and

(*d*) how many of them have been appointed?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) The department is popularising the movement among women.

(*b*) None.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) None.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: Sir, with reference to answers to parts (*a*) and (*b*), may I know whether it was considered that lady organisers and lady Inspectors will not serve any useful purpose?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: There are no lady organisers in the Department. As regards lady Inspectors, I shall not stand in their way if, however, there is any chance they will be appointed.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: May I know whether Government consider that the present number of women members, *viz.*, 24,996 is a satisfactory number for such an enlightened State like Travancore?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: That is a question of opinion.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: Sir, with reference to answer to part (*b*), may I know why they have not been appointed?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: The recruitment is made by the Public Service Commissioner.

Improvement of Kaduvankulam Tank.

327 ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Chief Engineer and the Director of Public Health have received representations regarding the improvement of the Kaduvankulam tank at Karuvatta in Kartikapally taluk;

(*b*) whether the Director of Public Health had addressed the Chief Engineer regarding the urgent necessity of improving the tank;

(*c*) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the same in the years 1112, 1113 or 1114;

(*d*) if so, whether any amount was spent for the same; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) is in the negative why the work was not begun?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) & (e) Do not arise.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : Sir, may I know why the Chief Engineer did not take any action regarding the matter of improvement of the tank even though the Director of Public Health had recommended ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Sir, the estimate was considered to be excessive.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know whether the Chief Engineer inspected the tank at any time ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : I cannot say.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I know what he means by 'excessive'?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : The estimate was for Rs. 3,000 odd and the opinion of the Director of Public Health was that it was excessive.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I know whether a new estimate was thought to be prepared seeing that the money spent according to this estimate would not be of adequate use to the public? If the estimate was not correct another could have been prepared.

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : A new estimate need not be prepared on the score that this figure was not correct, but the amount required will not be proportionate to the benefit.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, who is the better judge of it?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : We have both consulted each other is the matter.

Representation from the people of Karoor for a new road.

328. * **MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have received any representation from the people of Karoor, Ambalapuzha to convert the public way running east from the 43rd mile stone on the Quilon-Alleppey road and reaching the Sri Krishnaswami Temple on the south, into a cartable road;

(b) if so, when was it received;

(c) whether the people have levelled up the path at their own cost just in level with the adjacent compounds on the both sides;

(d) what is the length of the said pathway;

(e) what will be the approximate cost of metalling that pathway; and

(f) whether it is not possible to metal it to make it a cartable road ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In 12/1110.

(*c*) Yes; but not to the required width.

(*d*) 1 mile, 3 furlongs and 540 feet.

(*e*) Rs. 13,000 for improving it by gravelling and providing bridges but excluding land compensation.

(*f*) Yes, if the interested people do their part of the work as per Ryots' Road Rules and if funds permit.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know whether the width of the public way is not sufficient as to convert it to a village road ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : Yes, Sir.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know whether it has sufficient width for it being converted to a gravelled cart tract ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : The trace is intended only for a foot path. But for cart traffic there should be sufficient width.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know whether it is not sufficient for converting it into a gravelled foot path ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : It is a foot path. Gravelling does not seem to be necessary.

Parur Municipality.

329. ***MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the average annual income derived by the Parur Municipality for the past 3 years ending with 31st December 1938 ;

(*b*) the amount of grant, if any, paid to the Municipality in the year 1113 M. E. ;

(*c*) whether for the past 3 years ending with 31st December 1938 the Parur Municipality has spent any amount on local public health excepting road sweeping and scavenging ;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) be in the affirmative,

(i) the amount spent ; and

(ii) the nature of the works for which the amounts were spent ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (*a*) The information is not available, as the municipal accounts are maintained according to the Malabar year.

(*b*) No grant was given in 1113.

(*c*) The answer to part (*a*) applies to this also.

(*d*) In view of the answer to part (*c*) this does not arise

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No 199.**

Statement by caste of the clerks in the Land Revenue Department.

Caste.		Land Revenue Commissioner's office.	Offices of the Division Peishkars.	Offices of the Assistant Peishkars.	Taluk offices.
A. HINDU					
1. Brahmin	...	6	8	7	43
2. Nair	...	9	33	13	144
3. Other Caste Hindu	...	2	7	...	19
4. Kammala	...	...	...	...	5
5. Nadar	...	...	...	1	2
6. Ezhava	...	2	2	2	14
7. Cheramar	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other Hindu	...	1	...		3
B. MUSLIMS	...	2	1	...	8
C. CHRISTIAN					
1. Jacobite	...	1	4	2	22
2. Marthomite	...	3	..	1	14
3. Syriac Catholic	...	2	1	...	7
4. Latin Catholic	...	1	1	...	5
5. S. I. U. Church	...	2	...	...	3
6. Other Christian	...	2	4	1	3

Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 200.**

Statement by caste, of the staff in certain Taluk Offices of the State.

Caste.	Taluk office, Neyyattinkara.	Taluk office, Nedumangad.	Taluk office, Trivandrum.	Taluk office, Thiruvella.	Taluk office, Chenganacherry.	Taluk office, Pathanamthitta.	Taluk office, Kottayam.
A. Hindu							
(1) Brahmin ...	2	2	6	2	1	1	3
(2) Nair ...	16	14	24	15	15	12	8
(3) Other caste Hindu ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Kammala ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Nadar ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Ezhava ...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1
(7) Cheramar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
(8) Other Hindu ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
B. Muslim ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
C. Christians							
(1) Jacobite ...	...	...	...	6	...	4	2
(2) Marthomite ...	...	1	1	5	1	1	3
(3) Latin Catholic ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Syriac Catholic ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
(5) S. I. U. Church ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
(6) Other Christian ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 201.

Statement by caste of the staff in each of the Division Cutcherries.

Caste.	Division Cutcherries of		
	Trivandrum.	Quilon.	Kottayam
A. HINDU			
1. Brahmin ...	6	6	2
2. Nair ..	14	18	7
3. Other Caste Hindu ...	1	2	7
4. Kammala ...	...	...	...
5. Nadar ...	...	...	...
6. Ezhava ...	2	1	1
7. Cheramar ...	...	...	...
8. Other Hindu ...	...	...	...
B. MUSLIM ...	1	...	...
C. CHRISTIAN			
1. Jacobite ...	...	...	5
2. Marthomite ...	...	...	...
3. Latin Catholic ...	...	1	...
4. Syriac Catholic ...	...	...	2
5. S. I. U. C. ...	1	...	...
6. Other Christians ...	...	1	4

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 202.

Statement by caste of the permanent field staff of the Survey Department.

Caste.		Rs. 75-100 Head Surveyors.	Rs. 40-70 Surveyors.	Rs. 25-40 Surveyors
A. HINDU				
1. Brahmin	...	2	2	4
2. Nair	...	1	1	15
3. Other Caste Hindu	...	1	...	...
4 Kammala	...	...	...	...
5. Nadar	...	...	...	...
6. Ezhava	...	...	...	...
7. Cheramar	...	...	...	...
8. Other Hindu	...	...	...	...
B. MUSLIM	...	...	...	...
C. CHRISTIAN				
1. Jacobite	...	...	...	...
2. Marthomite	...	...	...	2
3. Latin Catholic	...	...	...	...
4. Syriac Catholic	...	...	...	1
5. S. I. U. C.	...	...	...	1
6. Other Christians	...	...	...	...
Total	...	4	3	23

Appendix V.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 203.**

Statement by caste of the Staff in the permanent Technical Establishment in the office of the Superintendent of Survey.

Caste.		Details of Posts.	
		Computor Drafts men and Tracers.	Printers and Press Men.
A. HINDU			
1. Brahmin	...	9	...
2. Nair	...	11	3
3. Other Caste Hindu	...	4	...
4. Kammala	...	2	...
5. Nadar	...	1	...
6. Ezhava	...	...	...
7 Cheramar	...	...	...
8. Other Hindu	...	1	...
B. MUSLIM	...	1	1
C. CHRISTIAN.			
1. Jacobite	...	...	...
2. Marthomite	...	1	...
3. Latin Catholic	...	1	...
4. Syriac Catholic	...	...	...
5. S. I. U. Church	...	...	...
7. Other Christians	...	...	...
Total	...	31	4

Appendix VI.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 204.**

Statement by caste of lady clerks appointed in the office of the Conservator of Forests before 30-8-1114.

Caste.	*Number appointed.*
Hindu.	
Nair	1
Ezhava	1
Other Hindu	1
Christian.	
Marthomite	1

Appendix VII.

***Vide* answer to Question No. 205.**

Statement by caste of the staff in the Divisional Forest Offices at Konni and Quilon.

Caste.	*Konni Divisional office.* No.	*Quilon Divisional office.* No.
A. Hindu.		
1. Brahmin	1	4
2. Nair	7	2
3. Other Hindu	...	1
B. Muslim	Nil.	Nil.
C. Christian		
1. Jacobite	1	1
2. Marthomite	1	...
3. Latin Catholic	...	1
4 Other Christian	1	1

Appendix VIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 213.

Statement, by caste, of the appointments made in the Ayurveda department during 1114.

A. Hindu		9
Nair	6	
Ezhava	3	
B. Muslim		
C. Christian		1
Marthomite	1	

Appendix IX.

Vide Answer to Question No. 230.

Division.	No. of coupes into which the working areas under working plans are divided.		No. of coupes from which trees have been felled.
North rn.	Malayattur working Circle has 3 felling series.		
	(a) Bagavathikulam felling series	10 coupes	7 coupes
	(b) Yezhattumugam do.	10 coupes	10 coupes
	(c) Perunthode do	10 coupes	6 coupes
	Neriamangalam Working-Circle	10 coupes	9 coupes
Kottayam.	Rani Working Circle is composed of.		
	(a) Azhutha Block	20 coupes	2 coupes
	(b) Pampa do.	20 coupes	1 coupe
	Minor reserves in Thodupuzha	30 coupes	..
Central	Pamba Working Circle.	20 coupes	1 coupe
	Kallar working circle	20 coupes	1 coupe
	Konni do.	20 coupes	1 coupe
	Kakkad do.	20 coupes	..
Quilon	Yerur Working Circle	30 coupes	22 coupes
	Aryankavu do.	15 coupes	14 coupes
	Kuritotumala do.	20 coupes	10 coupes
Shencotta	Kulathupuzha Working Circle.	30 coupes	20 coupes
	Aryankavu do.	15 coupes	11 coupes
	Shendurney do.	15 coupes	14 coupes
Southern	Virapuli Working Circle	20 coupes	12 coupes
	Palode do.	20 coupes	5 coupes
	Thadicarenconam do.	25 coupes	23 coupes
	Mahendragiri do.	20 coupes	2 coupes

Appendix X.

Vide Answer to Question No. 236.

Statement by caste of the staff in each of the Munsiff's Courts at Trivandrum, Quilon, Chengannur, Pathanamthitta and Kottayam.

Names of the Munsiff's Courts.	A. Hindu.								C. Christian.					
	Brahmin.	Nayar	Kammala.	Ezhava.	Cheramar (Pulaya)	Nadar.	Other Hindu.	B. Muslim.	Jacobite.	Marthomite.	Cyriac Catholic.	Latin Catholic.	South India United Church.	Other Christians.
Principal Munsiff's Court, Trivandrum	9	43	...	8	...	..	3	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
First Additional Munsiff's Court, Trivandrum .	8	30	1	4	...	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Second Additional Munsiff's Court, Trivandrum .	8	28	1	...	...	2	2	1	..	..	...	..	2	..
District Munsiff's Court, Neyyattinkara .	1	33	...	4	..	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	9	...
Principal Munsiff's Court, Quilon .	5	41	...	...	..	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	1	...
Additional Munsiff's Cour, do. .	6	29	..	3	..	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
District Munsiff's Court, Chengannur.	1	15	...	...	..	...	1	...	13	19	...	...	...	1
District Munsiff's Court, Pathanamthitta .	1	20	...	1	..	...	9	1	...	3	4	1	...	...
District Munsiff's Court, Kottayam .	4	41	1	1	..	...	3	...	14	2	2	...	...	3

Appendix XI

Vide Answer to question No. 237

Statement by Caste of the staff in each of the District Courts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam.

Divisions.	A. Hindu.							B. Muslim.	C. Christian.					
	Brahmin.	Nayar.	Kammala.	Nadar.	Ezhava.	Cheramar (Pulaya.)	Other Hindu.		Jacobite.	Marthomite.	Syrian Catholic.	Latin Catholic.	South Indian United Church.	Other Christian.
Trivandrum	14	58	..	3	5	...	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
Quilon	9	45	..	..	9	3	13	4	3	3	1	..	2	3
Alleppey	11	43	..	...	5	1	7	1	6	4	2	2	2	1
Kottayam	12	49	..	...	7	1	5	5	17	8	3	3	..	1

Appendix XII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 240.

Statement by caste of the staff of the Arts and Science Colleges.

College of Science.

Brahmins	...	30
Nairs	...	27
Kammala	...	6
Other caste Hindus	...	7
Jacobite Syrian Christian	...	6
Marthoma Syrian Christian	...	2
Ezhava	...	5
Other Christians	...	10
Mahomedan	...	2
Other Hindu	...	1
Nadars	...	2

College of Arts.

Brahmins	...	9
Nairs	...	23
Kammala	...	1
Other caste Hindus	...	8
Jacobite Syrian Christian	...	3
Marthoma Syrian Christian	...	1
Syrian Catholic	...	1
Other Christians	...	4
Mahomedan	...	2
Ezhava	...	1
Other Hindu (Kaniyar)	...	1

Appendix XIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 249.

Statement by caste of undergraduate clerks and peons in the Account Office.

			Auditors.	Peons.
A. HINDU :				
1.	Brahmins	...	25	1
2.	Nayars	...	17	35
3.	Other Caste Hindus	...	4	...
4.	Kammala	...	2	...
5.	Nadars	...	...	...
6.	Ezhavas	...	3	2
7.	Pulayas	...	...	...
8.	Other Hindus	...	5	4
B. MUSLIM		...	...	3
C. CHRISTIANS :				
1.	Jacobite	...	2	...
2.	Marthomite	...	3	...
3.	Syrian Catholic	...	...	1
4.	Latin Catholic	...	3	..
5	S. I. U. C.	...	...	...
6.	Other Christians	...	2	1
	Total	...	66	47

Appendix XIV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 279

Travancore P. W. D. Quilon Division.

Serial No.	Budget Item.	Name of work.	Original Budget Provision.	Existing grant.	Remarks.
		Quilon taluk.			
1	1-116	Remetalling 2 roads in Quilon Town Railway Station road up to Quilon Shencottah road and the road from Engine shed to barracks	1,000	400	Works completed and hence excess grant diverted.
2	1-119	Opening a road from Mayyanad Railway Station	200	...	Works completed in 1112.
3	1-120	Opening a road from Quilon to Mukathala *via* Pattathanam III Section	5,000	2,000	Land required for the work have not been acquired and handed over to this Department. Hence the full provision could not be spent.
4	1-121	Remetalling the 1st mile Quilon Shencotta Road	800	...	Work completed in 1112.
5	1-122	Remetalling miles 2, 3 and 4 of Quilon Shencotta road	4,000	141	Work completed and hence existing grant diverted.
		Kottarakara taluk.			
6	1-132	Improvements to M. C. Road miles 40-46. Metalling miles 40-45/5	10,000	7,000	The balance funds are sufficient for current year's programme of works.
7	1-133	Remetalling Quilon Shencotta road mile 10, 11 and 12	6,000	5,000	

Appendix XV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 281

Statement showing the name of Offices for which buildings have been taken on rent.

Name of Office.	Taluk.	Rent paid		
		1111	1112	1113
Sub-Division Office, Alwaye	Kunnatnad	240-6-0	240-6-0	219-24-0
Section Office, Perumbavur	Do.	60-0-0	60-0-0	60-0-0

Appendix XVI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 283.

Statement, by caste, of appointments made in the Secretariat since the Public Service Commissioner began advising appointments.

		Permanent.	*Acting in long vacancies.*
HINDU :			
Brahmin	...	4	7
Nair	...	3	5
Other Hindu	...	1	4
Kammala	...	...	1
Ezhava	...	1	3
Cheramar	...	...	1
MULIM	...	1	...
CHRISTIAN :			
Jacobite	...	2	2
Marthomite	...	1	...
S. I. U. C.	...	1	1
Syrian Catholic	...	..	3
Latin Catholic	...	...	1
Other Christian	...	...	1

Appendix XVII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 288.

Huzur Cutcherry,

R. O. C. No. 1002 of 1924/Revenue.

Trivandrum, 18-7-24/3-12-99.

To

The Conservator of Forests,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter R. O. C. No. 242/Mis. 98, dated the 17th June 1924, regarding the disafforestation of dry lands around the swampy areas ordered to be thrown out of the reserves in the Peermade and Changanacherry taluks, I have the honour to inform you that the object of having a narrow belt of dry land around the swamps is not only for the provision of homestead, farmstead pasture, etc., but also for the prevention of inroads of animals such as deer, pigs, etc., which eat away the crops raised by the settlers. In the circumstances now explained by you, Government generally accept your suggestion that the area of the belt should not exceed one-fourth of the area of the swamp subject to this limitatian viz., that a belt of land should be provided around the swamps wherever possible without serious prejudice to the interests of forest conservancy. The exact width of such areas to be set apart in future cases should be reported by you.

2. In the case of the disafforested swamps in the Peermade and Changanacherry taluks were alone the disafforestation of additional strip of dry land has been sanctioned hitherto, I request that you will be so good as to arrange for the actual area of the belt to be set apart being marked out by the Divisional forest Officers concerned with due regard to the interests of forest conservancy and the principles enunciated in paragraph 1 above and reported to Government. On receipt of your reply, the G. O's sanctioning the disafforestation of lands from the two taluks will be suitably modified.

I have etc.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Appendix XVIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 299.

1. Statement by caste of the examiners appointed in the Ayurveda Department during 1114.

Brahmin	...	2
Nair	...	4
Ezhava	...	2
Total	...	8

2. No.

Appendix XIX.

Vide Answer to Question No. 306.

Statement showing the Government offices conducted in rented buildings in Trivandrum Town.

		Rs.	Chs.	C.
1	Water Works & Drainage Division Office	101	22	0
2	Excise Commissioner's Office	101	22	0
3	Tobacco Bankshall	152	19	0
4	Excise Division Office	30	0	0
5	Maramat Circle Office	20	0	0
6	Accountant General's Office (D. A. Sect.)	80	0	0
7	Do. (Education Audit Section)	35	17	8
8	Photographic studio	30	15	0
9	Public Service Commissioner's office	91	17	0
10	Devaswom Commissioner's Office	91	17	0
11	Assistant Do.	35	0	0
12	Anchal Superintendent's Office	81	12	0
13	Anchal Office, Kaithamukku	8	7	0
14	Do. Karamana	10	0	0
15	Do. Pettah	10	0	0
16	Do. Chalai	35	17	8
17	Do. Attakulangara	7	0	0
18	Do. Nanthencode	8	0	0
19	Village Panchayat Court	30	0	0
20	Town Magistraie's Court	50	0	0
21	Bench Magistrates' Court	35	0	0
22	Conciliation Office	30	0	0
23	Office of the Director of Industries	75	0	0
24	Sales Depot, Trivandrum	50	25	0
25	Addl. Sub Registrar's Office	20	0	0
26	Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner's Office ...	127	6	8
27	Pakuthy Cutcherry, Iranimuttam	3	0	0
28	Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax	61	2	0
29	Do. Director of Agriculture and Fisheries	76	9	8
30	Do. Superintendent of Fisheries	20	0	0
31	Do. Agricultural Demonstrator	5	0	0
32	Do. Divisional Agricultural Officer	15	0	0
33	Do. Registrar of Co-operative Societies	75	0	0
34	Do. Assistant Registrar Do.	15	0	0
35	Do. Co-operative Inspector, Non Credit Works	10	0	0
36	Do. Co-operative Sale Officer	10	0	0
37	Do. Liquidation Inspector	5	0	0
38	Do. Director of Ayurveda	128	0	0

Appendix XIX.—(*contd.*)

39	Ayurveda Hospital	114	0	0
40	Sanitary Circle Office, Trivandrum	8	0	0
41	Telephone Stores	30	0	0
42	Office of the Division Inspector of Schools	50	25	0
43	Do. Inspectress of Girls' Schools	35	0	0
44	Do. Asst. Inspector of Schools	9	0	0
45	Do. Asst. Inspectress of Girls' Schools	12	0	0
46	Vernacular High School for Girls, Pettah	86	14	8
47	English High School for Girls, Trivandrum	117	0	0
48	Vernacular Middle School for Boys, Perurkada	60	0	0
49	Vernacular Primary School for Boys, Chalai	65	0	0
50	Vernacular Primary School for Girls Perurkada	15	0	0
51	Sri Chitrodaya Narthakalayam	25	0	0
52	Screw Pine Weaving vocational school	12	0	0
53	Marine Biology Laboratory	*20	0	0
54	Sanskrit College	*101	22	0
55	Law College Hostel	*175	0	0
	Rs.	2,708	18	8

* Payable from the University Fund.

Appendix XX (*a*).

Vide Answer to Question No. 316

Statement of Degree Course.

No.	Name.	Caste.	The taluk to which they belong	The country to which they belong is not Travancoreans.	Examination qualifications.	Whether they are sons, nephews or relations of any of the officers in Travancore
1	Muthuswami Iyer A. S.	Tamil Brahmin	Shencottah	Travancoreans	Intermediate	No.
2	Ramaswami Iyer C.	Do.	Trivandrum	Do.	Do.	Yes.
3	Neelakanta Iyer H.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.
4	Kulathu Iyer S.	Do.	Shencottah	Do.	Do.	No.
5	Panchanatha Iyer D.	Do.	Trivandrum	Do.	Do.	No.
6	Sankara Iyer M.	Do.	Vilavancode	Do.	B. A. (Hons.)	Yes.
7	Narayanan Potti G.	Malayala Brahmin	Trivandrum	Do.	B. A.	No.
8	Madhavan Nair	Nair	Quilon	Do.	Do.	No.
9	Velayudhan Nair R.	Do.	Trivandrum	Do.	Intermediate	Yes.
10	Parameswaran Nair G.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.
11	Gopalan Nair V. G.	Do.	Ambalapuzha	Do.	B. A.	Yes.
12	Balachandran R.	Do.	Trivandrum	Do.	Do.	Yes.
13	Bhaskaran Nair R.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Yes.
14	Nallaperumal S.	Nanjinad Vellala	Thovala	Do.	Do.	No.
15	Mangalabhanu M.	Ezhava	Quilon	Do.	Intermediate	No.
16	Thomas P. Oommen	Marthoma Syrian Christian	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.
17	Joseph C. M.	Do.	Kunnathunad	Do.	Do.	Yes.
18	George Cheriyan	Jacobite Syrian Christian.	Thiruvalla	Do.	Do.	No.
19	Jacob A. M.	Protestant Xian, Church of England	Ambalapuzha	Do.	Do.	Yes.
20	Charles V. Moses	Sambavar L M.S. Protestant Xian	Agasteeswaram	Do.	Do.	No.
21	Peer Mohammed	Muslim	Kalkulam	Do.	B. A.	No.

Appendix XX (*b*).

Vide Answer to Question No. 316

Statement of Diploma Course.

No.	Name.	Caste.	The taluk to which they belong.	The country to which they belong if not Travancoreans	Examination qualifications	Whether they are some nephews or relations of any of the officers in Travancore.
1	S. Bhagavathiswara Iyer	Tamil Brahmin	Kalkulam	Travancorean	E. S. L. C. and Maistry	No.
2	E. K. Sivaraman Nair	Nair	Parur	Do.	Intermediate	No.
3	K. C. Kurien	Jacobite Syrian Christian	Kottayam	Do.	E. S. L. C.	No.
4	Sreedharan Nair, G.	Nair	Chirayinkil	Do	Do.	No
5	R. Padmanabha Iyer	Tamil Brahmin	Agastiswaram	Do.	Do. and Intermediate Course	No.
6	Viswanathan Nair, K.	Nair	Trivandrum	Do.	Intermediate and B. A. Pass Do.	Yes. (Retired)
7	V. Subramonia Pillai	Vellala	Shencottah	Do.	E. S. L. C.	No.
8	M. Titus	Marthoma Syrian Xian	Kunnathur	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	B. Kuttappen Nair	Nair	Trivandrum	Do.	Matric Examination	Yes.
10	Thomas, K. J.	Marthoma Syrian Xian	Pathanamthitta	Do.	E. S. L. C.	No.
11	P. N. Subramonia Pillai	Chettiyar	Meenachil	Do.	Do. and Intermediate Course	No.
12	N. Karunakaran Nair	Nair	Pathanamthitta	Do.	Do. Do.	No.
13	N. Sukumaran Nair	Do.	Vilavancode	Do.	E. S. L. C.	No.
14	Joshua Varghese	Orthodox Syrian Xian	Mavelikara	Do.	E. S. L. C. and Intermediate Course	No.
15	T. Chockalingam Pillai	Vellala	Shencottah	Do.	Do. Do.	No.
16	K. R. Prathapachandran	Nair	Pathanapuram	Do.	E. S. L. C.	No.
17	E. Jeevakumar	S. I. U. C. Christian	Trivandrum	Do.	Intermediate Course and E. S. L. C.	No.
18	J. Sushila Panicker	Ezhava	Neyyattinkara	Do.	E. S. L. C.	No.
19	G. Kesava Pillai	Nair	Ambalapuzha	Do.	Do.	No.
20	G. Damodaran Namboodiri	Namboodiri	Pathanamthitta	Do.	Intermediate	No.
21	G. George Philip	Jacobite Christian	Thiruvalla	Do.	E. S. L. C. and Intermediate Course	

Appendix XX (c.)

Vide Answer to Question No. 316.

Statement of Certificate Course.

No.	Name.	Caste.	The taluk to which they belong.	The country to which they belong if not Travancoreans.	Examination Qualifications.	Whether they are sons, nephews or relations or any of the officers in Travancore
1	C. Sreedharan Nair.	Nair	Trivandrum	Travancorean	E. S. L. C.	No.
2	V. Chandrasekharan	Nair	Muvattupuzha	Do.	Do.	No.
3	S. Ganesa Iyer.	Tamil Brahmin	Agasteeswaram	Do.	Do.	No.
4	V E. Paramesvaran Nair.	Nair	Vilavankode	Do.	Do.	No.
5	A. Daniel.	S. I. U. C. Christian	Neyyattinkara	Do.	Do.	No.
6	G. K. Balakrishnan Nair.	Nair	Vilavancode	Do.	Do	No.
7	Bhaskaran N.	Ezhava	Trivandrum	Do.	Do.	No.
8	Madhavan Pillai P.	Nair	Not known	Do.	Do. failed	No.
9	Padmanabhan Nair N.	Nair	Thiruvella	Do	E. S. L. C.	No.
10	N. Thankappan Nair.	Nair	Trivandrum	Do.	Do.	No.
11	M. Ponnappan	Blacksmith	Do.	Do.	Completed 3 years course in the Carpentry and Smithery School	
12	M. P. Krishnan Nair.	Nair	Do.	Do.	E. S. L. C. (Failed)	Yes. (retired)
13	P. R. Krishnan Nair.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Studied up to V Form	No.

Appendix XX (c.)

Statement of Certificate Course. (contd.)

No.	Name.	Caste.	The taluk to which they belong.	The country to which they belong if not Travancoreans	Examination qualifications.	Whether they are sons, nephews or relations of any of the officers in Travancore
14	B. Appukuttan Asari	Kammalan	Trivandrum.	Travancorean	Undergone training in Motor Mechanism and 1 year in the P. W. D. Work-shop.	No.
15	P. Balakrishnan.	Ezhava	Do.	Do.	Studied up to III Form E. S. L. C.	No.
16	P. Ramakrishnan.	Kammalan	Do.	Do.	Do	No.
17	V. Nandakishoran Nair.	Nair	Do.	Do.	Do. and Intermediate Course	No.
18	C. Ramayyan Asari	Kammalan	Neyyattinkara	Do.	V. S. L. C. 3 years course in the Carpentry and Smithery School.	No.
19	G. K. Cheriyan	Syn. Christian	Thiruvalla	Do.	E. S. L. C.	No.
20	N Kumaravelu Asari	Blacksmith	Trivandrum	Do.	III Form standard & 4 years course in the School of Arts	No.
21	M. K. Daniel	Syn. Christian	Thiruvalla	Do.	E. S. L. C.	No.
22	Krishnan Nair, G.	Nair	Mavelikara	Do.	Do.	Yes.
23	A. Vasudevan Asari	Kammalan	Trivandrum	Do.	3 years course in the Carpentry and Smithery School	No.
24	J. Stephen	Latin Christian	Do.	Do.	IV Form standard Apprentice in the P. W. D. Workshop	No.

Appendix XX (*c*.)

Statement of Certificate Course. (*concld.*)

Serial No.	Name.	Caste.	The taluk to which they belong.	The country to which they belong if not Travancoreans.	Examination Qualifications.	Whether they are sons, nephews or relations or any of the officers in Travancore.
25	P. Govindan Nair	Nair	Chirayinkil	Travancorean	E. S. L. C.	Yes
26	S. Nambiraja Iyengar	Vaishnava Brahmin	Do.	Do.	Do.	No
27	John Kanakaraja N.	Protestant Christian	Vilavancode	Do.	Do.	No.
28	K. G. Idiculla	Syn. Christian	Thiruvalla	Do.	Do.	No.
29	M. Raghavan Nair	Nair	Trivandrum	Do.	Do.	Yes
30	V. Kesavan Nair	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.
31	N. S. Gopinathan Nair	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.
32	S. Vasudevan	Thandan	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.
33	T. K. Purushothaman Pillai	Nair	Parur	Do.	Do.	No.
34	Y. Subramonia Nadar	Nadar	Neyyattinkara	Do.	Do.	No.
35	J. Mathew	Luthern Christian	Nedumangad	Do.	Do.	No.
36	C. J. Stephenson	Protestant Christian	Neyyattinkara	Do.	IV Form Standard	No.
37	A. Sesha Iyer	Tamil Brahmin	Karthigapalli	Do.	E. S.L. C.	Yes.
38	P. Sivasankara Pillai	Nair	Trivandrum	Do	V Form Standard	No.
39	M. R. Purushothaman Pillai	Nair	Do.	Do.	E. S. L. C.	No.
40	K. B. John	Jacobite Syn Christian	Thiruvalla	Do.	Do.	No.

Appendix XXI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 319.

Statement showing the total number of applications awards debts and the debts scaled down in the Conciliation Boards in the State till 30th Medom 1114.

Name of Board.	Total number of applications filed.	Total No. of awards agreement given.	Total amount of the debts for which Conciliation was effected.			Total amount of the debts scaled down in effecting conciliation.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C	Rs.	Ch	C.
Chief Conciliation Board, Kottayam	298	47	85,204	10	12	21,243	14	9
Conciliation Board Nagercoil	694	38	74,294	13	11	13,641	11	6
Do. Trivandrum	679	17	22,366	0	9	4,523	7	9
Do. Quilon	1,031	282	3,57,487	3	13	74,452	23	4
Do. Mavelikara	411	5	2,532	11	0	344	22	0
Do. Thiruvalla	1,204	90	2,14,619	23	10	18,300	9	14
Do. Alleppey	620	59	98,623	17	9	16,574	17	9
Do. Alwaye	482	11	13,402	26	11	3,220	4	7
Do. Kottayam	136	7	5,250	23	4	449	26	0
* Do. Palai	426	10	6,752	24	0	766	23	0

* Since dissolved.

Appendix XXII

Vide Answer to Question No. 321.

List of resolutions passed in the Second Assembly of the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.

No.	Subjects of resolutions.	Dates on which the resolutions were passed.	Action taken by Government.
1	That a Standing Committee be organised with a view to safeguard and advance the interests of the cocoanut industry in Travancore.	4.8-1937	The question has been considered and it has been decided that a Cocoanut Board is not necessary at present.
2	That the non-official members of the Travancore Legislature be given a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 each.	Do.	The matter is still under consideration. Orders have not yet been passed by Government.
3	That one day in every year be declared a public holiday in consideration of the everlasting importance of the historic Temple Entry Proclamation.	27-11-1937	27th of Thulam every year has been declared a public holiday in commemoration of the Temple Entry Proclamation
4	That 25 per cent. of the land revenue for the year 1113 be remitted in respect of the taluks of Karunagapalli and Kartikapalli	Do.	The resoluti n was recorded by Government.
5	That immediate steps be taken for establishment of Ayurvedic hospitals at least in all the important towns in the State.	Do.	The matter is under consideration.
6	That the working hours of the arrack and toddy shops should be shortened from 9 P. M to 6 P. M.	26-6 1939	Do.
7	That 20 per cent. of the land revenue of the State be budgeted yearly for irrigation works for the next 20 years.	Do.	Do.
8	That a scheme for the prohibition of the vending and consumption of intoxicating drinks with a view to bring under control the drink evil be devised and put through immediately.	Do.	Do.

Appendix XXIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 322.

Statement by caste of the Deputy Accountants General, Assistant Accountants General and Superintendents now in service, in the Accountant-General's Office.

(a) Deputy Accountants General		— 2	
Christian (S. I. U. C)	...		1
Other caste Hindu	...		1
(b) Assistant Accountants General		— 8	
Brahmin	...		5
Nair	...		1
Christians—			
Other Christian	...		1
Latin Christian	...		1
			8
(c) Superintendents		— 9	
Brahmin	...		1
Nairs	...		4
Other caste Hindus	...		2
Other Hindus	...		1
Christian—			
Syrian Jacobite	...		1
			9

Appendix XXIV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 323.

Statement by caste of Assistant Peishkars.

A. *Hindu.*		
Brahmin	...	1
Nayar	...	2
Kammala	...	...
Nadar	...	...
Ezhava	...	1
Cheramer (Pulaya)	...	...
Other Hindu	...	1
B. *Muslim.*		
C. *Christian.*		
Jacobite	...	...
Marthomite	...	2
Syriac Catholic	...	...
Latin Catholic	...	...
South India United Church	...	...
Other Christian	...	...
Total	...	7

PRESIDENT: I have received a short notice question namely :—

"Whether Government will be pleased to state who conducted the prosecution against the Directors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank case before the District Magistrate; who paid for the Special Prosecutor engaged for the purpose; what is the amount paid; whether the case has been committed to the Sessions; and if so, whether Government propose to engage any Special Prosecutor from outside and whether they have considered the cost of it?"

This question will be answered tomorrow.

I have received a motion for adjournment from Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai.

"I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely the increasing hardships and helplessness caused to Travancoreans, already suffering from the dumping of Ceylon copra and the imposition of prohibitive import duties on several Travancore goods, by the recent ban imposed in the immigration of unskilled Indian labour into Ceylon and the disbanding of daily paid workers in Ceylon Government service."

The matter is of urgent public importance and I consider that the motion can be discussed. I wish to know whether anybody objects to that.

Since no objection is forthcoming, the motion will be discussed tomorrow after the other business of Government is over. I don't fix the time at 3 O' clock because it is not expected that Government business tomorrow will take more than two or three hours. So, at the end of it the adjournment motion will be discussed.

NEW MEMBER SWORN IN.

The following member took the oath and signed the Rolls.

Mr. E. G. Salter (*Superintendent of Transport*):

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND XV—INDUSTRIES INCLUDING CLAY REFINING AND PORCELAIN FACTORY—(*contd.*)

Motion No. 570—(*contd.*)

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Sir, I was explaining last evening what was being done in regard to the organising of the smaller industries. I have also indicated how it is proposed to take up the question of a survey of our industries, along with the next census. I was dealing with the question of the utilisation of electricity for the development of our industries, when the House adjourned last evening.

Sir, electricity can be used mainly for two or three industrial purposes, (1) as motive power, (2) to bring about chemical changes, and (3) to induce magnetism for the separation of mineral sands. Of these three, we are mainly concerned only with the first two,

[Mr. C. Kumara Das.]

In regard to the question of utilising electricity as motive power for our industries, the department has been trying to introudce power looms in place of the fly shuttle looms which are now in use in large numbers. We are trying it wherever possible. Government are not taking up this work but are trying to induce the people to take to power looms. Electricity may also be used for oil mills, lathes and equipment like that in workshops, and also for turning wheels in potteries. Government are quite alive to the necessity for making the best use of the electricity that will be available shortly.

As regards the utilisation of electricity for bringing about chemical changes, that cannot be done on any cottage industry scale; it can be done only on a large factory scale. As I stated under another motion, Government have already gone into the question of the possibility of manufacturing caustic soda, washing soda etc., out of salt. A proposal to manufacture alluminium is now before Government; if that fructifies, it will be a great consumer of electricity. As I have already stated, Government are fully alive to the need for utilising our electricity which will be available very shortly; and some investigations have already been made with a view to acheving that.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: I do not press the motion. The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 571.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: സാർ, ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ് ഡയറക്ഷനിലേക്കു കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൧൫,൨൫൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും പത്തുരൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: On a point of order, Sir; the mover has not mentioned the object of his motion.

PRESIDENT: That is only a convention; there is no statutory rule insisting on that. I cannot therefore rule out the motion.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: There is no legal objection to the motion being admitted; because, other honourable members are not obliged to confine their observations, on the motion, to the object of the mover as mentioned in the printed list of motions.

PRESIDENT: Unless the mover indicates his object, the official member may not be in a position to reply. That is the difficulty.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ കാരണമൊന്നും കാണിക്കാതെയാണ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ എന്റെ മറെറാരു ഉപക്ഷേപംകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ പറയാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളം സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്ക് അവസരമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കരുതി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ല.

PRESIDENT: The Honourable member may speak on that under motion No. 575.

Motion Nos. 572 to 574.

The following motions were not made :—

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI :

572. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,548 for Industrial Education by Re. 1.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI :

573. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,335 for Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN :

574. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,427 for Sales Depot and Minor Industries by Rs. 5.

Motion No. 575.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : സർ, സെയിത്സ് ഡിപ്പൊ, മൈനർ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ് എന്നീ ഇനങ്ങളിലുള്ള ൨൪൨൭ രൂപയിൽ ൨൦ രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വ്യവസായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഫാക്ടറി ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസും കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസും—രണ്ടും പ്രയോജനപ്രദമായ നിലയിൽ വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആശിക്കുന്നത്. ഫാക്ടറി ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസിൻെറ വളർച്ചയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയെ നശിപ്പിക്കാനോ, കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഫാക്ടറി ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയെ നാമാവശേഷമാക്കാനൊ അല്ല ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശമെന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ ഈ രണ്ടുതരത്തിലുമുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങളും മുൻപോട്ടു പോകുന്നതിനു ചില പ്രത്യേക സംഗതികൾകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ, ഫാക്ടറി വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ എന്ന നിലയിൽ നടത്തുന്ന പല വ്യവസായങ്ങളും കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രികളായി നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ കയറുപായ നെയ്ത്തു വ്യവസായം ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു വ്യവസായമാണ്. അത് ഫാക്ടറി ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയായിട്ടും കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയായിട്ടും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഫാക്ടറി ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയുടെ വളർച്ചയ്ക്കും അവിടെ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്ന തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഗുണത്തിനുംവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പല നിയമങ്ങളും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതു ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വ്യവസായികൾക്ക് ആപല്ക്കരമായിരിക്കാൻ ഇടയാക്കിക്കൂടാ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതികൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ധരിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇന്ന് കയർ ഫാക്ടറികളിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന

[Mr. P. S. Muhammed.]

തൊഴിലാളികളാണ് വ്യവസായതൊഴിലാളികളെന്ന നിലയിൽ സംഘടിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. അവക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് വളരെ അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണെന്നുള്ളതുപോലെതന്നെ മറ്റൊരു കാര്യവുംകൂടി ഗവമ്മെന്റു് അറിയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ സംഘടിത വ്യവസായതൊഴിലാളികൾ ചില പ്രക്ഷോഭണങ്ങളിൽ അപ്പഴപ്പോൾ ചെന്നു ചാടുകയും അവരെ അനുകരിച്ചു കാട്ടേജ ഇൻഡസ്റ്റ്രിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വ്യവസായികൾകൂടി ഈ പ്രക്ഷോഭണങ്ങളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുവാൻ ഇടയാകയും ചെയ്യും. അതിന് ഒരിക്കലും സൗകര്യം കൊടുത്തുകൂടാ. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഫാക്ടറി തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതു് കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്റ്റ്രിയെ ബാധിക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം നോക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇന്നു്, നാലും അഞ്ചും പത്തും പതിനഞ്ചും തറികളിട്ടു വേലചെയ്യുന്ന അനവധി സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അവ ഒരു കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്റ്റ്രി എന്ന നിലയിൽ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നു. ഫാക്ടറി ഇൻഡസ്റ്റ്രിയെക്കാൾ വ്യത്യസ്തമായ നിലയിലാണു താനും ഇതു നടത്തുന്നതു്. ഫാക്ടറി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ മിക്കവാറും ഇവിടത്തെ ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാർ കൂടിയാണു്. ഇവരുടെ ഭൂമിയിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവർ ഇവരെ ആശ്രയിച്ചുതന്നെയാണു ജീവിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാ സമയത്തും ഇവക്കു ജോലി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ അവർക്കു സാധിക്കയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മറ്റുതരത്തിൽ ആദായകരമായ ഒരു പ്രവർത്തനം എന്ന നിലയിലും ഈ അനേകം സാധുക്കൾക്കു ജോലി കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ഉപകരണം എന്ന നിലയിലും ചെറിയ ചെറിയ തറികളിട്ടു ചിലർ ഫാക്ടറികൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവിടെ കൃഷിജോലിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കുതന്നെ സന്ദർഭംപോലെയും സൗകര്യംപോലെയും, ഈ ഫാക്ടറികളിൽ വന്നു് ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യവുമുണ്ടു്. ഇവർ ഫാക്ടറി തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഗണനയിൽപെട്ടു നില്ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഫാക്ടറി തൊഴിലാളികൾ കാണിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഇവരും കാണിക്കുകയും കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്റ്റ്രിയെ അതു സാരമായ വിധത്തിൽ ബാധിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. അങ്ങിനെ, വ്യവസായത്തിലും കൃഷിയിലും ഉൾപ്പെട്ട തൊഴിലാളികൾ എല്ലാവരും ഒരുമിച്ചുചേർന്നു് ഒരേസമയത്തു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാൽ അതു രാജ്യത്തിനുതന്നെ വലിയ ആപത്തായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവമ്മെന്റു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിക്കാരും ഫാക്ടറി ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിക്കാരും തമ്മിൽ മറെറാരു മത്സരമുണ്ട്. ഇന്ന് അവർതമ്മിൽ വളരെ സൗഹാർദ്ദമായിട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നുവെങ്കിലും തൊഴിലാളികളിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ അവരെപ്പററി ഒരു പരാതി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതായതു് കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയിൽ വില കുറച്ചു സാധനങ്ങൾ വിൽക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങളുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഫാക്ടറി ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിക്കാർ ചിലപ്പോൾ കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയിൽതന്നെ ആവശ്യമുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിച്ചു് വാങ്ങിക്കയും കുറഞ്ഞ വില കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കൂലി വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നു എന്നാണ് അവരുടെ പരാതി. കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു മററുള്ളിടത്തുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് വില കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കുറേക്കൂടി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ വിലക്കുറവു് ഉണ്ടാക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഇവിടെയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഏറെറടുത്തു് സെയിത്സ് ഡിപ്പോകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അവിടെവച്ചു വിററഴിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യംമാത്രം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്താൽ മതി. ഇപ്പോൾ വലിയ ഫാക്ടറി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ പറയുന്ന വിലയ്ക്കു ആ സാധനങ്ങളെല്ലാം അവർക്കുതന്നെ വില്ക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഈ മത്സരം, അതിൻെറ മൂലകാരണത്തെപ്പററി ചിന്തിക്കാതെ, ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വശംമാത്രം നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രതിവിധി ചെയ്താൽ, നില്ക്കുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് തൊഴിലാളികളുടേയും മുതലാളികളുടേയും മത്സരം ഒരിക്കലും മാറുമെന്നും ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു വേണ്ട ഗുണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു കാലെതന്നെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇടയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടുവന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനേയും മററുള്ളവരേയും വിഷമിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കയും വേണം.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ തൊഴിലാളിസംഘടന ആദ്യമായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതു ഞാനാണ്. അന്ന് അതിൻെറ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതു് ഇന്നും, ഇനിമേലും, ആവശ്യംതന്നെയാണ്. എന്നാൽ അതു് റഷ്യയിലെപ്പോലെ മുതലാളിമാരെ നശിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമല്ലായിരുന്നു. തൊഴിലാളികളും മുതലാളികളും നന്നാകണമെന്നും രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരും സ്നേഹത്തോടുകൂടി മുൻപോട്ടു പോകണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി മാത്രമായിരുന്നു അതിൻെറ

[Mr. P. S. Muhammed.]

പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ, നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ, ചില രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ അനാവശ്യമായ ചരടുപിടിത്തംകൊണ്ട് ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ തൊഴിലാളികളെ ചിലർ ലഘുവായ ആയുധങ്ങളാക്കി ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങി. ഇതുനിമിത്തം ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ തൊഴിലാളി മുതലാളി സൗഹാർദ്ദത്തിന് അല്പം ചില ഇടിവുകൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരെ എന്നുമെന്നും സൗഹാർദ്ദത്തിൽ നിലനിറുത്തത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANAN PILLAI: Sir, I am very happy to agree with many of the observations made by the Honourable member Mr. P. S. Muhammed. It is indeed a matter for considerable gratification that, during the last two or three years, there has been a systematic attempt on the prat of Government to help labour in very many material ways. Many labour laws have recently been enacted. The employers now recognise that Government have always been solicitous for the welfare, of labour, and as a body the employers in Travancore are quite willing to co-operate with Government in all their attempts to bring about friendly relations with the employees

But for the fact that certain unfortunate political activities and sentiments had been imbibed by the labour world and but for the fact that labour world thought that they could terrorise both capital and the Government in Travancore at a particular psychological moment, the progress both to labour and to industry would have been considerable. Thanks to one particular fact *viz* Government did not lose their head over all this trouble, now peace and tranquillity has been restored in the industrial world as well as the labour world and I trust that good sense will prevail and make it possible to continue the harmonious relationship which has now almost come to stay and for which certainly Government deserve the thanks both of the industrial community as well as of the labour community.

In regard to the particular motion under discussion, I have to offer a few remarks in regard to the Sales Depot. It has been opened by Government with a very good object in view. But I have to point out that my information is that during the years 1111, 1112, and 1113, the sales have been gradually going down in the Sales Depot and the commission earned has also been going down. I belive I can say that the total amount of loss to Government is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3,500 during the last three years The Sales Depot is organised here in order that it might afford to the tourists and other people who visit Trivandrum opportunities of buying some of our finest industrial products. At the same time, I am decidedly of opinion that

it must be run as a commercial concern. Otherwise it will be a failure as can be seen from the past result. I have been trying to understand what articles are sold there. They are articles which could be had in any other shop in Trivandrum excepting perhaps one or two articles. Not only that. There seems to be no endeavour on the part of those who are in charge of the Sales Depot that it must be a self-supporting institution. They are only there to sell the articles to whomsoever that comes and asks for certain articles. Other arrangements must be made by Government to see that it is at least not run incurring loss year after year. Otherwise, those who are in charge of the Sales Depot have no justification for running it and earning their salary. If it is not possible to run it without incurring a loss, it must be given to private agencies. The difficulty appears to be that somewhere about Rs. 50,000 worth of goods are entrusted by various private organisations and therefore if anybody is to be entrusted with the running of this institution he will have to offer adequate security to Government before taking it up.

PRESIDENT : Apart from the things already entrusted to Government by private individuals, is there any organisation willing to take up the running of the Sales Depot ?

MR. M. L. JANARDHANAN PILLAI Well, Sir, that idea was put forward by the Dewan-President only now before the country.

PRESIDENT : Are they willing to consider the question of running the Sales Depot ?

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI : Undoubtedly. I trust that this aspect of the question will receive the consideration of Government so that it may be possible for private individuals or commercial concerns to take it up.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. There has been no hesitation about the policy pursued by Government that in all matters of commercial exploitation and sale, the less Government has to do with that branch of activity the better. For the last three years Government have been appealing to the chambers of commerce and other commercial organisations to take up that work. That offer stands and will stand unless and until it is taken up and implemented. Government does not want to run the Sales Depot but what could it do till it is taken up by a private agency ?

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് കുടിൽവ്യവസായത്തെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ചില മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഐശ്വര്യം കൃഷികൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഉയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ പ്രയാസമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ലോകത്തിന്റെ ഗതി ന്നവിധ

[Mr. Thariyathu Kunjithommen.]

ത്തിലായിട്ടുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്ത് കൃഷിസ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ ദൗർലഭ്യം കൊണ്ട് കൃഷിയെ മാത്രം ആശ്രയിച്ച് മേലാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതനുസരിച്ച് കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഒരാളിന് ശരാശരി അര ഏക്കർ ഭൂമിയേയുള്ളു. അടുത്ത സെൻസസ് കഴിയുമ്പോൾ ഇതിലും വളരെ കുറവാണെന്നു കാണാം. ഇങ്ങനെ കൃഷിയെമാത്രം ആശ്രയിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ സ്ഥലദൗർലഭ്യത്താൽ ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടു കഷ്ടപ്പെടുമെന്നു നിശ്ചയമുള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്ക് നാം എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ വ്യവസായത്തെ കൂടി ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. നല്ല മണ്ണും മരവും റബ്ബറും നമുക്കു സുലഭമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പല വ്യവസായങ്ങളും നടത്താം. കുടിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമായിനടക്കുന്ന ജപ്പാനിലെ സ്ഥിതികൾ ഇവിടെ അനുകരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ നമ്മുടെ ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തെ ഒട്ടെങ്കിലും ശമിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. യൂറോപ്പിലുള്ളവരെ ഇവിടെ വരുത്തിയതുകൊണ്ടോ അവിടത്തെ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ പകർത്തിയതുകൊണ്ടോ വലിയ പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എന്തെന്നാൽ യൂറോപ്പിൽ ഫാക്ടറി വ്യവസായങ്ങളും വ്യവസായികളും ആണ് അധികമായിട്ടുള്ളത്. വമ്പിച്ച ഫാക്ടറി വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടക്കുന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് വിലകുറച്ചോട്ടുകൂടി നമ്മുടെ സാധനങ്ങൾ വിററഴിക്കുവാൻ മാർക്കററിൽ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇററലിയിൽ നിന്നും ബട്ടൻസുകൾ കയററുമതി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നപ്പോൾ അമേരിക്കാക്കാർ ചെയ്തതുപോലെയും ഓരോരോ സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ജപ്പാൻകാർ ചെയ്തതുപോലെയും നമ്മുടെ സ്വദേശീയ വ്യവസായ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു എതിരായി ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്ന വിദേശീയസാധനങ്ങളിന്മേൽ കുറേക്കാലത്തേയ്ക്കു വലിയ ഇറക്കുമതിച്ചുങ്കം ചുമത്തിയെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ ഫാക്ടറി വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ പുരോഗമിക്കുകയുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ നമുക്കു അതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കുടിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ നില അതല്ല. ജപ്പാനിൽ നിന്നാണ് ഇവിടെ കളിക്കോപ്പുകൾ ഗൃഹാലങ്കാര സാധനങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ ധാരാളമായി വരുന്നത്. നമ്മുടെ ഗൃഹത്തിൽ സാധാരണയായി നാം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പല സാധനങ്ങളും വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. അതെല്ലാം ഇവിടെയുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ ക്രമേണ സാധിക്കും. കുടിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ബാല്യകാലത്തിൽ തന്നെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കണമ

താലൂക്കുതോറും ഓരോ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെങ്കിലും ഐച്ഛികമായി കുടിൽ വ്യവസായ പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം. പ്രായമായതിനുശേഷം കുടിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കും. ഇന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്തു വരുന്ന യുവാക്കൾ ഇമാതിരി വ്യവസായങ്ങളേയും കൃഷിയേയും വെറുക്കുന്നവരായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. അവരുടെ പൂർവികന്മാരേക്കാൾ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ കൂടിയും അവ വഹിക്കുവാനുള്ള ധനസമ്പാദനശക്തി കുറഞ്ഞും വരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ നാളുകൾ പോയാൽ നമ്മുടെ ജനത അനുദിനം സാമ്പത്തികമായി അധഃപതിച്ചു വരികയേയുള്ളു. ഒരു ചെറിയ തോട്ടവും ഒരു കുടിൽ വ്യവസായശാലയും ഓരോ വിദ്യാലയത്തോടു ചേർത്തു നടത്തണം. നല്ല വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ അഭ്യസനം നടത്തുവാൻ നിയമിക്കണം. യൂറോപ്യന്മാരെ വരുത്തുന്നതിൽ ഭേദം കുടിൽ വ്യവസായത്തിൽ മുന്നിട്ടുനില്ക്കുന്ന ജപ്പാനിൽനിന്നു ഇവിടെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ വരുത്തുന്നതാണു. അധികം നല്ലതു, ശമ്പളവും കുറയും. വിദേശികളെ ഇവിടെ വരുത്തുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ ഒരിക്കലും അനുകൂലിയല്ല. എന്നിരുന്നാലും ഈ മാതിരി ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണെന്നുകണ്ടാൽ വിദേശികളെ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു വിരോധമില്ല. ബാല്യത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ കുട്ടികളിൽ കാണുന്ന കൃഷിവ്യവസായാദികളിലുള്ള വാസനയെ വികസിപ്പിച്ചുവേണം രാജ്യത്തെ ഐശ്വര്യത്തിൽ ഉയർത്തികൊണ്ടു പോകുവാൻ.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN: ഇവിടെ അനേക വ്യവസായശാലകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു പറയാറുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതിലേയ്ക്കു കാര്യമായി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്തുകാണുന്നില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാർ അധികംപേരും കൃഷിക്കാരാണു്. അതിനാൽ കൃഷിയെ പരിപോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഗവൺമെൻറു കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നിലയ്ക്കു കൃഷിക്കാരൻ തന്നെ വ്യവസായിയും കച്ചവടക്കാരനും ആയി പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തിവരുന്നു. വൻതോതിലുള്ള വ്യവസായം കൃഷിക്കാരനെ ഗുണപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമാകയില്ല. കൃഷിക്കാരൻെറ വിശ്രമസമയങ്ങളിൽ ആദായകരമായി ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ചില്ലറ വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടവിധം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. കുറഞ്ഞ മൂലധനത്തിൽ ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ചെറിയ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള കഴിവുകളെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യാൻ ഒരു കമ്മററിയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണു്.

[Mr. Thamarapallil Kochuthommen.]

ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരനെ വ്യവസായിആയും വ്യാപാരിയായുംകണക്കാക്കാം ഇവിടെ ധാരാളമുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഒന്നാണ് ചണ്ണയ്ക്കാ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൂവയ്ക്കാ ഇതിൽ നിന്നു എടുക്കുന്ന മാവ് പുറത്തേയ്ക്കു അയയ്ക്കുവാൻ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവുമില്ലാതിരിക്കയാണ്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ പൈനാപ്പിൾസ് അടുത്ത കാലത്തു വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഒരെണ്ണത്തിന് ഒന്നേകാൽ രൂപാ വില കിട്ടിയതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അതും വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളമായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് കൃഷിക്കാരനു മാർഗ്ഗമില്ലാതാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ ധാരാളം പഴവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അവകൾ അതേനിലയിൽ അഞ്ചോ ആറോ ദിവസത്തിലധികം സൂക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ വക സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു, വിദേശമാർക്കറ്റുകൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കത്തക്ക സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെന്റ് കൃഷിക്കാരനു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ബനാനാ, ഓറഞ്ചസ് മുതലായ ഫലവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ സമൃദ്ധിയായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ഫലവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ കപ്പൽ കയറി അയയ്ക്കാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം കോൾഡ് സ്റ്റോറേജ് തുറമുഖങ്ങളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം. എന്നാണ ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: I am very grateful to the honorable member Mr. Muhammed for the very helpful suggestion that he gave which would be of help to us in finding out the sort of agency which could maintain the cordial relations between factory industries and cottage industries. Government are quite alive to the fact that one of the most important things they have to care about is the maintenance of cordial relations between capital and labour and it is with that end in view they have passed certain legislative measures and they will be coming into force very soon. It is hoped that in the matter of preserving peaceful relations between capital and labour these laws will go a great way.

One great difficulty which the cottage industries people find is in the marketing of their goods. It is true that in certain cases the products of cottage industries cannot compete with the products coming from the factories. Another factor also has to be considered. In the matter of cottage industries the time taken for work is not be counted. Sometimes they may work for two hours, sometimes for 10 hours and sometimes for a greater period. Also the people who work are sometimes able to produce goods at a rate at which they are even able to compete with factory goods. However the difficulty is there and when the goods are brought to the market it is always difficult to sell their goods as they have very little to help them against the more organised systems of marketing which the factory industries people have. Government are trying to find out whether the cottage industries people

and the factory industries people could be brought together and some means could be devised whereby this cut-throat competition could be reduced to some extent. As a matter of fact, the manufacturers of coir mats and matting at Alleppey have been trying to evolve a scheme which will be satisfactory both to capital and labour and both to foreign and Indian capital. It is somewhat discouraging to find that even among capitalists they have not been able to come to some sort of understanding.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 576 to 586.

The following motions were not moved, the time allotted for the demand having expired.

MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI:

576. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for Rubber Factory by Re. 1.

MR. M L. JANARDANA PILLAI:

577. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for Rubber Factory by Re. 1.

MR. J. W. TOLSON:

578. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,040 for Administration of Labour Laws by Re 1.

MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI:

579. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,06,636 for Industries by Re. 1.

MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI:

580. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,06,636 for Industries by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

581. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,06,636 for Industries by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED:

582. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,06,636 for Industries by Rs. 10.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

583. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,06,636 for Industries by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

584. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,06,636 for Industries by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR:

585. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,000 for salary and travelling allowances of expert and office staff by Re. 1

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI:

586. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2, 78,636 under Demand XV by Rs. 1,100

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,78,636 under Demand XV—Industries including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory was put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT.—Rs. 11,81,250.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 11,81,250 under Demand XVI – Commercial Transport.

Motion No. 587.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I rise to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for Engineer Assistant, Secretary and Office Manager by Re. 1 to urge upon the Government the desirability of abolishing the existing rule as to standing accommodation in passenger buses.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S KRISHNA PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. These officers out of whose salary 1 rupee is sought to be reduced have nothing to do with the standing accommodation in passenger buses. That is a matter which will come up only in the total grant.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR. The pay of the Office Manager also is included there and he has some responsibility in framing rules.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid I must uphold the point of order. When the motion relating to the total grant comes up the honourable member can speak on this matter.

Motion No 588.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1 to speak of overloading in the buses. Overloading in the buses is an offence under the Motor Vehicles Regulation but overloading in the transport buses has never been brought to the notice of the authorities by the officers of the Police Department. In the pre-transport service days, if there was overloading even by one man in the Pioneer bus, it was brought to the notice of the authorities concerned and the driver and conductor were taken to a court of law and either or both of them were punished. Moreover they were also departmentally punished. In the present case, however, I do not think there is even a single instance in which a conductor or a driver has been charged for overloading. There are 3 causes for overloading. The first is the paucity of buses. I have referred to that on various occasions and therefore I do not deal with that point now. The second is that some buses actually lie on the road. On the Cape Comorin-Nagercoil road certain old transport buses have been actually lying not only for 2 or 3 hours but they have been lying for 12 hours and even for 24 hours sometimes. I do not know the reason for that but that has actually happened not only on the Cape Comorin-Nagercoil road but also on the Nagercoil-Trivandrum road. The third reason is that there is a covenant between the Government and Mr. Salter under which the latter gets 5 per cent. of the proceeds if they exceed a certain percentage of the capital outlay. Therefore, it is the duty of Mr. Salter to see that the service is run on a commercial line and that he gets his 5 per cent. of the proceeds and so he does not care much for the welfare of the travelling public. All that he cares is only for the enhancement of the revenue. I use to travel often from Kottar to Nagercoil, a distance of one mile. Invariably I used to stand in the bus. Many people used to tell me—"why not you represent the matter in the Assembly and point out the defects in the Transport service?" It is for that reason that I have brought this cut motion.

Two months back, a Brahmin District Court Vakil and myself happened to travel from Nagercoil to Thuckalay. The District Court Vakil is almost a leader of the Bar and he had to stand all the way from Nagercoil. Somehow I managed to get a seat. It is a known fact that there is overcrowding in the bus. But, recently some 15 to 20 buses have been purchased from the Pioneer Company and added on to the Transport Service and to the extent of that, over-crowding has minimised. I cannot say that overcrowding has completely disappeared. To the extent there is over crowding, there is some sort of dis comfort to the travelling public. I hope it will engage the attention of Government and Mr. Salter.

On a previous occasion I wrote a complaint about the overloading in a bus that was serving in the Nagercoil Cape line. Unfortunately no reply was received by me. Perhaps the head of that department Mr. Salter had not even the courtesy to reply to that. With these few words, I move the motion for the consideration and acceptance of the House.

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR: Sir, I have to bring to the notice of the House, only one aspect of the matter, in connection with this motion and that is with regard to the provision relating to "standing accommodation." In town buses, we find inscribed 21 sitting and 4 standing and in the other line buses. it is "23 sitting and 7 standing." The latter rule, *viz.* "7 standing" is applicable to all buses plying between Trivandrum and Nagercoil and Trivandrum and Quilon. So I see, overloading is allowed for short as well as long distances. But it is noteworthy that in short distance travel, less number of people are allowed to stand. The principle underlying this difference is not clear. But in long distance travel, taking nearly 3 hours the standing passengers do experience great inconvenience cannot be disputed. Probably the Government and the head of the department Mr. Salter are not aware of the fact that this practice leads to sentimental objections also. I will just illustrate the position. Take the case of buses in which seats are arranged breadthwise. Each seat could accommodate two individuals. Suppose both the seats on the same line are occupied by ladies. The intermediate space is only about a foot and that is to be used by standing passengers and that becomes a matter of legal right because the rules authorise the same. For the sake of decency, some men may avoid standing between those seats. But there might be others who might think that they can with impunity occupy the limited space between the seats occupied by ladies. Such acts must necessarily cause annoyance to the ladies and others. Even though such practice might be obtaining in European or cold countries that cannot be accepted here. It is causing great inconvenience to the travelling public and offends very often their sentiments.

[Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar.]

There is another aspect to be considered. It is said that buses start from Nagercoil or Trivandrum once in every twenty minutes. There is no rival company. There is no competition. Therefore the question of standing accommodation cannot be justified even on a commercial view. There are people who come from Tinnevelly and other parts to Travancore. They might take their ladies with them. Now-a-days even those who follow the Gosha system have begun to travel in public conveyances. Public expect every possible convenience and comfort in matters such as travelling. The present transport system no doubt has certain advantages. The Government have said that it is their duty to take up and maintain a State transport system. Consistent with this, why should not Government see that no inconvenience is caused to passengers? So far as I could see, there is no justification for the standing accommodation and which in any view amounts to a scandal and nuisance. Just imagine the case of an old man of the age of 80 or more who gets into a State bus. If he has to stand all the way from Nagercoil to Trivandrum, he will certainly feel what it is. Rules of cleanliness cannot be insisted on nor is it possible in a country like ours, to expect that every traveller would be neatly attired. If Government are to respect hygenic principles this is another reason against standing accommodation in transport buses owned by the Government.

PRESIDENT: What is the interval allowed between one bus and another when starting from Nagercoil?

MR. E. G. SALTER: Once in 20 minutes a bus leaves Nagercoil to Trivandrum.

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR: Over and above the prescribed full load of sitting and standing passengers, namely, 30, certain conductors, without the least regard for the convenience of the people, who travel, take in every man available and fill every available space in the bus so as even to affect breathing. It may happen that the passenger who stands near the entrance may be an old man.

PRESIDENT: That old man can prefer to wait for the next 20 minutes when he can get the next bus. He must decide between the two alternatives, either standing or waiting for 20 minutes.

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR: The conductor, thus brings about a position involving the risk of falling down, apart from the other inconvenience of standing for full 3 hours. Sometimes the buses experience violent shakes. Even within the bus, unless one has the support of his neighbours who are sitting, it is not possible to stand safely. My surprise is that this provision for standing is painted at the back side of the bus, on a prominent place. I hope that at least that painting must be removed. There are special occasions when there will be rush of passengers when overload may be tolerated but not always and yet to paint this provision, namely, "7 standing" in a State bus is certainly no credit to the Government. With these words I support the motion.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : In supporting of the motion I wish to offer a few remarks in regard to the administration of the transport service. There was a bit of exaggeration in the remarks that fell from my predecessors. That might have been done with the best of intentions and not to attribute any motives. I am one of those who frequently travel in the transport service from Trivandrum. There is provision for very confortable accommodation in transport buses. Whether you travel for long distances or short distances, from my experience, I can say that no discomfort is caused to the travelling public. Moreover, there is proper management of the service by respectable and educated men. The conductors in the buses often-times stand for a distance of 20 to 30 miles and thus oblige to the convenience of the passengers. There is another point which I wish to say in this connection. In important stations such as Neyyattinkara and Kuzhithura, the buses are allowed to halt for 5 minutes. The speed of the bus is not properly regulated.

PRESIDENT : Are there any time limits for halting in important stations ?

MR. E. G. SALTER : In important places the bus is allowed some time for halt.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : Whatever may be the inconvenience caused from the standpoint of Mr. Nadar I wish to submit that in my travels I have not experienced any discomfort. Notwithstanding the overloading in the bus, I find it extremely comfortable to travel in the transport bus. I was also one who entertained some antipathy for transport service at its beginning. Now, on account of the comfort in travel as well as cheapness of the system, I have to request Government that transport service may be run even on smaller distances. I want to bring to the notice of the Superintendent that the fare between Kuzithurai and Neyyattinkara is chs. 7 and it is too much. The charge to small distances less than one mile is chs. 2 near Kuzhithurai. I hope the rates would be revised by the Superintendent. With these remarks I resume my seat.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Sir, I also rise to support the motion. In regard to the big bus which was first introduced, we feel so much heat, inside the bus especially in seats nearer the machine and there is also much noise, shake and smoke. I think all this is due to the nature of the machine. With regard to the body, it is alright. When the bus stops especially there is much shake and intense smoke. In the bus that is just introduced, there is nothing of the kind. There is no heat, or smoke, or noise or shake. This newly introduced bus is much more comfortable for travel. If the machines which have been introduced now or adjusted with the bodies of the former buses, I think that will give more comfort and convenience for the travelling public.

With regard to over-loading, that subject has been dealt with in detail here by members who have had experience of that on several occasions. There is a lot of difficulty caused on that score. I must

[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan]

also suggest that on account of the seating arrangements in the former buses there is trouble due to bugs. Another aspect I wish to point out is that it will be more convenient to have two outlets in the saloon body from the point of view of passengers' convenience. I put this as a suggestion for the consideration of the Superintendent. Exit and entry through one opening in the bus causes great inconvenience to the lady passengers in particular and that has to be avoided.

With regard to appointments in the Transport Department, it was answered this morning that the Transport Department is run on a commercial basis and as such Government, at present, have no hand in the matter of appointments, in that branch. I may submit that since the department engages a number of educated young men, the question of giving adequate representation to un-represented communities may be taken into consideration by the Head of the Department and by Government as well.

Sir, I also support the motion. I beg to submit in this connection that the Government transport system had been found to be of great convenience to all. Therefore I would emphasise that that system should at least be introduced on all trunk roads as early as possible. Those who come from the northernmost limits of Travancore and from central parts of it, are put to much inconvenience on account of private bus owners resorting to all sorts of inconvenient methods, soley with a view to get profit and profit alone. With the particular object of emphasising the necessity of extending transport service to northern taluks, I support the motion.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, I have listened with considerable interest to the suggestions, comments and criticisms levelled by certain hon'ble members of this House. In regard to the allegations of overloading in buses, I may take this opportunity of explaining to the House that the large buses are of three ton capacity. They could accommodate 50 passengers very conveniently and that could not be characterised as overloading. I am not putting this forward as a suggestion that this may not detract from the comfort of the passengers. I really wish to bring to the notice of the House that it is not possible to overload the large buses in any sense of the term. Nothing short of removing the seats and packing the passengers like Saidans in a Vim would result in overloading. The only rules under the motor Vehicles Regulation, which defines the capacity of a passenger transport vehicle is under the conditions attached to permits, but the number of passengers who may be carried on any particular vehicle is not defined.

PRESIDENT: What the honourable members mean is not overloading in the engineering sense but overcrowding in the popular sense.

MR. E. G. SALTER: In regard to the overcrowding of passengers, may I remind the hon'ble members that the construction of the vehicles employed by this department with the exception of those which have been recently purchased from the Pioneer company is known as saloon

type. Everybody will be aware of the two rows of seats and the gangway in the middle. There is every convenience for seated passengers and the objection to those who stand is a matter of personal consideration only. From the point of view of safety no argument could be raised that the standing passengers are a menace to the safety of the seated passengers, or to themselves. The construction is such, that both the seated as well as the standing passengers are equally safe, an arrangement which could not be advanced in regard to the country type of buses.

Reference was made in regard to the alleged paucity of buses in the Nagercoil-Cape line. By paucity of buses I conclude that the honourable member means that the service in final is too great to the service frequency and too little. If it is the member's point that more services should be instituted I can understand such a proposition, but I have before me an analysis of loadings of the transport service between Nagercoil and the Cape, in respect of the passenger traffic for the first week of Karkatakam 1114. This indicates that there is every justification for a reduction rather than an increase of service on that rate. Iwould inform the honourable members that the receipts per mile averages 5 chuckrams, which at half a chuckram per mile - indicates an average of 10 passengers per mile. As the present service running in that line is operated by buses each of which can accommodate 23 passengers. I do not think there is any scope for complaint.

The honourable member referred to over-crowding in the Cape line between Nagercoil and Kottar. The fare is 1 chuckram over that section. I am ready to concede that there are occasions at unexpected hours of the day and on certain days when inadequacy of bus service is noted. The frequency of service on that section is one bus every 15 minutes. Generally people walk the distance and save their one chuckram rather than avail themselves of the bus service.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M.

The House reassembled at 2 P. M.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. K. Madhava Kurup Director of Registration took the oath and signed the Rolls.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, I was dealing with the allegation of inadequacy on the section of the Nagercoil—Cape Comorin line. I would explain to the honourable members of this House that a section exists in the Transport Department known as the Development Section which prepares statistics of passenger loading from day to day with a view to Time Table modification to suit the demands of the public. As an example, peak traffic such as that existing during the School hours in the Trivandrum town is dealt with by adjustment of time table. In so far as the Nagercoil - Cape Comorin route is concerned, no regular peaking is apparent, although I am ready to concede that occasionally it is noticed that one or two passengers are left behind at Kottar. But I am sure the honourable member would not advocate

[Mr. E. G. Salter.]

introduction of an additional bus to cater for the needs of one or two passengers that are occasionally left behind over a one chuckram fare stage, in spite of the allegation that the services are operated with consideration only for my personal enrichment, a statement with which I am sure the honourable member in his innermost heart does not really agree.

Reference was made to standing passengers on the Nagercoil—Trivandrum section and the awful consequences which may result if passengers are required to stand for 44 miles. In reply to that, I may say that I have never known, apart from buses operated on private hire basis, any bus to operate from Trivandrum to Nagercoil without intermediate passengers. In that case the necessity for passengers to stand for the whole journey is definitely non-existent.

The honourable member Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar referred to 3 reasons for standing; inadequacy, which I have already explained, breakdown and the desire to make profit.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : May I know why some of these buses stop after runnig one or two hours and lie on the road like huge crocodiles ?

MR. E. G. SALTER : The buses, being essentially mechanical contrivances, necessarily there will be break at times. Even Aeroplanes are known to breakdown with frequently disastrous consequences to their occupants, a fate which fortunately is not shared by the passengers of a brokendown bus.

As for the breakdowns, I may, for the information of honourable members, say that the average breakdown during the past five weeks have been ·6 per day. When one considers that the Transport Department operates over 12,000 miles per day the number of breakdowns per 1,000 miles operated compares favourably with most large passenger Transport concerns.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : May I know whether it is fact that transport buses are overworked ?

MR. E. G. SALTER : Perhaps the honourable member will be good enough to explain what he means by 'overwork'. Frankly, I am at a loss to understand the meaning of it. As I explained any mechanical contrivance is liable to breakdown.

PRESIDENT : I take it that the condition of the road has something to do with the breakdown.

MR. E. G. SALTER : It has had a very considerable effect on breakdown. I regret I have to state that on one occasion 9 vehicles broke down in one day with broken road springs and it required the entire services of the mechanical staff of the Department working thoughout the night to put the vehicles into condition to permit of operation next day. I am sure that honourable members will appreciate that the advantages to be gained from the introduction of concrete roads will be such that breakdowns would be few and far between.

In further regard to standing passengers let us suppose a bus with 20 passengers aboard meets with a breakdown and the second bus also comes along with 20 passengers. The Department is confronted with the necessity of desirability of accommodating 40 passengers in one bus, or on the contrary, of accommodating three out of the broken down bus and requiring the remaining seventeen to wait indefinitely until a bus comes along with a sufficient number of vacant seats. It is for that reason that arrangements were made for a maximum of seven passengers being carried in any one of these buses. If it is the desire of the public of Travancore that standing passengers should not be allowed accommodation in any bus I am sure the honourable member who is responsible for moving this resolution will not come along later with interpellations or cut motions saying that passengers have been forced to wait three or four hours in a disabled bus because the conductor would not allow them to stand in the bus. It seems to be suggested that there is general inadequacy. May I inform the House that the average receipts on the Trivandram—Nagercoil section are between 7 and 7½ chuckrams per mile and as honourable members are aware, the fare is based on 8 cash per mile basis which indicates an average load of 15 passengers for a mile of journey.

Mr. Narayana Perumal Nadar referred to a letter which was sent to me and accused me for lack of courtesy. I regret that such a letter appears not to have been received in my office. If I had received such a letter I most certainly would have answered it as I have frequently done so in the case of other honourable members of this House and the public who have written to me.

Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan referred to three difficulties or troubles from the buses; heat, noise and smoke. In regard to the former I am prepared to make a confession. I may inform honourable members that I have found as a result of experiment that the rear entrance type of body as erected on the Commer Chassis is not satisfactory in this country because of heat and dust. I do not want to go into technical details to explain the reasons, but it is noted that front entranace type of vehicles do not permit of the ingress of dust whilst the vehicle is stopping and for the same reason dissipate heat from the engine. Honourable members will note that all buses which have been put into service since the Commer buses are of the front entrance type and no complaints have been received regarding this type. Some of the Commer buses now in operation have covered 1,00,000 miles without overhauling. It is far too much. We should have started overhauling in October or November during which period the country was in a state of upheaval and discord which made it necessary to maintain service to the utmost meet with the political situation with the result that the overhaul of many of the buses is long overdue. Purchase of new vehicles from the Pioneer Company has enabled the Department to withdraw buses which are in urgent need of overhaul. When these vechicles are overhauled they are coming out in very good condition as when they

[Mr. E. G. Salter.]

were first introduced into service. And I do not think there is any reason to complain of noise, smoke or anything of that nature in respect of the overhauled vehicles.

It is also suggested that the buses we have purchased from the Pioneer Company are more comfortable than the buses which we had originally in service. Honourable members will be interested to know that a number of requisitions have been received from passengers on the Cape Comorin-Nagercoil and Trivandrum-Quilon lines to put back again Commer buses as they are infinitely more comfortable.

Reference was made to the existance of bugs in buses. I am sure with all these shortcomings which may be alleged against the Transport Department it would never be suggested that the bugs have been put into the buses by the department. I may say that the buses are regularly disinfected with insecticide with a view to keeping the nuisance to a minimum. But it will not remove the defect entirely as nothing short of fumigation in an air-tight chamber will entirely destroy this pest and this cannot be done without damage to the mechanical parts of the vehicle With these words I oppose the motion. Reference was made to the appointments made in the Department and I don't want to deal with that just at present.

PRESIDENT: There are other opportunities to deal with that matter. The honourable member will just make his remarks relating to the motion.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know what the honourable member has to say about my suggestion of extending the Transport service to the northern parts of Travancore?

PRESIDENT: It is dependent on the decision of Government and the Transport Superintendent has nothing to say on this.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know what the Superintendent has to say to the suggestion that he gets 5 per cent. commission on the business and whether he is prepared to work the Department under the Travancore Service Regulation?

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, I must say at the outset that I did not come to Travancore with the idea of making a fortune. When I arrived the whole Transport scheme was but an idea and it is for the honourable House to judge whether I have succeeded in bringing it within the sphere of practicability. At any rate it is for Government to decide it.

PRESIDENT: Order, Order. The honourable member is not to deal with the future intentions of Government.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Am I to understand that Mr. Salter is to be engaged on this commission basis in future?

PRESIDENT: Order, Order. It is not for this honourable House to make contracts.

One aspect of the matter, in regard to this question, raised in the discussion, is as to the break-downs. Government too have been noticing the break-downs which have occurred at times. We have been watching them very anxiously and carefully; because it is the present intention of Government that they must be absolutely sure that there would not be such break-downs in future, if possible. It was in the course of investigating the causes for such break-downs that Government came to the conclusion that heavy buses of this kind must have adequate and appropriate roads in order to lessen the shocks and vibrations occasioned to the machinery. That is why the project has been very seriously assailed and Government made up their minds to have a kind of model road made. Government have realised very vividly that for that purpose they have to purchase cement from outside and to have to utilise agencies which they may not otherwise utilise. It is purely experimental at present and this experimental scheme has to be extended. I hope it will soon be extended to the other parts of the State. And that extension will take place only on the following conditions: —

We should make our own cement. (*Hear, hear*). The point arises this way. The concreting of the roads depends upon cement and on granite pieces which we get here in plenty. It depends upon, to a small extent, asphalt, shellcrete and tarcrete, etc. It is pssible to make cement here. That is what the Geological department is trying to investigate just now. That department is prospecting for lime stone which is essential for the manufacture of cement. The moment limestone is discovered in sufficient quantity and range in order to start a cement manufactory, we will start operations. We know that cement is a world commodity and as such we will have to encounter world competition. But, it would be quite enough to start the cement factory for our own use especially for our transport system. The extension of the transport system is therefore largely connected with the solution of the Geological work of discovering limestone. Just as the industrial basis of the future of this country is to no small extent dependent on the international situation—say for the production of sulphuric acid we have to import sulphur from Sicily as stated in the Administration Report—these matters are all interconnected. But this particular experiment of making cement-concrete roads is a direct consequence of a conspectus of these breakdowns of buses as a result of which we thought we could enter into the contract for a concrete road. The contractors have guaranteed to maintain the road for a period of 7 years at their cost; they are giving the financial guarantees for that purpose; and also incidently, they dig 100 to 200 wells on the way. The idea of Government is that, by such construction of roads, breakdowns will be reduced to a minimum.

So far as over-crowding is concerned, Government will see to it that Mr. Salter's profit does not enter into this question. I do not think that Mr. Salter particularly wants over-crowding in order to put more profits into his pocket. Government also supervise the

[President]

working of the department, and I am sure that any such suggestion is really not necessary, nor expedient.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

589. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

590. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI :

591. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

Motion No. 592.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

യാത്രച്ചിലവിലേയ്ക്കായി കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൨൫൦൦ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇന്നു് നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മോട്ടർ സർവ്വീസുകളിൽ കാണുന്ന കുറവുകളെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നതിനും ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു് സർവീസ് മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു കൂടി നീട്ടുന്നതു് നിമിത്തം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങളെ ചൂണ്ടികാണിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇന്നു് വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലൊ മററു ഭാഗങ്ങളിലൊ ഓടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഏതുവാഹനങ്ങളെ നോക്കിയാലും വാട്ടർപ്രൂഫ് സയിഡ്കർട്ടൻസും ബസ്സിൻെറ മുകളിൽ കയററികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന സാമാനങ്ങൾ നനഞ്ഞു ചീത്തയാകാതെ നല്ല ററാർപ്പോളിയനൊ കാണുന്നില്ല. ബസിൻെറ മുകളിലിട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന സാമാനങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം തന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ മഴ നനഞ്ഞു് ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായി തീരുന്നുണ്ടു്. പോലീസ്കാരുടെ പരിശോധനകളെല്ലാം വളരെ ശക്തിയായി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു അവരുടെ പേഴ്സ് നിറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്നുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു സർവ്വീസ് നടത്തുന്ന കാലം വരെ യാത്രക്കാരുടെ സാമാനങ്ങൾ നനഞ്ഞു ചീത്തയാകാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ന്യായമായ മോട്ടാർ ചാർജ്ജു വാങ്ങിച്ചും മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങളിൽ കയററി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവരെ വാട്ടർപ്രൂഫ് സയിഡ്കർട്ടൻസിൻെറ കുറവുകൊണ്ടു് മഴ നനയാൻ ഇടയാകുന്നതും ററാർപ്പായിനിൻെറ കുറവുകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ സാമാനങ്ങൾ നനഞ്ഞു ചീത്തയാകാൻ ഇടയാകുന്നതും ഒരിക്കലും നല്ലതല്ല.

ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് നീട്ടുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെശ്രദ്ധപ്രത്യേകം ചില സംഗതികളിൽ പതിയേണ്ടതാണ്. മൂന്നാർ–ആലുവാലോറി സർവീസ്സിനു നിയമിച്ച ആളുകളുടെ ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് കണ്ടതിൽ ആ ലോറികൾ ഓടുന്നതു് കുന്നത്തുനാട്, മൂവാററുപുഴ, ഹൈറേഞ്ച് എന്നീസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടിയാണെങ്കിലും കുന്നത്തുനാട്, മൂവാററുപുഴ ഈ താലൂക്കകളിലുള്ള ഒരൊററ ഡ്രൈവറെപ്പോലും ഈ ലൈനിലേയ്ക്ക് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. തിരുവനന്തപുരം, നെയ്യാററിൻകര, വിളവങ്കോട്, ഇരണിയൽ, കൽക്കുളം, തൊടുപുഴ, തിരുവല്ല എന്നീ താലൂക്കുകളിൽനിന്നും മുപ്പതു ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരെ എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. കുന്നത്തുനാട്, മൂവാററുപുഴ, എന്നീ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഡ്രൈവറന്മാർ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ അവക്ക് അതിന് സാമർത്ഥ്യം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ ആണ് ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തിരുന്നതു എങ്കിൽ അതു് ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു സൂപ്രണ്ടു് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നുയെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ആരുടേയും താൽപര്യം നടക്കാതെ ന്യായവും നീതിയും നടക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറും വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുമെന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ൩൦ അററൻണ്ടറന്മാരെ എടുത്തതിൽ മൂവാററുപുഴ, കുന്നത്തുനാട് ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളെ എങ്കിലും എടുക്കാത്തതെന്തെന്ന് ചോദിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ അതിന് മറുപടി പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞതു്. നാഗർകോവിൽ ലൈനിൽ മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരെ കൂടി നിയമിക്കാത്തതെന്താണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ അവിടെ മുമ്പ് ഓടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന സർവീസ് ഇപ്പോൾ നിറുത്തിക്കളഞ്ഞതിനാൽ അതിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് ജോലിയില്ലാതെയാകുമെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന് അവരെത്തന്നെ ആ ലൈനിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും ആണ് പറഞ്ഞതിനെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചു. മുമ്പ് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് സർവീസ് ഇല്ലാതിരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു് സർവീസ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോൾ ആ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ളവരെ എന്തുകൊണ്ട് നിയമിച്ചുകൂടാ. നാഗർകോവിൽ ലൈനിൽ ഓടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ഡ്രൈവറന്മാർക്ക് എല്ലാവർക്കും ജോലി കൊടുത്തതിനുശേഷം മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ളവരെ നിയമിക്കയുള്ളുവെന്ന് വന്നാൽ അതു പക്ഷപാതകമായ പ്രവർത്തിയായിരിക്കും എന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. തിരുവനന്തപുരം–നാഗർകോവിൽ ലൈനിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ൧൨ ബസ്സുകൾ മാത്രമെ ഓടുന്നുള്ളൂ. മുമ്പ് ൧൦൪ ബസ്സുകൾ ഓടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരം–നെയ്യാററിൻകര ലൈനിൽ മുമ്പ് ൧൩ ബസ്സുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു് ഇപ്പോൾ ൬ എണ്ണം

[Mr. K. P. Kochukoratharakan.]

മാത്രമെയുള്ളു. നാഗർകോവിൽ-കുളച്ചൽ ലൈനിലും ഇപ്പോൾ നു ബസ്സ കൾ മാത്രമെ ഓട്ടുന്നുള്ളു. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യയും വളരെ കുറക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആ ലൈനിൽ ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരുടെ ആവശ്യം കുറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടാണൊ അവരെയെല്ലാം വടക്കോട്ട് അയക്കേണ്ടാമെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിച്ചത്. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽവടക്കൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഡ്രൈ വറന്മാരെ എങ്ങോട്ടാണ് അയയ്ക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം. ആലുവാ-മൂവാററുപുഴ, ആലുവാ-കോട്ടയം, ആലുവാ-പറവൂർ, ആലുവാ-മൂന്നാർ, ഈ ലൈനുകളിൽ അവിടെയുള്ള ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരെ ത്തന്നെ നിയമിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ മൂന്നാർ ലൈനിൽ ഓടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കു ന്ന ഡ്രൈവറന്മാർ വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. നല്ല തഴക്കവും പഴക്കവും ഉള്ള ഡ്രൈവറന്മാർ അവിടെത്തന്നെയുണ്ട്. അവരെ എടുക്കാതെ മററു താലൂക്കുകളിലുള്ളവരെ അവിടെ നിയമിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണു് അവർ ബുദ്ധി മുട്ടുന്നത്. കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ ഒരു ആക്സിഡൻറ് ഉണ്ടായി. ഡ്രൈവ റന്മാരുടെ പരിചയക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണ് ആ ആക്സിഡൻറ് സംഭവി ച്ചത്. അല്ലാതെ ആ ലൈൻ വളരെ വിഷമമുള്ള ഒന്നായതുകൊ ണ്ടല്ല. ആ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരെത്തന്നെ ആ ലൈനിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ആ ആക്സിഡൻറ് സംഭവിക്കുകയില്ലായി രുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നത് പ്രാദേശികപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിന് അനുകൂ ലവുമായിരിക്കും. അവിടെ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് നടപ്പാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ളവരെത്തന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്ക് വിന്നും നിയമിക്കണം. ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും മാത്രം ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരെ എടുത്ത് മറെറല്ലാ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലു മായി അയയ്ക്കുന്ന രീതി നല്ലതല്ല. ഒരു ബസ്സിന് നാലു ഡ്രൈവറന്മാർ എന്തിനാണെന്ന് മനസിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ പേക്ക് സുഖ ക്കേടോ മറേറാ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിലേയ്ക്കു കുറച്ചുപേർ കൂടുതലായി വേണം. എന്നാലും ഇത്രയധികം പേർ ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഈ വക കാ ര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ട് ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച് വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ നിയന്ത്രിക്കണം. ഓട്ടുന്ന എല്ലാ ബസ്കളിലും പോലീസുകാരുടെ നിയ ന്ത്രണം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: വടക്കൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഡ്രൈവ റന്മാർ നാഗർകോവിൽ ലൈനിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

മി. കെ. പി. കൊച്ചുകോരത്തരകൻ ; അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Sir, I support the motion. The next motion is tabled by me on the very same topic.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member who has spoken now, although he is for extending the transport service mainly discussed about the entertainment of hands.

MR. E. G. SALTER: The motion tabled by the previous honourable member who spoke appears to have as its basis criticism on the appointment of drivers in respect of the Cochin-Munnar Service.

I think it will be well to explain to the honourable House the policy which has been adopted by the Department since its inception with regard to the appointment of drivers. It cannot be denied that when the Department starts its services in any route, it means the displacement of a number of drivers, many of whom might have been employed for a number of years. It has been the policy of the Transport Department to appoint those men and those men alone and nobody will deny their prior right in this connection. For this reason the drivers of private cars were not given an opportunity in the matter of appointment. I have definitely set my face against any application from drivers who have not been previously engaged on the route on which we have commenced services. But I would respectfully bring to the notice of the honourable members that the Cochin-Munnar route has brought about the displacement of nobody. The service there has been introduced in lieu of the present service of aerial rope way, bullock carts and railway from Munnar to Trivandrum *via* Bodinayakannur, hence I was justified in absorbing more men from South Travancore who could not otherwise be engaged by reason of the reduced number of vehicles operating in that area.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: തിരുവനന്തപുരം മുതൽ കന്യാകുമാരി വരെയുള്ള ലൈനിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സർവ്വീസു നടത്തുവാൻ ഭാവിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഈ ലൈനിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്തിരുന്ന പഴയ ജോലിക്കാരെ എടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായല്ലോ. അതുപോലെ ഈ ലൈനിൽ ഉള്ള ജോലിക്കാരെ എടുക്കാഞ്ഞതെന്താണ്?

MR. E. G. SALTER: In reply to that statement I would say that the honourable member himself has previously stated that owing to the decrease in the number of buses operating from Nagercoil to Trivandrum, it was unfortunate that the Department has not been able so far to do anything to absorb all of the men who were displaced in that route. In regard to the question of the number of staff for the 14 lorries, reference was made to the drivers. I would point out that in the first month, we broke the record for the quantity of the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company's monthly report.

PRESIDENT: What is the tonnage?

MR. E. G. SALTER: It is given in pounds in my figures, but the total tonnage is approximately 1,000, to Cochin and 720 in the reverse direction. Nobody will suggest that drivers should work 7 days a week.

[Mr. E. G. Salter.]

A return journey from Cochin Harbour to Munnar is 188 miles, and 7 days operating of such a service is quite unreasonable and beyond the bounds of human endurance. Consequently it was necessary to introduce a reserve staff. As the honourable members know 14 vehicles are plying in that route and 30 drivers are engaged to drive them. For the information of the House I would say that only 14 men were selected from the Trivandrum Garage and the remaining were selected from those who have been driving in the Alwaye-Munnar area.

With these remarks I oppose the motion.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN: I withdraw the motion.

The motion by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 593.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,215 for administration, management and control of Transport Services by Re. 1 to discuss about the policy of Transport Department both on land and on water. Sir, it has been admitted on all hands that the Transport service system taken up by the Government and tried in South Travancore has been a thorough success. In Central Travancore and Northern Travancore the services are being managed by private agencies. These private agencies look for their private gains rather than for the convenience of the passengers and the goods to be conveyed. So the passengers and the population in Central and North Travancore were feeling the immense inconvenience caused by the system of private management of transport. In the recent political upheaval, owners of the canoes plying in the backwaters and to a certain extent the land conveyances also endeavoured to suffocate the peaceful activities of the civil population by a sort of strike which they had resorted to. I submit that if the system of transport both of land and water was under the management of the Government such an attempt to strike work and put the whole country into confusion would not have been attempted. At least to avoid such a predicament hereafter the thing ought to be undertaken by the Government. We find that the Transport service system undertaken and managed under Government control is not only very convenient to the passengers but also gives a sort of definiteness with regard to their time table. We can reach our destination at the appointed time. We can expect to start from a particular place also at the fixed time. As matters stand at present in Central and North Travancore, the private agencies have joined in certain Syndicate Services and all the buses are put into the syndicate arrangement. The result is that several timings are taken and they run their buses only when they get a full load in their vehicles. Such an arrangement is causing immense inconvenience to the public at large. So to avoid that difficulty some regularity and some responsibility should be introduced in the transport system. All these things can be safeguarded successfully by the Government undertaking the Transport Services. As it is suggested from the Chair in answer to

a previous discussion, the services to the north of Quilon can be undertaken by the Government after March 1940 because there is a sort of understanding entered into between some private agencies and the Government. I submit that I press the motion before this House only to bring to the notice of Government that no more extension should be granted after that period. The Government should be prepared for undertaking all the transport services just when the undertaking period of contract expires. No more preparation time should intervene between the starting of the business by Government and the expiry of the undertaking period. I submit that when Government undertakes the extension of the transport system to the north, the same should be extended to the water traffic also, because now in North Travancore the cheap conveyance is the water course which is not available in South Travancore.

With these words, I beg to submit the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. യാത്രാസൌകര്യം ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു ശരിയായി ലഭിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ പ്രധാന ലൈനുകളിലെ സർവ്വീസുകൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തണം. അതിപ്പോൾ അനുഭവത്തിൽ നിന്നു നല്ലവണ്ണം ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആദ്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറു സർവ്വീസ് ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്താൻ ഭാവിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഇതു ശരിയായി നടക്കുമോ എന്നു ചിലർക്കു സംശയമുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ സംശയങ്ങളെല്ലാം നീങ്ങിപ്പോയിരിക്കുന്നു. വിശേഷിച്ച് വടക്കോട്ട്, ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായും കരമാർഗ്ഗമായും ഉള്ള പ്രധാനലൈൻ സർവ്വീസുകളെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണു. കൊല്ലം വരെ ഈ സർവ്വീസ് നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനാകട്ടെ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനാകട്ടെ മുഴുവൻ പ്രയോജനവും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. കൊല്ലത്തുനിന്നു വടക്കോട്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ പല അസൌകര്യങ്ങളും സഹിച്ച് ഇടക്കിടക്കുനിന്ന് ബോട്ടുകയറിയും ബസ്സു കയറിയും വേണം പോകാൻ. വടക്കോട്ടുള്ള മററു മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെക്കാൾ പ്രാധാന്യമായി ഗണിക്കേണ്ടതു് മെയിൻ സെൻട്രൽ റോഡിലുള്ള സർവ്വീസാണ്. അതു പറവൂർ വരെ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ നീട്ടിയെ കഴിയൂ. അതുപോലെ ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായുള്ള സർവ്വീസും സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൻെറ അതിരായ അരൂർ വരെ നടപ്പിലാക്കണം. ആലുവാ—ദേവികുളം, കോട്ടയം—കുമളി, കൊല്ലം—ചെങ്കോട്ട എന്നീ പ്രധാന ലൈനുകളിലെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ സർവ്വീസ് നടത്തണം. യാത്രാസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമായി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടേണ്ടതു് പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള ജീവിതസൌകര്യങ്ങൾക്കും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണ്. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാഗരികം അവിടത്തെ യാത്രാസൌകര്യത്തേയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൌകര്യത്തേയും ആണ്

[Mr. Thariyathu Kunjithommen.]

പ്രധാനമായി ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും മറെറാരു സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു യാത്രചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യമുണ്ടായാൽ മാത്രമെ നമ്മുടെ ജീവിതാവശ്യങ്ങൾ യഥാകാലം നിർവഹിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. വടക്കേ അററത്തുള്ളവർക്കു ഇവിടെ വരാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ വിഷമമുണ്ട്. ഓരോ രാജ്യത്തും സഞ്ചാരസൗകര്യം വളരെ വളരെ വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ വിവിധവിഷയങ്ങളിൽ ഉന്നതനിലയിലിരിക്കുന്ന നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കം പോകുന്നതു് ആശാസ്യമല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തും നടത്തുന്ന സർവീസുകൾ മിക്കവാറും ഓരോ കമ്പനിക്കാരും മോണൊപ്പൊളിയായിട്ടാണ്. അവരുടെ സമയവും സൗകര്യവും നോക്കിവേണം മററുള്ളവർക്കു പോകാൻ. മുൻപാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ബസ്സുകൾ നടത്തുവാൻ എല്ലാവർക്കും അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലർക്കു മാത്രമെ കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഇതിൻെറ രഹസ്യം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറു, ഗവണ്മെൻറുലൈൻ നേരിട്ടെടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ലാഭമൊ നഷ്ടമൊ ഗണിക്കരുത്. നഷ്ടം ഒരിക്കലും വരുകയില്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനായി കുറെ നഷ്ടം വന്നാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറുലൈൻ വടക്കോട്ടു ഉടനെ നീട്ടണം. ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായുള്ളതും കരമാർഗ്ഗമായുള്ളതും ആയ സർവീസുകൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ സ്ഥലങ്ങളേയും ഉടനടി യോജിപ്പിച്ചു നടത്തണമെന്നഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: As one who has always been advocating the nationalisation of all public utility services in Travancore, I would like to offer a few remarks on this motion.

When first the Transport scheme was brought before this House about two years ago, a lot of criticism, justifiable or unjustifiable, was levelled against it. Now it has been shown that it has already yielded 13 per cent. profit; and when the Cochin-Munnar service begins to operate in full swing, I am sure the profit will be much higher.

Sir, in the nationalisation of the public utility services, I would, as Mr. Kunjithommen remarked, urge upon the Government not to mind even small losses, if need be, in particular routes. By that I do not mean to say that Government should cease to consider this department as a commercial department.

The hardships and inconvenience caused at present to passengers north of Quilon, I need not enumerate. In the Kottayam—Erattupettah line, for instance, there are two bus concerns each competing with the other. It is highly necessary that Government should take up the bus service atleast in the important routes like the Kottayam—Erattupattah line, Quilon—Shencotta line, and Kottayam—Kumili line, in

fact all important lines in the M. C. Road. I am sure Government will be able to make very good profit in addition to doing good service to the people.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I do not think any other scheme has stood so much of public criticism as our State Transport system; the very idea of its introduction was revolting to certain sections of the public and even to some of the honourable members of the Legislature. In spite of such criticism, Government introduced the Transport system; fortunately, it has now survived the stage of adverse comment and is now acclaimed universally a great success. Even those who opposed it at the outset now consider it a great success, as a remunerative enterprise and as a service of great utility and advantage to the people; they even want the system to be extended throughout the country. One cannot think of a better indication of the fact that people have now realised fully the advantages of the system. I wholeheartedly support the proposition that Government should extend their Transport service from one end of the country to another. It will be detrimental to the interests of the public to give monopolies over particular lines to private companies; hence it is that we want Government to extent the service throughout the State. But I cannot subscribe to the view that Government should run the service on purely business lines. The primary concern of Government should be to afford all facilities and convenience to all sections of the public, to make use of Government Transport service; for that purpose, fares should be reduced, if necessary. It may not be that Government are now charging more than private concerns; but the only objective of private companies is to make profits. That should not be the case with Government also. That is why I say that Government should reduce the fares if necessary. Even if fares are reduced, I am sure Government will be making substantial profit; because, in spite of unfavourable conditions, they have already made a profit of 13 per cent. There is no doubt that, under normal conditions, the profit will be double that.

PRESIDENT: The idea of Government is that the Transport Department should, out of its profits, maintain the roads on which its buses run, so that the amounts now being spent on these roads, by the P. W. D., can be made available for the improvement of village roads, village communications, feeder lines, and so on. The trunk roads on which the Transport buses run should ultimately be maintained by the Transport Department. That is the idea of Government.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: My point is that, for the maintenance of various road, other sources of income should be tapped, if necessary, and the Transport service should be employed to afford easy and convenient means of travel to all sections of the public, if necessary by substantial reduction of the fares.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായും കരമാർഗ്ഗമായും ഉള്ള ഗതാഗതങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ ഏറെറടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതിനുമുൻപു ബഡ്ജററ് സമ്മേളനം തുടങ്ങിയതുമുതൽ ഈ നിമിഷംവരെ പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലായി ഈ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടിയ മറുപടി ഏതാണ്ടു് ഇപ്രകാരമാണു്. ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായുള്ള സർവീസുകൾ ഏറെറടുക്കുന്നതിനു കുറെക്കൂടി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും കരമാർഗ്ഗമായ സർവീസുകൾ വടക്കോട്ടു നീട്ടുന്നതിനു ഏതാനും ചില ആളുകൾ തമ്മിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള കരാറുകൾ നിമിത്തം ഏതാനും നാൾ താമസിക്കുമെന്നും ആണു് ആ മറുപടിയുടെ സാരം. എന്നാൽ ആ മറുപടികൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഹൗസ് തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുന്നില്ല എന്നു കണ്ടിട്ടാണു് വീണ്ടും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രധാനമായി നോക്കേണ്ടതു് ഇതു് നഷ്ടമുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമാണോ എന്നാകുന്നു. ഒരിക്കലും നഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയില്ല എന്നു് അനുഭവംകൊണ്ടു് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. മറെറാന്നു്, ജനഹിതം ഇതിനു് അനുകൂലമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ഞാൻ മുമ്പു് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഐകകണ്ഠ്യേന ഇതിനെ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെ രണ്ടുവിധത്തിലും അനുകൂലതരമായ ഒരു രംഗം പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടത്തിയിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെൻറു പിന്നെയും മൗനം ഭജിച്ചും അലസതകാണിച്ചും ഇരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമല്ലെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സ്ഥാപനത്തിൻെറ പ്രാരംഭാലോചനവേളയിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അപജയത്തെ ലക്ഷീകരിച്ചു് പലരും പല സംശയങ്ങളും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. പിന്നീടു അതൊന്നും വകവയ്ക്കാതെ ബ: ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതിൻെറ ശോഭനമായ ഭാവിയെ മാത്രം ലക്ഷ്യമാക്കി മുമ്പോട്ടുപ്രവർത്തിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. തന്നിമിത്തം പ്രസ്തുത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ഇന്നു് പ്രശംസനീയമായ ഒരവസ്ഥ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മാനംമര്യാദയായി യാത്രചെയ്യുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന യാത്രക്കാർക്കു് സർവീസു കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവർ ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള യാത്രക്കാർ മാത്രമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു്

ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട റോഡുകളിലെല്ലാം ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യപ്രദവുംപൊതുവെ രാജ്യത്തിനു ആദായകരവും ആയിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. ആകയാൽ ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള എല്ലാ പ്രധാന റോഡുകളിലുംകൂടി ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട സർവീസ് നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHU THOMMEN : ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട പദ്ധതി കൊല്ലംമുതൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരംവരെയും തിരുവനന്തപുരം മുതൽ കന്യാകുമാരിവരെയും ആണല്ലോ ഇപ്പോൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു. അതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ പൊതുവെ സംതൃപ്തരായിട്ടുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ, അതായതു കൊട്ടാരക്കര മുതൽ വടക്കോട്ടു, വിശേഷിച്ചും വർഷകാലത്തു ഗതാഗതത്തിനു പലവിധ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു. ഇത്രയും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട പദ്ധതി വടക്കോട്ടു നീട്ടുന്നതായാൽ അവിടെയുള്ള യാത്രക്കാർക്കു പലവിധ സൗകര്യങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകാനിടയുണ്ടു. അതിനാൽ അടൂർ മുതൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരംവരെയും ആലുവാ മുതൽ കൊട്ടാരക്കരവഴി തിരുവനന്തപുരംവരെയും ഉള്ള റൂട്ടുകൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഏറ്റെടുത്തു സർവീസുകൾ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണു. എങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഇതിന്റെ ഗുണങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായി അറിയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. E. E. PANDARATHIL : Sir, it has been a welcome change here, to-day and during the last couple of days, to hear a chorus of praise...... and justifiable praise......

PRESIDENT : It is only potential praise.

MR. E. E. PANDARATHIL : According to me, Sir, those potentialities will be manifested very soon.

It has been, as I said, a welcome change to hear a chorus of praise after a piping cry of criticism and misgivings about the scheme when it was ushered into existence. It is no wonder to hear this praise; because from what we have seen so far of the system, it has vindicated itself. It not only paves its way and makes profit, but literally—as you have just now stated—is going to pave its own way by concrete.

In the matter of over-loading itself, Sir, I have to say something in favour of Transport Department in contra-distinction to other buses. In the bigger char-a-banc models of buses like those used by the Transport Department, it is usual in other civilised countries to afford

[Mr. E. E. Pandarathil.]

facilities for strap-hanging for short distances. There is no harm in that, except perhaps, as was expressed under another motion, when ladies are present, and the way to seats is obstructed.

In the hope that new roads will be constructed on modern methods as is to be done in the south, I would request Government to put these bigger buses in the Northern roads also so that there would be necessity for the Government, on account of the heaviness of the buses, to make concrete roads in the north also when the Transport system is extended there. The 13 per cent. of profit which has so splendidly justified the prophesy when the scheme was adumbrated, in spite of the opposition at the time of the introduction of the scheme, will justify the extension of the Transport scheme to North Travancore at the earliest possible opportunity.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, in supporting the motion I have to place before the House the grievances of the people of South Travancore who are living in the coastal villages between Nagercoil and Trivandrum. Sir, the most thickly populated area in South Travancore is the tract of land that lies to the southern side of the M. S. road. There are some branch roads to the M. S. road. In those roads some eight-seaters and some buses were running. After the introduction of the Transport scheme and under the idea that these roads also will get the benefit of that scheme, many of the bus owners have stopped their business and the people in the coastal villages are put to very great difficulty on account of that. As such I request the Government either to extend the water communication or immediately to sanction the running of transport buses between Nagercoil and Thangapatanam *via* Colachel and also between Poovar and Trivandrum *via* Vizinjom. These would surely be very profitable. With these words I support the motion.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, I thank the honourable members for the confidence that they have reposed in the transport department as evinced by the speeches made requesting Government to extend its activities throughout the State. But the motion is a cut motion on my grant and as such I oppose it.

PRESIDENT: It is probably suggested by the honourable members that the department certainly can survive the one rupee cut.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Moreover, in regard to the further extension of the activities of the department, I can assure the honourable members that Government will take early opportunities of giving effect to the requests of the House as the representatives of the people of Travancore to extend the transport service throughout the State; and I can assure the honourable members that the department will devote every possible energy and effort to making that success which has attended the present service.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Certain remarks fell from honorable members as to the expedition with which this extension should

take place. I think I have made it clear that I stated definitely to a deputation that waited upon me sometime ago that until March 1940 there will be no large scale extension north of Quilon. So, until March 1940 Government are bound by that declaration that there will be no large scale extension north of Quilon, and that will give ample notice and time for existing concerns and people to make their own arrangements. Subject to that and subject to the consideration of strengthening and improving our roads so as not to repeat the experiment which we have had in the south, the underlying idea is welcomed by Government as being a vindication of the policy in which they initiated sometime ago.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and was carried *nem con.*

Motions Nos. 594 to 603.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

594 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,20,000 for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

595. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,20,000 for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR:

596. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,000 for Co-operating Expenses by Re. 1.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR:

597. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,06,250 for 2. Working Expenses by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

598. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,06,250 for Working Expenses by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

599. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,06,250 for working expenses by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUMAMED:

600. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,20,265 for working expenses by Rs. 10.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

601. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,81,250 under Demand XVI by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

602. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,81,250 under Demand XVI by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

603. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,81,250 under Demand XVI by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,81,250 minus Re. 1 was put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT Rs. 1,02,144.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,02,144 under Demand XVII—Co-operative Department.

Motion No. 604.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,080 for Registrar by Re. 1.

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

Sir, the object of my motion is to discuss the desirability of having a duly qualified, full time Co-operative Registrar. In doing so, I would like to bring to the pointed attention of Government two important factors for the improvement of the co-operative movement in the State *viz.*, (1) that Government should appoint as Co-operative Registrar one who is duly qualified to guide and develop the movement and (2) that there should be a full time Co-operative Registrar. Sir, I have already discussed, in connection with the cut motion under Demand I—Land Revenue and Income Tax—the undesirability of allowing the present Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies also. Sir, I do not for a moment dispute the statement of the Co-operative Registrar that he has all along been making strenuous and honest efforts to improve the condition of the societies in the State. But, Sir, I am constrained to submit that under the present arrangement, that is to say, investing the duties of the heads of two departments in one and the same officer, it may not be naturally possible for him to devote as much attention to the development of the co-operative department as it deserves. Sir, the whole difficulty, in my opinion, lies in the fact that Government have not been appointing as Co-operative Registrar duly qualified men who will have some special interest in promoting the co-operative movement in the State. After the appointment as Registrar of Co-operative societies, naturally they will take no interest in the movement. On the other hand, they will be trying their level best to go out of the Department as soon as an opportunity affords itself. Sir, in answer to my question No. 130. Government have stated on the floor of this House that out of 1704 co-operative societies at the end of the year 1113, 642 societies were declared by the Head of the Department—and that statement was accepted by the Government also—to be absolutely hopless societies and that out of 1613 societies the present Registrar of co-operative Societies who is the Land Revenue Commissioner also could inspect only 230 societies during the current year. Sir, this is rather a very sad state of affairs and I fully believe that it is on account of the fact that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has to discharge the duties of the Land Revenue Commissioner also. The present difficulty can very well be obviated by putting the department under a separate departmental head.

Sir, as you have stated yesterday, I am sure that if there is sincere co-operation between the Agricultural Department and the Co-operative Department, many useful things can be done in the way of improving co-operative societies. Sir, we know that there are two agricultural schools maintained by the Department of Agriculture in the State. If it is made possible for those two schools to give instructions to the students in the science of co-operation also I think that it would benefit the movement to a very considerable extent. The Department no doubt stands in need of a full time and duly qualified Registrar who will devote his learning, time and attention for the improvement of the Department. With these remarks, I move my motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. TARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. കോവാപ്പറേറീവു വകുപ്പ് കുറെക്കാലമായി ജനങ്ങൾക്ക ഉപദ്രവകരമായ ഒരു നിലയിലാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. ഗവന്മെൻറിൻെറ ഒരു വെള്ളാനയാണിതു. എന്നാൽ ആദ്യമെല്ലാം ഇതു് ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കുറെക്കാലമായി നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ. ഈ ഉപദ്രവം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഇടകൊടുക്കാതെ അതിൻെറ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തെയും പ്രവത്തനത്തിൻെറ വ്യാപ്തിയെയും കുറച്ചു വിസ്തൃതിപ്പെടുത്താതെ ഇതിനെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കയാണ വേണ്ടതു്. അതിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള സൗകര്യം റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിനുള്ളതുപോലെ മറെറാരു വകുപ്പിനുമില്ല. റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ രാജ്യമൊട്ടുക്ക എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലും തന്നെ പ്രതിവർഷം സഞ്ചരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ഒരാളാണ. കോവാപ്പറേറീവ് വകുപ്പിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെ വച്ചാൽ അദ്ദേഹം എത്രതന്നെ സർക്കീട്ട് ചെയ്താലും ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്‌സിൽബന്ധികളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന അറിവിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ അറിവു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് കിട്ടാൻ വഴിയെ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടു്. ജനസാമാന്യത്തോടു ഇടപെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാർ, തഹശീൽദാര, പേഷ്കാർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും ഈ വക സംഘങ്ങളുടേയും സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ കൂടുതലായി മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യം റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനസാമാന്യം പരക്കെ കൃഷിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണല്ലോ കഴിയുന്നതു് കൃഷിയുടേയും കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയും സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ പലവിധത്തിലും അന്വേഷിച്ചറിയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുള്ള റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ അധീനതയിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക ഈ സംഘങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വല്ല ഗുണവും വരുത്താമോ എന്നു നോക്കി കൃഷിക്കു ഗുണപ്രദമായ പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഇതിനെ നയിക്കാൻ കഴിയും ഇതിനു മററുള്ള വകുപ്പിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെക്കാൾ റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമാണ്.

കോവാപ്പറേറീവു വകുപ്പിനെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമായി ചേർക്കണമെന്നു ഇവിടെ ചിലർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു പറയത്തക്ക വണ്ണമുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളോ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ശരിയായി നിയന്ത്രിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങളോ ഇല്ല. അദ്ദേഹം സർക്കീട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ട ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണെങ്കിലും റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു സർക്കീട്ടുകൾ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്ന സംഘങ്ങളെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു നിയന്ത്രിക്കുകയോ ഉടനടി നിറുത്തിക്കളയുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യവും റവന്യൂ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitommen.]

അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെ പോലെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷനുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. കോവാപ്പറേററീവ് വകുപ്പിനെ വികസിപ്പിച്ച് നല്ല നിലയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയായിരുന്നു സമത്ഥനായ ഇന്നത്തെ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ ആ വകുപ്പിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. ഈ വകുപ്പ് ഗുണപ്രദമാക്കാവുന്നതായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ സമത്ഥനായ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പരിശ്രമങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് നിശ്ചയമായും അതു് ഗുണപ്രദമാകുമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഫലം അങ്ങനെയല്ലാ കണ്ടതു്; അതുകൊണ്ട് അടുത്തകാലത്തെങ്ങും ഇതിനെ നന്നാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇതേ നിലയിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപദ്രവം കൂടാതെ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യം റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനാണു കൂടുതൽ ഉള്ളതു്. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം, അധികാരം ഇവക്കു പുറമെ ജനരഞ്ജന എന്നൊരു വിശിഷ്ടഗുണംകൂടി ഇന്നത്തെ റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനുണ്ടെന്നു നിസ്സംശയമായി പറയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ വകുപ്പ് പ്രത്യേകം ഒരാളിനെ ഏൽപ്പിച്ച് ദോഷകരമായ ഒരു പദ്ധതിയിൽകൂടി മേലിലും നയിക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്ക് പറയുവാൻ നിവത്തിയില്ല. ഒരു സംഘവും ഇനി പുതിയതായി ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഉള്ള സംഘങ്ങളെ നിറുത്തുകയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ജനോപദ്രവകരമല്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ഏപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്കയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണാവശ്യം. അതിലേക്കു ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്ന രീതിയിൽ നടപടി നടത്തിയാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. ജനോപദ്രവകരമായ പല സംഘങ്ങളും നിറുത്തിക്കളയാനുള്ള നടപടികൾ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ അദ്ദേഹം നടത്തിത്തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ ഈ വകുപ്പിനു ഗുണമുണ്ടായില്ലെങ്കിൽ അന്നു നമുക്കു വേറൊരു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെ വയ്ക്കുകയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അധികാരം മററുവകുപ്പിലേക്കു കൈമാററം ചെയ്കയൊ ചെയ്യാം. അതുവരെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുകയാണ് വേണ്ടതു്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDAN PILLAI : കോവാപ്പറേററീവ് സൊസൈററികളെല്ലാം നിറുത്തി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുതന്നെ വേണ്ട എന്നു വയ്ക്കണം എന്നാണോ മെംബറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMEN: "വല്ലാത്തബാലപ്രഭവത്തിനേക്കാളില്ലാത്തബാലപ്രഭവം സുഖംപോൽ" എന്ന ഒരു പഴമൊഴിയുള്ളതുപോലെ ജനോപദ്രവകരമായിട്ടുള്ള സംഘങ്ങളെ ഒന്നൊന്നായി നിറുത്തുകതന്നെ വേണം.

MR. D. FRANCIS: ஸர், நான் இந்தப் பிரேரேபணையை எதிர்க்கிறேன். கோவாப்பரேடிவ் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு, பின்னோக்கமடைந்த சமுதாயங்களை முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்வதற்காக, அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை செம்மையாக்குவதற்கும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பணக்காரர்களுக்கும், உயர்ந்த படிப்பாளிகளுக்கும் இந்த டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டினால் அதிகப் பிரயோசனமில்லை. ஜனங்களை முன்னிறுத்திக் கொண்டு, இதனால் ஆதாயத்தையும், சமாதானத்தையும் நிலைநாட்டுகிறதற்குள்ள வேலை இந்த இலாகாவில் நடத்தப்படவேண்டும். இதன் தலைமைத்தானத்தில் ஆபீஸர் வாளியும், பெரிய டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டுகளை பார்த்து அனுபவமுள்ள திறமையானவரும், சாந்தகுணமுள்ளவராகவும் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் இந்த வேலைக்கு உடனாகுடனாக Full time ஆபீஸராக இருக்கிறது நல்லது தான். ஆனால் ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு அதிகமாக சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறவராகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு செலவு சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்தப் பிரேரேபணையை எதிர்க்கிறேன்.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Sir, I support the motion. The honourable member Mr. Kunjitomman was submitting that the present head of the Co-operative Department should be continued so that the scientific co-operative system and its working should not be discouraged in this land. In my view, the co-operative system is the most civilised method of self-Government organisation adopted in the Western countries. As I have understood it the basis of the good side of the system obtaining in Soviet Russia is co-operative work. The very existence of Denmark is based upon the co-operative arrangement obtaining in the western countries. The best results which are achieved by those countries on account of their successful organisation of the scientific co operative methods I say, should be introduced into this land also, by conducting proper and incessant propanganda by the Co-operative Department. I do not find such a propaganda being adopted in the co-operative movement in our country. Under the present arrangement, the Revenue Commissioner who is the head of a most responsible Government department with onerous duties, is engaged to look after a department of equal importance, where the attention of a full time officer is required to conduct it successfully. So by the very nature of things, the Revenue Commissioner cannot find time to successfully conduct the co-operative administration in the land. Either the one or the other department should be allowed to be properly managed by him. We know that the co-operative system has been a success in other lands. Therefore, if it is conducted in its proper way, it would be a success here also. It cannot but be beneficial to our country. Our idea is to have self-Government for our people. For that education should be conducted on co-operative lines. If that can be done then there can be a proper administration of the co-operative Department. If a union of the Co-operative Department with any other department is to be effected, it must be with a department that has not much work to do, There are the Agricultural Department and Industries Department which have not got sufficient work. Those are the development departments of our country. Let any one of those departmental heads be entrusted with the task of shaping the policy of Co-operative Department. They are capable men, to act as heads of departments. My point is, that if the Co-operative Department is to be

[Mr. K. Kunju Panickar.]

united with any other department, it should be with a department whose head has not got much work to do. The endeavour should be, not to destroy the Co-operative Department but rather to improve it and go on with its constructive work.

We know a good deal of the defects lie in the management and conduct of the Co-operative societies and Unions in the land. I submit that ,that was because our people are not acquainted with the scientific method of the co-operative system. The people should be educated on modern lines. They should be taught the civilized method of co-operative systems. For that purpose, the services of a full-time officer is essential. Then only one can look after every detail of the co-operative movement touching the various co-operative societies and unions.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know for that purpose, is there not a full-time Assistant Registrar ?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: May be. But the whole inspiration and the motive power come from the departmental head. The subordinates may be efficient. But the goods cannot be delivered by subordinate officers. There should be a motive force and for that a departmental head who can devote his entire attention for developing the department is essential. I do not at all say that the present Revenue Commissioner is not capable. I only say that if he is required to render good work that he may be entrusted with his work alone. He should not be yoked with two many jobs at the same time. Therefore I submit, that this department should be separated from the present officer and entrusted to some other departmental head if so advised who has not sufficient work to do If such a union of the departments is considered to be necessary it is much better for both the departments.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know, what is the meaning of the expression used by him 'self-government for the people?'

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: People are being trained to make themselves self-supporting by the co-operative movement. That is the fundamental principle by which self-government movement is worked out in Soviet Russia. That was the reason why I said that this is a self-government movement for the people.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I support the motion. I am in agreement with the view expressed by some members that the Co-operative Department must exist as a separate department controlled by a fully qualified and full-time officer. The present officer has not the necessary qualification nor the time to nurse the movement back to life. I cannot better justify the necessity for a full time officer, than by quoting a paragraph from the Administration Report of the Co-operative department for 1113 M. E., when it was under a full time Registrar.

It reads thus :

> "There is no reason however to be pessimistic about the future of the movement if it is guided on right lines by honest men with genuine co-operative spirit To create a missionary zeal in the workers should be the primary aim of the officers of the department. Since my assumption of charge as the head of the department in the current year, I have been mingling freely with the rural agriculturists and seeking to establish a sort of "mass contact" with the villagers. I am sanguine in the belief that my systematic and incessant propaganda carried on among the villages, it will be possible to nurse the movement back to life."

Sir, the Dewan President a few days ago observed that the success of the co-operative movement in Madras when Sir P. Rajagopalachari was at its head was because he used to sit Dhurva at the door of every villages. To be the head of the Co-operative Department, an officer should have the time the mind and convenience to establish a sort of mass contact with the villagers. If an officer has not these requisits the department cannot prosper. We all know that the present head of the Co-operative Department has not at any rate the time and the convenience to do that. Therefore, I strongly support the motion.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: സർ, ഇവിടെ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കിയവരും, അതിനെ പിൻതാങ്ങിയവരും പ്രധാനമായി ചൂണ്ടികാണിച്ച ഒരു പായിൻറു് പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷനുള്ള ഒരു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽകൊള്ളാം എന്നാണ്. ഇതു കേട്ടാൽ ആക്കം ശരിയാണെന്നു തോന്നാം. അവരോട് വളരെ വിനയത്തോടും വളരെ ബഹുമാനത്തോടും ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു തുടങ്ങിയതു മുതൽ ഇന്നുവരെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഭരിച്ചിരുന്നതു് ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഇല്ലാത്തവരായിരുന്നോ എന്നാണ്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: അന്നു് ഭരിച്ചിരുന്നവരെല്ലാം ഫുൾ ടൈം ആഫീസറന്മാരായിരുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: തീർച്ചയായും, എൻെറ അറിവു ശരിയാണെങ്കിൽ, മിസ്റ്റർ വൈദ്യലിംഗംപിള്ള പരസ്പരസഹായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മുഴുവൻ സമയവും വേല ചെയ്യുവനും ഈ വകുപ്പിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ശാസ്ത്രപരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ളവനുമായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരാൾ മുഴുവൻ സമയവും വേല ചെയ്തു പരിശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടും പരാജയപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഉദ്ധരിക്കാനായി തുടരുന്നതു് ഒക്കുന്ന കാര്യമാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പരസ്പരസഹായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഭരിക്കുന്നതിനു അത്ര വലിയ അഗാധമായ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ വേണ്ട. ഇതു എൻെറ വാചകമല്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ലാൻഡു റവന്യൂ കട്ടു മോഷൻ വന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറു അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു സാമാന്യമായ ഒരു പരിജ്ഞാനമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർമെൻറിനെ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണ്.

മറെറാരു വാദം മി. കുഞ്ഞുപണിപ്പർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതു ഡെൻമാർക്കു രാജ്യത്തിലും മററും പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘടന ഫലപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും, അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെയും പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുമെ

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

ന്നം ആനു്. ആ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെയാണ് ഇതു തുടങ്ങിയതും പരാജയപ്പെട്ടതും. അറേബ്യയിൽ മുന്തിരിച്ചെടി ധാരാളമായി വളരുന്ന എന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് അതു് കേരളത്തിൽ വളരണമെന്നില്ല. ഓരോ രാജ്യത്തേയും ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതികൾ അനുസരിച്ച് ചെടികൾ വളരുകയും വളരാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR KUNJU PANICKAR : ഡെമോക്രാറ്റിക്ക് സെൽഫ് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്ക് പററിയതായ ഒരു ഭരണരീതി ആയിരിക്കുകയില്ലേ ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഞാൻ അതു പറഞ്ഞു വരികയാണ്. പ്രജായത്തമായ ഒരു ഭരണസമ്പ്രദായം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു ആവശ്യമാണ്. അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ളതെല്ലാം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുമാണ്. പക്ഷെ പ്രജായത്ത ഭരണത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയാണ് പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് നടത്താൻ പോകുന്നതെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് പ്രജായത്തഭരണത്തിൻെറ ശബ്ദം പോലും കേൾക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങൾ പരസ്പരസഹായത്തിൻെറ ശവകുടീരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു എന്നുള്ളതു ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ പ്രജായത്തഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിനു ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം പററിയതാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ഇനിയും പരസ്പരസഹായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ പരിജ്ഞാനക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണു ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം നശിച്ചുപോയതു എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനെപ്പററി എൻെറ അറിവും പരിചയവും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നോക്കിയാൽ ശരിയാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ അറിവിനെ പണം അടക്കാൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ചാൽ എങ്ങിനെ കാര്യം നടക്കും. മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുപണിക്കർ പറയുന്നതു കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലിയൊന്നും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പരസ്പരസഹായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ അങ്ങോട്ടു ചേർക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ്. ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു ജോലിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ജോലി ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ നിറുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയല്ലാതെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത മററൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ അതിൽ കൊണ്ടു ചേർക്കുന്നതു ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുകയോ സംയോജിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അല്പമെങ്കിലും സൗകര്യം കാണുന്നതു ലാൻറു റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. ലാൻറുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ഇതു ഏററു

നടത്തിത്തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ ൯ മാസമായി. ഈ കാലത്തിനിടക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ സാമാന്യമായ വശങ്ങൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ട ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ കുറച്ചു മാസങ്ങൾകൂടി അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാനുള്ള മഹാമനസ്കത നാം കാണിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു ഒരിക്കലും നല്ലതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു നല്ല ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഉള്ളവർ വേണം, അതിനെ നാഷണലൈസ് ചെയ്യണം എന്നെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞു പിന്നെയും പിന്നെയും ഇതിനെ നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാതെ വന്ന ആപത്തിൽനിന്നും ജനസാമാന്യത്തെ രക്ഷിച്ചു മനുഷ്യരെ ഹിംസിക്കുന്ന ഈ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭ്യർത്ഥനയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതൃക്കുന്നു.

MR P. S. MUHAMMED : കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഇന്നത്തെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ പരിധിയിൽ വച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഒന്നുകൂടി പരിഷ്കരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുകയും ആ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി അതിനെ പിൻതാങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഒരു ഫുൾടൈം ആഫീസരുടെ കീഴിലാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കണമെന്ന് ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ എല്ലാവർക്കും ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിന് സംശയമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിനെ ഒരു ഫുൾടൈം ആഫീസരുടെ കീഴിലാക്കി യോഗ്യമായ ഒരു സ്ഥാനത്ത് എത്തിക്കണമെന്ന് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതിൽ ആരേയും കുററപ്പെടുത്താനില്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഒരു ഫുൾടൈം ആഫീസരുടെ കീഴിലാക്കുന്നതാണോ നല്ലത്, അതല്ല ഇന്നത്തെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ കീഴിൽതന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി നല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിക്കണം. ഇതിനു മുൻപിരുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ ഇതിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ശ്രമിച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ധാരാളമായിട്ട് സംഘങ്ങളുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതിനുശേഷം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗത്ത് വലുതായ ഒരു രോഗം പിടിപെട്ടു. ആ രോഗം ഇന്നതാണെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് തക്കതായ ചികിത്സ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുകയും രോഗം ഇന്നതാണെന്ന് കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഒരു ശസ്ത്രക്രിയകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമെ ആ രോഗം ഭേദപ്പെടുകയുള്ളു എന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ പക്കൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ മറെറാരാളെ ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതു ഒരിക്കലും

[Mr. P. S. Muhammed.]

ശരിയല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ശസ്ത്രക്രിയ ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ ഇന്നത്തെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ അധീനത്തിൽതന്നെ ഇരിക്കട്ടെ എന്ന് ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതിപ്പിച്ച മാന്യൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഏതായാലും ഇന്നല്ലെങ്കിൽ നാളെ ഇതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വരണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൻെറ കേടുകളെല്ലാം തീർത്തിട്ടുവേണം മറെറാരു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ പക്കൽ ഏൾപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു. രോഗം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയ ആളിനു തന്നെ അതു തീർക്കാനുള്ള സൗകര്യവും കൊടുക്കണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കീഴിൽവച്ചുതന്നെ ഇതിനെ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു ശരിയാക്കണമെന്നഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN : ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം സാധുജനസംരക്ഷണത്തിനു വേണ്ടി നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ അതിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തനം ഇപ്പോൾ ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നില്ല. സംഘങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പണം കടംകൊടുക്കുന്നു പ്രസിഡൻറിൻേറയോ സിക്രട്ടറിയുടേയോ ആശ്രിതന്മാരായിട്ടും മററും ഉള്ള ആളുകൾക്കാണ് സാധാരണ കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. രജിസ്ട്രാർ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതു് റിക്കാർഡുകളെല്ലാം ശരിയായിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു മാത്രമാണ്. അല്ലാതെ കൊടുത്ത പണമെല്ലാം തിരിയെകിട്ടുമോ എന്നല്ല. ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരായാലും പ്രത്യേകമായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായാലും എത്ര പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളായാലും റിക്കാർഡുമാത്രം പരിശോധിച്ച് തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോയാൽ കാര്യം ശരിയായി നടക്കുകയില്ല. ചുമതലയില്ലാത്ത ചിലയാളുകൾ അനേകം ലിമിററഡ് കമ്പനികളിൽനിന്നും പണം കണക്കാനം കടംകൊടുത്തു് അനേകം ഡിപ്പോസിററന്മാരായ ആളുകളെ വെള്ളത്തിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. റിക്കാർഡു പരിശോധനയിൽ പണം തിരിയെ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചുമതലക്കാർ നോക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു് ശരിയായി പരിശോധിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇന്നത്തെ കുറെ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളൊക്കെ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണ്. പണം കടമെടുത്താൽ തിരിയെ പണമടക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ പണം മുടക്കുകനിമിത്തം കുഴപ്പംവന്നിട്ടുള്ള സംഘങ്ങളെ പുനർജ്ജീവിപ്പിക്കണം. സംഘത്തിൻെറ പ്രസിഡൻറും സിക്രട്ടറിയും യോഗ്യന്മാരായിരിക്കണം. ഈ വക സംഗതികൾ ശരിയാക്കിയാൽ ഇതിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY : സർ, കോഓപ്പറേറ്റീവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന് ഒരു പുതിയ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ വേണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. രണ്ടു ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പ് ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരുടെ അധീനത്തിൽനിന്നും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ മാററണമെന്ന് ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരുന്നു. അതു പരാജയപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥിതിക്ക് അതിനുവേണ്ടി വേറൊരു ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ട ആവശ്യംതന്നെ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിശാലവീക്ഷണമുള്ള ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതിനാൽ പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ പുതുതായി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഔചിത്യം എന്താണെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഭരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇപ്പോൾ പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഇരുന്ന് നല്ല പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ പ്രാപ്തനാണെന്ന് നാം തന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ച സ്ഥിതിക്കു അതിനുവേണ്ടി മററൊരാളെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് നാട്ടിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ കാര്യംകൂടി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിനു അവസരം ലഭിക്കുന്നതും ഇന്നുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിച്ചു ശരിയാക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനും യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. സർ, അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഹൗസിൽനിന്ന് നിശ്ചയിച്ചതുപോലെതന്നെ വർത്തിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : I rise to oppose this motion. Arguments for and against this question have been threshed out on the floor of this House on more occasions than one and I do not want to go in detail in opposing the motion. By experience we have seen that the working of the Department under successive Departmental heads has not improved matters. Now a new experiment has been tried and I think it is up to us to see that the new arrangement is given time to work. Let us see whether it improves matters. With these words I oppose the motion.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : I wish to offer a few remarks on this motion. Members who opposed the motion have invariably proceeded on the one assumption that the co-operative department is a department that has to be stopped. If that is the standard taken by anybody, I am unable to answer it. If a member really believes that co-operation is objectionable and Co-operative Department deserves

[Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

to be killed at the earliest possible opportunity, I have nothing to say to him. I only beg to differ from him. The position is simply this. It is admitted by everybody that co-operative activity of Travancore has failed.

The failure was inherent in the beginning and it was inevitable. The mistakes committed were fundamental. The patent mistake was in the establishment of co-operative societies merely for the purpose of credit. And the credit side of the co-operative system was abused and abused in all possible ways. But for a person who must know co-operation better, in portraying the movement as it is available now in Travancore, to suggest either the movement should be run on better lines or the surgeon's knife should be applied to it, is very unsympathetic to the ideals of the movement. Sir, to apply the surgeon's knife on the co-operative movement is something which no educated man would justify. The movement was tried not only here in Travancore but also in other civilised countries. And the whole prosperity of some of those countries depend on co-operation and co-operation alone. In spite of the fact that the movement has not made much head way in Travancore we cannot forget what it has done to the betterment of the people elsewhere and it is not fair and justifiable on our part to say that it must be killed and not encouraged, fostered, nursed and promoted in this country. Sir, we have heard speeches in this Assembly even during this session about the improvement of scientific cultivation in Travancore. We have heard remarks about the starting and encouraging of cottage industries. And we have heard also that we can succeed in these endeavours only by real co-operation. We have heard ambitious programmes regarding the rural uplift work which inseparably dependent on the Co-operative Department. Therefore, I am surprised to see a member standing up and saying that a surgeon's knife should be applied on the co-operative department. And in this respect I entirely disagree with that honourable member and others with his line of thinking.

I am not concerned with that aspect of the question whether a separate head should or should not be appointed for that Department. It is quite immaterial to me. The most important matter is whether the Department is to be killed or not. Sir, it is outrageous to think of ending the Department when we see what Co-operation has done to other countries. We have got schemes like rural uplift, development of cottage industries, colonisation, development and expansion of our marketing etc. The one anchor hold for us in all these ventures is Co-operation. Therefore, Sir in the light of some observations made in this Assembly and in the light of some reflections from the President of this Assembly it is time for Government to consider ways and means to improve the condition of the Department. And if for a re-orientation of the Department, and if for a speeding up of the industrialisation of the country, and if for changing the whole policy of the Department, a separate officer is found to be necessary he should be appointed. I

would certainly request the honourable members who said that Co-operation should be killed to weigh what they have said in the light of what they have learned from other countries where it has been the source of their wealth and happiness. And I may request them once again to think before they speak.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know whether the honourable member is aware of the fact that the present head of the Department is the head of the Economic Development Board?

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: That makes no difference in what I have said.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I am afraid, Sir, that this question has far strayed out of its rut. The main point for the House to consider is whether a full time duly qualified Registrar is necessary or not. I don't think Sir, that my honourable friend Mr. Kainikara could infer from the speeches of Mr. Kunjithommen and Mr. K. R. Narayanan that they were out to kill or murder in broad day light the Co-operative Movement.

MR. KAINIKARA PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, a word of personal explanation. It was not an inference but it was what they said.

PRESIDENT: Now Mr. Sivathanu Pillai may proceed with the murder. (*Laughter*)

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: What I understood from them is this. The Co-operative movement as obtained in Travancore has reached a stage at which it is thought to be impossible to mend it.

Sir, I was and I am even now one with them to say that the movement of co-operation in Travancore should be run on right lines. As I had already stated on the floor of this Chamber a few days ago when the Demand for the Land Revenue Department was before the House, the present state of the movement is in a crisis. Most of the societies deserve only liquidation and not nourishing. That was the pronouncement given by the Land Revenue Commissioner also. He said that over 70 per cent of the number of societies deserve to be liquidated and not to be allowed to continue to exist. If that position is accepted, I ask the honourable member who have just spoken in favour of the motion what should be done next. Of course, the only solution is that all the bad societies should be liquidated. As a matter of fact, I may assure the honourable members of this House that I am second to none in the zeal for promoting the co-operative movement and co-operative activities in the State. And I do realise the fact that some western countries working entirely through co-operative production and sale have increased their wealth and safeguarded the welfare of their country. Have we got here the correct spirit of the movement prevailing among the public at large? Moreover are we like the westerners in regard to our economics and social leanings—apart from the fact that we are all purely agriculturists. Here we cannot tolerate another coming up. We wish ill of others and well only of ourselves. That is

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai]

why real co-operation does not flourish here. It is true Sir, that movement here has developed only its credit side. Much has been said by Mr. Kainikara Padmanabha Pillai on this and he was of the opinion that the Department committed a fundamental mistake to stress so much on the credit side. But I am of opinion Sir as is the opinion of many great distinguished co-operators of India, that if the movement is to do good to the agriculturists its credit side also has to be developed. The ordinary villager has really understood and appreciated the benefits of the credit side of the movement. In my place there are a few societies started with the purpose of helping the ryots by giving them credit for the purchase of cattle, ploughs and manures and thus to help them to carry on their agricultural operations. In that way credit side ought to be appreciated. Otherwise, the poor agriculturists will be greatly handicapped. It all depends on the purpose for which it is utilised.

Sir, in towns there are very many societies like the provision distribution societies which ought to be encouraged. I am not going to speak on the non-credit side of the movement which is to be equally encouraged and developed. I am only pointing out that credit side should not be too much condemned.

Now let us examine the question whether we want now as the head of the Department a separate officer duly qualified in co-operation. Sir, what is at present required for the Department to improve is to liquidate all the deserving societies For that purpose I don't think a separate officer is necessary. Then what is the qualification to be fixed if a separate officer is to be appointed. Sir, I myself claim to be a duly qualified candidate for the post. I was for over 9 years president of the Taluk Bank of Nagercoil. I can speak with a certain amount of authority on co-operation. It is enough to read half a dozen books on co-operation to become profficient in the principles of co-operation. Are these the qualifications prescribed I ask? Sir, the real thing needed for the head of the co-operative department is the spirit of sympathy and co-operation with a sense of humanity. If this sympathy is guaranteed then a correct understanding of half a dozen text books on co-operation will make anyone fit to guide the movement. The present head of the Department, the land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner has this sympathy and knowledge of co-operation coupled with a capacity for controlling his Department. How could it be assumed that Mr. Karimpu Vilakam Govinda Pillai had the necessary qualifications to be the head of that Department when he was appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies? Perhaps, the fact was that he had read some text books on co-operation; and he had also gone somewhere in British India to study the practical working of the movement there. Could he be called a duly qualified person for the purpose? But to lead the movement in Travancore it is not essential that one should go outside and study conditions there. On the other hand he must be intelligent and thoroughly conversant with the conditions prevailing here. In my humble opinion, the present condition of the

movement in Travancore requires thorough overhauling and a person who has got the necessary sympathy with the people whom he has to guide to do it. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is supposed to be the friend, philosopher and guide of the co-operators. None of these Registrars were either a friend or a philosopher or a guide to the people but they were governed by red-tapism ; So I wish to say let the honourable mover of this motion not go away with the impression that the Co-operative Registrar does not require any qualification in that line but it is very essential that he should be one of human sympathy and a friend of the poor. Hence it is Sir, that I find it difficult to appreciate the difficulty of the honourable mover in having no duly qualified Registrar, if the motion be intended for any other purpose, I have no objection.

Sir, another thing I want to mention before I close. I agree atleast in this one instance with my honourable friend Mr. Velu Achari. He caught the right point. The other day when the principle of the same question was discussed and very satisfactory explanation from the Land Revenue Commissioner was heard, the House thought that the motion should be withdrawn. In other words, the House was satisfied with the explanation. Now Mr. Velu Achari struck the correct note when he said that there was no meaning in raking it up again in some other form. And in this case also I expect the House would record the same verdict. With these words, I oppose the motion.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the debate has brought in among other questions, a discussion about the qualification of the Registrar. All the points raised in the course of discussion were answered by me before the House and wdelt at length by the Dewan President. There are only some points which I would bring to the notice of this House.

The co-operative movement, as the House well knows, should begin from the people and the improvement should come from them. The Government will not interfere with the programme of that movement. Government have not been interfering and should not interfere in the internal working of any co-operative society. The managing Directors look after the affairs of the societies. If they manage it badly the society suffers. The Government are only responsible for the following in the co-operative movement *viz.*, propaganda among the people and guidance and supervision of Co-operative Societies. For that, Government have got the Registrar, the Assistant Registrars and about 50 Inspectors. Now, if this position is to be accepted, we should consider why the movement has failed here. The movement failed for the main reason that all the societies which were opened were Credit Societies. It was explained fully well by the Dewan President that the credit business should be a side line and that the main business should be of the non-credit type. In the case of the credit societies, the managing directors did not work it well. It is seen that out of 1,600 and odd societies in the State, about 1,560 societies are credit societies, and 65 per cent of the latter are today useless. It is true that in one of the interpellations

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.]

I have stated that I have inspected 213 societies. By that I meant that I have inspected so many societies which are now functioning and examined their books and accounts. On the whole I inspected over 500 societies including those which are now useless. But there is no use of recording such inspection of Defunct societies. Now, as the object of Government is not to kill the co-operative movement but only to set it right and set it on its legs, Government thought it best to entrust it to the Land Revenue Commissioner, because it is the Land Revenue Department which with its heirarchy of officers from the Proverticar to the Land Revenue Commissioner could possibly do good propaganda among the people. It is they who are in touch with the masses. As I submitted the other day I think that that was the only consideration which weighed with Government in this policy Incidently a large sum of money could also be saved by way of savings from salary and T. A. I can assure the house that the object of Government is certainly not to kill the movement. It is to remove all these defunct societies and ; if possible, to open more non-credit societies in several divisions of the State and to do propaganda on right lines and to guide and supervise the work of the healthy societies in the right direction. As for my being in charge of the Department, Government have asked me to take up the work, for one year and there are two and a half months more to run it and afterwards it is open for Government to alter the arrangement if found necessary.

PRESIDENT : Before asking Mr. Velayudhan Pillai to speak, inasmuch as there seems to be some kind of misconception as to the origin and scope of this experiment, it may be necessary to clear the air. In view of the observations that have fallen from some honourable memmers, let it be clearly understood, that the animating purpose of Government is not to kill or throttle the Co-operative movement but to enable it to rehabilitate itself so as to serve the great purposes which can be served by the movement if and when properly run.

Government was faced with this problem in this shape. There were a large number of sccieties, that is, some one thousand five hundred of them, many of whom were moribund—some actually defunct, others working with a limited scope, and all of them working with a sense of impending failure, operating in their minds. The real difficulty, no doubt, was that all these societies started on the basis of supply of cheep credit as their ideal. In order to supply cheap credit and to do it in the real co-operative sense, each society should have started trade pioneer propaganda work and developed those qualities of mutual helpfulness, of thrift and character development, under watchful though kindly criticism, without which co-operative societies, co-operative lending and borrowing are mearly other names of money-lending and borrowing from the equivalent a sowcar. The idea of co-operative enterprise is that the societies should be run on the basis of strict thriftness, with a public opinion against needless expenditure and wrong or extravagant use of money machinery, tools and land and crops acting by way of warning, and inspiration. That is the ideal o

the co-operative movement. It would have been sufficient if a few co-operative societies had been started on that basis in promising localities where there are no mutual factions and no communal disputes, but some kind of understanding, fellow feeling and sympathy among the units of the co-operative societies. If such a society had worked with that co-operative ideal in view, and thrift had been promoted instead of misconcived relief of fictions needs as their main ideal, things would have been different. But for reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter just now, it was found that a large extension of the movement instead of increasing the intensiveness of the same, was the programme for some time.

The Government had this situation to face. In facing this problem, Government came across another difficulty. Like the Registration Department, or the Anchal Department, the Co-operative Department was regarded as a minor department to be manned by somebody, whose tenure is an interim arrangement to tide over the passage from one promotion to another and who had for a time to wander about the co-operative societies presiding over co-operative conferences quoting German books or Danish books. Now, the other departments thought that the Co-operative Department was a secondary department. They did not extend their full support and were not inclined to treat the Co-operative Department as one of the premier departments discharging one of the fundamental duties of the State. The status of the department had, therefore, to be raised. In other words Government had to realise how very official ridden we are in these matters. If the head of a department is a second grade officer like the rural uplift people, if he goes to the Tahsildar or to the Peishkar, they don't carry out her plans with alacrity or enthusiasm. That is human nature and it is happening here as elsewhere though such instances will be dealt with suitably. Therefore, it was found that the Co-operative Department suffered from this inferiority complex.

In regard to the ideals of the Department and its status, the second handicap that it suffered from was this; that its main work had to be done and was not done through the village administrative unit and the village organisation. The Department should work as a village republic, as a village kingdom. In order to do that the Proverthicar and the Tahsildar were found to be essential unit in the actual propaganda. The Assistant Registrar for Co-operative Societies, fresh from the College or some other department with his academical co-operative training, if he has got it, says something about the dairy or farming enterprises in Denmark or about the mutritive content of the milk and the bewildered public smiles and goes about the business in the old way. But when the Proverthicar goes about in the course of his revenue work he should talk with the village people about their daily life, their wants and the remedy for their troubles and if incidentally, he speaks to them of the co-operative movement, they will listen to him. Now, it was with reference to this aspect of it, in order to rectify the present position of the society, in order to bring it back to the normal position, an experiment

[President.]

has been tried by entrusting the department to the Land Revenue Commissioner, who is both the friend and occasionally the Yama of the actual agriculturist., so that partly in the hope of benefits adequately brought home to him and partly by taking advantage of the heirarchy of officials which the Revenue Commissioner has under, him the peasent may be properly educated with a co-operative frame of mind. Our attempt is definitely experimental. It may be that at the end of a year this experiment may fail. It may be that Government have to get special experts, but I hope that the experiment will succeed. I think that local knowledge, local sympathy, local feeling, local popularity in the village unit are what are necessary more than expert or abstract knowledge though this item is of course valuable. Let me add that the Co-operative Department is at a crisis. It can be brought back from the crisis and rehabilitated and refund only if (a) it gives up the money-lending out look and bias (b) it reorganises itself into a mutual trust and confidence association...this being the essence of the movement—and (c) if it does something which will immediately prove successful such as taking up a new venture like dairying or the introduction of a new economic crop or the marketing of some Agricultural product—cereal, or fruit or bean. So many experiments have been tried that the department itself is feeling very dispcirited over the position. It is hoped that the Department will try to do something which brings success in its train and animated and inspired by it the Department may set its house in order. I think the Land Revenue Commissioner is perfectly right when he stated that the co-operative movement should be a movement from within. But just now Government have to step in because the situation has deteriorated. Certain experiments are being tried by and through the Land Revenue Commissioner. Though we are not absolutely certain of the success of those experiments, its result largely depends on the success or failure of the co-operative movement.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

The question that Government be granted Rs. 1,02,144 under Demand No. XVII—Co-operative Department was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 36,029 for the uplift of backward communities, under Demand No. XVIII.

Motion No. 613.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I beg to move the following motion.

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,400 for travelling allowance by Re 1—to discuss about the policy of extending the system and alloting more money for the Department."

Sir, this department is one of the most beneficient of all Government departments. The backbone of the country is our backward community whose well being is the question here. Sir, backward communities were left uncared for, for a good number of years. Thank God, our present Government is very sympathetic towards them that we now have a Protector of Backward communities, an officer specially appointed to look after the well-being of these communities.

Sir, my submission is that, although Government have appointed a Special officer to look ofter the affairs of these communities, the allotment made in the budget for the purpose is too meagre. It is true that a few colonies have recently been established houses have been built in them and all facilities have been provided for to certan-members of the backward communities. My only submission is that, considering the very large number of people to be benefited by this department, the allotment made in the budget is very inadequate. Therefore consistent with their declared policy and intention, Government should allot larger amounts for this department.

Hence I move this motion.

MR. P. C. ADICHAN: ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അവശസമുദായസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽകൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തുക കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ൩൨,൪൧൯ രൂപയാണ് കൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിൽ ൪,൪൦൯ രൂപ അവശസമുദായസംരക്ഷകനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികൾക്കുമായുള്ള ശമ്പളത്തിനും അലവൻസിനുമായി നീക്കിവച്ചാൽ ബാക്കി ൩൦,൧൦൦ രൂപയെ അവശസമുദായസംരക്ഷണത്തിനായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ റിവൈസ്ഡ് എസ്റ്റിമേററിൽ അതു് ൧൮,൦൦൦ രൂപയായി കുറഞ്ഞുപോയി. ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൩൫,൧൯൭ രൂപ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ൭൭,൯൧൯ രൂപ സംരക്ഷകനും മററുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും ശമ്പളം അലവൻസ് ഇവയൊഴിച്ചാൽ ൧൯,൫൧൯ രൂപ മാത്രമേ അവശസമുദായസംരക്ഷണത്തിനു ശേഷിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. അതായതു് കഴിഞ്ഞ വർഷത്തേക്കാൾ 14¼% കുറവാണ്.

PRESIDENT: I may correct the honourable member. The amount represented by the allotment for this department is only one of the various items of money expended by Government for the uplift of the backward communities.

MR. P. C. ADICHAN: കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ ൭൪¼ ശതമാനം കുറവായിട്ടാണ് ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കാണുന്ന സംഖ്യ. കൂടാതെ, വിശ്വവിഖ്യാതമായ ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശനവിളംബരത്തിനുശേഷം ഹൈന്ദവ അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു ഹിന്ദുമതആചാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകു

[Mr. P. C. Adichan.]

വാൻ വേണ്ട പ്രചരണങ്ങൾ വളരെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു കാലത്ത്, മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമല്ല ഇവിടെ നാടുവാണിരുന്ന മഹാരാജാക്കന്മാർ എല്ലാവരും ഇവിടത്തെ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻസമുദായത്തിനു പള്ളികൾ വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും മററും സ്ഥലം പണം ഇവ കൊടുത്തു സഹായിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൻെറ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് ഇന്ന് അവക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇത്ര പ്രാബല്യം കാണുന്നത്. അതുപോലെ ഇവിടത്തെ അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾ പ്രബല സമുദായങ്ങളായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടണമെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും സാമ്പത്തികവിഷയത്തിലും അവക്കു ഉന്നതമായ ഒരു നിലയുണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പലവിധത്തിലും സഹായിക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം. സാമുദായികസംഘടന ബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ സഹായം ആവശ്യമാണ്. പലവിധ അന്ധവിശ്വാസങ്ങളും അവശസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിലുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഹിന്ദുമതസംസ്കാരത്തെ ശരിയായി നിലനിറുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കാതെവരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ പലവിധത്തിൽ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ ഇക്കൊല്ലം തുക കുറഞ്ഞുപോയതിൽ പരിതാപപ്പെടേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ തുക കുറേക്കൂടി കൂട്ടിവയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ദയയുണ്ടാകണമെന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സപ്ലിമെൻററിഗ്രാൻറു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടെങ്കിലും കൂടുതൽതുക അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നും അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KAVIYOOR KOCHUKUNJU: Sir, ...

PRESIDENT: I do not want to curtail discussion on this matter. But, there seems to be some misconception. I am therefore calling upon the Pro-Vice-Chancellor now, to explain the position fully. Other honourable members can speak afterwards.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, as you have indicated, our total expenditure for the uplift of backward communities is several times in excess of the allotment for this department. The report of this department is in the hands of the honourable members; they will see in its closing paragraph, a detailed statement showing the various items of expenditure incurred by Government, under this head, during 1113. On the whole, Sir, we spend nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, although the budget allotment for the department of Protection of Backward communities is only about Rs. 30,000. Under educational concessions, fee concessions, we spend more than a lakh, both in the shape of loss of revenue under fee income and by actual compensation paid by Government to grant-in-aid schools, towards such fee concessions. Similarly, a considerable sum is being spent, though not directly, under Land Revenue, by way of concessional registry of land in favour o

backward communities The Department of Public Health is also assisting us by sinking wells in certain localities. The Department of Industries is assisting us by training members of the Backward Communities in weaving; that department sends round its itinerant weaving parties for the purpose.

Now, Sir, adding all these items together it will be found that the total amount expended by Government for the benefit of the Backward Communities is nearly Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. Taking the allotment for the department, by itself, I agree with Mr. Adichan that the allotment for 1115 is a little less than for 1114. In 1114, there was a big item of expenditure, namely, the establishment of the Kurichi Colony for which a special allotment of Rs. 10,000 had been made. That Colony has now been established; and the running expenditure for the Colony for 1115 will be very much less than the original expenditure which we had to incur during 1114.

I may inform the House, Sir, that we have now taken up the Harijan Hostel, the big hostel, which was being run by the Harijan Sevak Sangh for which we were giving a small grant in previous years. That institution has now become the Sri Chitra Hostel, run by the Department for the Protection of Backward Communities; and a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been allotted for the purpose, in the budget for 1115.

During the last 3 years, under the inspiring guidance of the Dewan-President, a new programme, for the uplift of the backward communities, has been formulated as the result of a conference held in the Secretariat under the Chairmanship of the Dewan-President. The main feature of the new programme is intensive work in two or three selected centres, along with the more extensive work of sinking wells and providing burial grounds and other amenities, throughout the country.

During the last 3 years, quite apart from the great spiritual change as a result of the Temple Entry Proclamation which has almost effected a revolution in the mental outlook of these backward communities, quite apart from the great momentum of psychological value produced by the Proclamation, not only in Travancore but throughout South India, quite apart from all those spiritual aspects of the matter, on the material, the economic side, there has been very remarkable improvement indicative of great solicitude of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, for the welfare of the Backward communities. We now have three field officers, one for each division, to whom the representatives of the backward communities can go for the reddress of their definite grievances. During 1115 three colonies will start working; the land has been acquired. In one of the colonies we have already begun building houses.

Then again, Sir, if you look at the record of the number of wells sunk during 1113 and 1114, or the number of burial grounds provided for these communities, or the various forms of educational concessions, granted directly by the department for the Protection of Backward

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

communities in addition to those granted by the Education Department or instance, there are 25 Harijan girls in the Mahilamandiram for each of whom we pay Rs. 4 a month, we supply books free; we present text-books to all Harijan pupils in the 3rd and 4th classes of all Primary Schools, which alone costs us about Rs. 4,000 a year—you will see that, compared with the previous years, during the last three years, this department has been getting more funds from Government. And, I can assure the honourable House that if this department embarks upon any new programme, Government will ungrudgingly afford the necessary financial assistance,. The deep sympathy and the great consideration of Government for this movement for the uplift of the backward communities is assured.

MR. P. C. ADICHAN : കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം കുറിച്ചി കാളനിക്കുള്ള തുക ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നതുപോലെ ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഏനാദിമംഗലം കാളനിക്കുള്ള തുക കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN; One of the proposals, at that conference I spoke of was the opening of a colony at Enadimangalam. On further investigation it was found that it was not possible to get suitable land, in one block. That proposal had therefore to be dropped.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തെ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Technically, the Varnavar Community does not come under "Backward Communities" eligible for concessional registry of lands and other such concessions, enjoyed by communities like Pulayas, Parayas and Kuravas. The various branches of the Varnavar community are eligible for half-fee concession in schools. They do not strictly come under the term "Backward communities."

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : ഹരിജന ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്തിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Fee concessions granted by the Education Department are based, as the honourable member ought to know, upon the percentage of literacy among the various communities.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : സമുദായത്തിന്റെ എന്തെല്ലാം അവസ്ഥാഭേദങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടാണു് പിന്നാക്കസമുദായമായി പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതു എന്നുപറയുമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: There are degrees of poverty, and degrees of economic backwardness. Government have decided that

Pulayas, Parayas and Kuravas are the most backward of all communities and therefore more puduval concessions have been given to them than to other backward communities.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തോടു മാത്രം ഞാൻ യോജിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്നു അവശസമുദായക്കാരായി പരിഗണിച്ചു പ്രസ്തുതവകുപ്പിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള പല പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളേയുംകാൾ അവശതയനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ചില സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ശോചനീയാവസ്ഥയെപ്പററി ചില സംഗതികൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കരുണക്കു വിധേയമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണെൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഒരു സമുദായം മുന്നോക്കമോ പിന്നോക്കമോയെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥത സാമുദായികസ്ഥിതി മുതലായതുകളെ മാനദണ്ഡമാക്കിത്തന്നെ ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഈ വകയെല്ലാകാര്യങ്ങളിലും കേവലം അവശതയനുഭവിച്ചുപോരുന്നവരായിട്ടുണ്ട്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കംനില്ക്കുന്ന ഒട്ടനേകം സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കായി മാററിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരാനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾക്കും വിധേയരാകാതെ കേവലം അവശതയനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള പരമാർത്ഥം ബ: ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ വിലയേറിയ വിചിന്തനത്തിനു വിധേയമാകണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

ഞാനുൾപ്പെട്ട വണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ പിന്നോക്കം നില്ക്കുന്നവരാണ്. ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒററ വിദ്യാർത്ഥിപോലും ഞാനുൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിൽ ഇന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു. അതു ഉന്നതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ആഗ്രഹമുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടല്ല അവരുടെ കഴിവില്ലായ്മ ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ് ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരവസ്ഥ നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സവിശേഷമായ കരുണയുണ്ടാകണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിൻെറ ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥത നോക്കിയാൽ അന്യരുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ കുടിലുകൾകെട്ടി അന്യാധീനതയിൽ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നവരാണ് പ്രസ്തുത സമുദായത്തിലുള്ള ൯൦ ശതമാനം ആളുകളും എന്നുള്ള പരമാർത്ഥത്തോടു എതിർക്കുവാൻ ഇന്ന് ഇവിടെ സന്നിഹിതരായിട്ടുള്ള മഹാജനങ്ങളും വരാതെയിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ള മഹാജനബഹുക്കളും ഒരുനാളും സന്നദ്ധരാകയില്ലെന്നാണെൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. ഇങ്ങനെ ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥതയിലും വി

[Mr. Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju.]

ദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും കേവലം അവശരായിട്ടാണ് വർണ്ണവസമുദായം കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നതു്. വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തിന്റെ നാനാമുഖങ്ങളായ അവശതകളെ പരാമർശിച്ചു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ മെമ്മോറിയലുകൾ സമർപ്പിച്ചാൽ ത്യാജ്യകോടിയിൽ തള്ളിയിരിക്കുകയുമാണ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : മെമ്പറിന്റെ ഏതെങ്കിലും സമുദായവിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : ഉണ്ടു്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായവിഭാഗത്തിൽപെട്ട വേലന്മാർ അതിനു് വിധേയരായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരെ എല്ലാം ഏകസമുദായമായി ഗണിച്ചു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഉന്നമനത്തിനു അനുയോജ്യമായ എല്ലാ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുതരുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകണമെന്നു ബ: ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരുകാലത്തും ഈ അധഃകൃതവാദം തീരുകയില്ല. അവരുടെ ദീനസ്വരം എപ്പോഴും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയിരിക്കും. അവരുടെ അന്വേഷണത്തിനു താഴെവരുമ്പോൾ അതിലധികാരപ്പെട്ടത്തെപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവർ അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള യഥാർത്ഥാവസ്ഥ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കാതെ ഞങ്ങളെ കേവലം ത്യാജ്യകോടിയിൽ പരിഗണിച്ചിരിക്കുയാണു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഒട്ടനേകം ന്യൂനപക്ഷഹിന്ദുസമുദായങ്ങളെ ഒന്നായിഗണിച്ചു് ഏകദേശം പതിന്നാലുലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന ഒരുവൻപിച്ചജനസമൂഹത്തെയാണ് മററുഹിന്ദുക്കൾ വകുപ്പായിവേർതിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അവരിൽതന്നെ സംസ്കാരം ഉള്ളവരും ഇല്ലാത്തവരും ഉണ്ടു്. മററുഹിന്ദുക്കൾ എന്ന വിഭാഗത്തിൽ സംസ്കാരവിഹീനരായ അനേകം ന്യൂനപക്ഷഹിന്ദുസമുദായങ്ങൾകിടന്നു വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെന്റു കാര്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം, പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിൽ വർണ്ണവസമുദായത്തേക്കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായവിഭാഗത്തിനു് മററുഹിന്ദുക്കൾ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും അവശതകളും ബ: ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചു നിവാരണം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ മററുഹിന്ദുക്കൾ വിഭാഗത്തിനുകൂടി ഒരു അഡ്വൈസറി ബോർഡ് പിന്നോക്കസമുദായ വിഭാഗത്തിനു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കും അനുവദിച്ചുതരുന്നതിനു ബ: ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ യഥാർത്ഥ ഹിന്ദു

മതവിശ്വാസികളായ അനേകലക്ഷം ന്യൂനപക്ഷഹിന്ദുക്കൾ ഒരുകാലത്ത് അധഃകൃതരിൽ അധഃകൃതരായി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുകയും അവരുടെ ദീനസ്വരങ്ങൾ കരുണയുള്ള ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ആകയാൽ കരുണയേറിയ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ന്യൂനപക്ഷക്കാരും കേവലം അവശത അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരുമായ അവശലക്ഷങ്ങളിൽ കരുണതോന്നി അവരുടെ നാനാപ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള അവശതകൾക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തോടു മാത്രം ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും അധഃകൃതശബ്ദം ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൂടായെന്ന് പരസ്യംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : അറിയാം. പക്ഷേ ഞാൻ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിന്റെ അവശതക്ക് അധഃകൃതശബ്ദത്തേക്കാൾ മികച്ചപദം ഉപയോഗിച്ചാൽ അതിന്റെ ശക്തി കുറയുമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചാണു ഇപ്രകാരം പറഞ്ഞത്.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI : സർ, റിസർവ്വുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വലിയ ആദായമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ നീക്കി ഇട്ടു ഈ രാജ്യവാസികളായ സാധുക്കൾക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു സഹായിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റും പൊതുജനങ്ങളും അവശജനങ്ങളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും ധനസ്ഥിതിയിലും പരിപോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനാണല്ലോ ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നത്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിലും അവശജനങ്ങളുണ്ട്. അവരെ എല്ലാപേരേയും ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഒരുപോലെ കരുതണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. കേറികിടക്കാൻ ഒരുസെന്റു സ്ഥലംപോലുമില്ലാത്ത അനേകലക്ഷം ആളുകൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള എത്രയോ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ ഞാനുൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിലുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ ഒരു കണക്കെടുത്താൽ പതിനായിരക്കണക്കിന് വിശ്വകൎമ്മസമുദായത്തിൽ ഒരുസെന്റു സ്ഥലമോ ഒരു കുടിലോ ഇല്ലാത്തവരായി ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ പരമാൎത്ഥത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയിടയിലും ഈ മഹാസഭയിലും എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിലും ഒരു വലിയ തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അവശർ എന്നുപറയുന്നത് കുറവർ, ചേരമർ, സാമ്പവർ എന്നിവരാണെന്നാണ് ഇവരത്രപേരും മനസി

[Mr. N. Velu Achari.]

ലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പരമാൎത്ഥംപറഞ്ഞാൽ അവരുടെയിടയിലും പല ധനികന്മാരുമുണ്ടു്,

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : കുറവർ, പുലയർ, പറയർ മുതലായവരുടെയിടയിൽ എത്ര ധനികന്മാരുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. N. VELU ACHARI : അവരുടെയിടയിലുള്ള ധനികന്മാരെ നിങ്ങൾക്കറിയാവുന്നതിൽ കുറച്ചെങ്കിലും എനിക്കറിയാം.

വിശ്വകൎമ്മസമുദായത്തിൽ അവരുടെ കൈത്തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യാതെ വസ്തുക്കളുടെ ആദായംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഒരൊററ കുഡുംബം എങ്കിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. കൃഷികൊണ്ടുജീവിക്കുന്നവർക്കു പണമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ഇവൎക്കു തൊഴിലുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ വിശ്വകൎമ്മസമുദായത്തിന്റെ വാസ്തവസ്ഥിതിയെക്കുറിച്ചു് നേരെമറിച്ചാണു ഈ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സദസിൽ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനു കാരണമുണ്ടു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് എന്നല്ല ഏതുരാജ്യത്തും അവർ ജാതിതൊഴിലായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ക്ഷേത്രംപണി, വിഗ്രഹംപണി ഗൃഹോപകരണങ്ങളുടെ പണി കാൎഷികോപകരണപണി മുതലായവയാണ്. കരകൌശലത്തിലുള്ള അവരുടെ സാമൎത്ഥ്യംകൊണ്ടാണ് അവരുടെ നിലയെ മററുള്ളവർ തെററിദ്ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കരകൌശലം ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും മേന്മക്കും എത്രമാത്രം അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു എല്ലാവൎക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവൎക്കു ചുരുങ്ങിയ കിടക്കാനെങ്കിലും ഒരു സെൻറുസ്ഥലം കൊടുത്താൽ അവർ സ്വസ്ഥരായി രാജ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുള്ള തൊഴിലെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: On a point of order Sir. The honourable member is speaking at length on the needs of the Viswakarma communities which is not classified as one of the backward communities. Is that in order?

PRESIDENT: Apparently, he brings that under the heading "the policy of expanding the system..."

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: What is to prevent me, Sir, from classifying the Brahmins among the backward communities and asking certain concessions for them.

PRESIDENT: If the Pro-Vice-Chancellor wishes to do so, I shall not stand in his way.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI : കരകൌശലത്തിലുള്ള സാമൎത്ഥ്യംകൊണ്ടു വിശ്വകൎമ്മജർ നല്ലനിലയിൽ കഴിയുന്നവരാണെന്നു് മററുള്ളവർ ധരിച്ചുപോകുന്നു,

PRESIDENT: I have allowed the honourable member to deal with what may be called the helplessness of most communities. But the point is that, at present, we are concerned with the grant of Rs. 36, 029 to certain communities and it would conduce to convenience and also in the matter of time if the honourable member will abbreviate his remarks.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI : രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുതകുന്ന തൊഴിൽക്കാരായ ഇവരെ സംസ്കാരത്തിലും പരിഷ്കാരത്തിലും എത്തിച്ചേക്കേണ്ടതു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു വളരെ യുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് വിശ്വകർമ്മജരുടെ നിലയെന്തെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും മനസ്സിലാക്കി വിശ്വകർമ്മജരെക്കൂടി പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായത്തിൽ ചേർത്ത് കയറികിടക്കാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്തവർക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾകൊടുത്ത് അവരെ കുറേക്കൂടി വിശാലമായ നിലയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I wish to congratulate Government for making it possible in our State for other communities who are not backward, to come forward and claim that they also should be classed among 'backward communities', so that they may also come under the paternal care of the Government.

PRESIDENT: It is not peculiar here. It has happened elsewhere also.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Then I withdraw my congratulation. But, nobody can dispute this, our State bestows great attention to this question in our State. The question of uplifting backward communities has been given its due importance. In fact, its importance here is more than what is obtaining in the whole of the British Empire; and is in the lead that Our State gave to others in the matter of Temple Entry Proclamation. That is what it has come to. There is one other point to be noted. A most popular officer in the official heirarchy, an officer in the person of the Pro Vice Chancellor, the foremost educationist, has been appointed to take up the responsibility of guiding the destinies of the backward communities. Of course it may be true that in other places also, some officers may be entrusted with the task of looking after the upliftment of the so-called backward communities. But, the status of the officer who is called upon to do that here is certainly high; and that shows how earnest and sincere our Government intend to lift the backward community from their lowliness and poverty.

Sir, I wish to sound a note of warning in the matter of choosing persons for field work or for entrusting work in this connection. I have come across very many persons who go about professing that they are also equally interested in the matter of uplifting the backward communities and act as intermediaries. Sometimes they successfully

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

impose upon themselves that work of upliftment and then approach the necessary quarters for certain concessions on their behalf all the while taking such concessions and advantages to themselves. I have to warn the Government that they should not give credence to such pretenders. And, South Travancore is certainly a place which is fully infested with such imposters. They style themselves as their true guardians and make the majority of the people believe that they are really interested in the matter of uplifting the backward communities but in the end it will be found they fatten themselves at the expense of the poor people of the backward class. For example, in a place called Mangamalai and its suburbs, in Tovala Taluq persons belonging to Sambavar denomination of the backward community had in their possession a large tract of jungle land, cleared the jungle and raised cultivations such as cocoanuts, limes, tapioca, and plantains. They had spent considerable sweat and labour to raise that cultivation. Now it is reported that one of their class who goes about making people believe that he is also one interested in their uplift, that imposter, saviour, attempts ousting these poor people from their cultivation and securing the cultivated area for himself and for himself alone. Invariably, such people manage to get certain puduval lands fit for cultivation registered in their name for purposes of distribution. But afterwards they take them for themselves. One such particular instance has come up to my notice. One of the men in the Salvation Army is found to possess about 15 to 20 acres of land on the pretext that he is the fittest person to look after the distribution and registry of lands to the poor backward class. To what extent, such a gentleman has qualifications of character and antecedents to have the authority of himself distributing concessions to these poor people. I am not able to realise. But the land enjoyed at present by that particular man represents the registry on behalf of many depressed class fellow-men of his place. By the side of Balamore in Tovala taluk there is a place called Valayathu Vayal (വളയത്തു വയൽ). About 30 to 40 members of the depressed classes chanced to get there some piece of land for cultivation. As a result, they grew cocoanut, lime etc. in those places. Three months back, a complaint was brought to me saying that those people were to be driven away from the places on the pretext that the lands were registered in the name of another person. So, what I wish to point out is, no matter howsoever big may be the amount allotted year after year in the matter of uplifting the backward classes, Government should take extreme care to find out the real men who can deliver the goods in the way of bringing up the backward communities and then entrust with them special concessions in that behalf.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അവശസമുദായോദ്ധാരണവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള നയത്തെ എത്രതന്നെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചാലും മതിയാകു

ന്നതല്ല. പ്രജാക്ഷേമൈകദീക്ഷിതനായ ശ്രീചിത്തിരതിരുനാൾ പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ തിരുമനസ്സിലെയും അവിടത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻേറയും നേരെ ഇവക്കുള്ള പ്രകടമായ കൃതജ്ഞതയെ സബഹുമാനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കൂടി ഈ അവസരം ഞാൻ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

സർ, ഇവർ കാലഗതിക്കു വിധേയരായി ധനമില്ലാതെയും വിദ്യയില്ലാതെയും സാമൂഹികാഭിവൃദ്ധിയില്ലാതെയും വളരെ പിന്നോക്കം നിലനിൽക്കുകയാകുന്നു. പുലയർ, പറയർ, കുറവർ മുതലായവരുടെ അതിദയനീയമായ ജീവിതരീതിക്കു ക്രമേണ മാററംവരുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയതേയുള്ളു. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ ഇവർ ഇന്നും വളരെ ഒതുങ്ങിക്കഴിയുകയാകുന്നു. അന്യരെ ആശ്രയിച്ചും അവരുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ അടകുടിക്കാരായും നിത്യം കൂലിവേലകൊണ്ട് അരിഷ്ടിച്ച് ജീവസന്ധാരണം ചെയ്യുകയാകുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറു ദയാപൂർവം ഇവരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ചിരകാലം ഇവർ അധഃസ്ഥിതരായിത്തന്നെ കഴിയേണ്ടതായി വരുമായിരുന്നു. ഭൂലോകപ്രസിദ്ധവും അനുഗ്രഹീതവുമായ ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശനവിളംബരം ഇവരെ സമുദ്ധരിക്കാൻ സംഗതിയാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മനുഷ്യരിൽനിന്നും അകന്ന് ഒരു നാരകീയജീവിതത്തിന് വിധേയരായിരുന്ന അവശജനങ്ങളെ ഇപ്രകാരം അനുഗ്രഹിച്ച ശ്രീചിത്തിരതിരുനാൾ തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പരിപാവനമായ തിരുനാമം ആലോകാന്തം നിലനില്ക്കുന്നതാണല്ലോ. അവശസമുദായോദ്ധാരണവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രോത്സാഹനം, കാളനിസ്ഥാപനം, പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ആദിയായവയ്ക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രത്യേകത നൽകണമെന്നുള്ളതുമാത്രമേ ഇപ്പോൾ എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളു. പൊതുവേ സമാരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കാളനികളുടെ അഭയം അവശസമുദായാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു അനുഗ്രഹപ്രദങ്ങളാണ്. കുറിച്ചിയിൽ പ്രശസ്തമായി നടന്നുവരുന്ന "സചിവോത്തമപുരം" കാളനി ദക്ഷിണേന്ത്യയിലെ അവശസമുദായോദ്ധാരണകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളുടെ മുന്നണിയിൽ നിലകൊള്ളാനുള്ള ലക്ഷണങ്ങളാണുള്ളത്. കുഴിത്തുറയും ഇലന്തൂരും തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള കാളനികളും മററു കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും സംരക്ഷണവകുപ്പിലെ സഹായങ്ങൾക്കു മാതൃകകളാണ്. കാളനിസമ്പ്രദായത്തിൻെറ രീതിയിൽ എതിരഭിപ്രായമുള്ളവർ പോലും ഈ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ സാധുക്കൾക്ക് ഉപകാരപ്രദമാകുന്ന കാഴ്ചയിൽ സന്തോഷിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല. അവശജനങ്ങളുടെ സമുദ്ധരണത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിവിധ ഇനങ്ങളിലായി രണ്ടുലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപാ വ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്ന വിവരം ആണറബിൾ മെംബർ പ്രൊവൈസ്ചാൻസ

ലർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. മഹാഭാഗനായ ദിവാൻ സർ സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമി അയ്യർ, തിരുമനസ്സിലെ എളിയപ്രജകളായ പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായാംഗങ്ങളുടെ സമുന്നമനവിഷയത്തിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള താല്പര്യവും ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ അനുസ്മരിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പ്രശംസിക്കുകയോ പരസ്യമായി അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതാശാസ്യമല്ലെന്നു ഗവമ്മെൻറു പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുത എനിക്കറിയാവുന്നതാണെങ്കിലും പിന്നോക്കസമുദായസംരക്ഷണജോലികൾ ആജ്ഞാനുസരണം നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രൊ വൈസ് ചാൻസലർ മി. സി. വി. ചന്ദ്രശേഖരനേയും പ്രൊട്ടക്ററർ മി. സി. ഒ. ദാമോദരനേയും മററു ജീവനക്കാരെയും പരസ്യമായി അഭിനന്ദിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആണറബിൾ മെംബർ ഗവമ്മെൻറു ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി എം. കെ. നീലകണ്ഠയ്യർ അവർകൾ കുറച്ചി കാളനി സംസ്ഥാപനവിഷയത്തിൽ ദയാപൂർവ്വം ചെയ്ത എല്ലാ സേവനങ്ങളും പ്രശംസനീയങ്ങളാണ്. കാളനി ഉൽഘാടനംചെയ്തുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു യഥാർത്ഥ സാധുജനോന്നമനതല്പരനായ അദ്ദേഹംചെയ്ത അതിശ്രദ്ധേയമായ പ്രസംഗവും ആശംസയും ഹൃദാകർഷണീയവും അനുസ്മരണീയവും തന്നെയായിരുന്നു.

സർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്ന ശ്രീചിത്രാ ഹരിജനഹോസ്റ്റൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഈ വർഷം പുസ്തകങ്ങളും വസ്ത്രങ്ങളും ഒന്നും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും തന്നിമിത്തം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ വളരെ സങ്കടപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നും ഉള്ളതു് ആണറബിൾ മെംബർ പ്രൊ വൈസ് ചാൻസലരുടെയും ഗവമ്മെൻറിന്റെയും ദയവേറിയ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഗവമ്മെൻറു പ്രതിവർഷം ഒരു ഗണ്യമായ സംഖ്യ ചെലവുചെയ്തു് ഈ ഹോസ്റ്റൽ നടത്തുകയാണല്ലോ. ഇവിടത്തെ താമസക്കാരായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് എല്ലാസഹായങ്ങളും സദയം നൽകാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. ആഹാരംമാത്രം നൽകിയാൽ പോരാ. പുസ്തകങ്ങളും വസ്ത്രങ്ങളും മററാവശ്യങ്ങളുംകൂടി ലഭിക്കുന്നതു വലിയ സഹായമായിരിക്കും. ഈ സ്കൂൾ വർഷത്തേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളും മററും എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ നൽകുന്നതിലേക്കു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. കൂടാതെ ഒരു സംഗതി കൂടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ഹോസ്റ്റൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് പുസ്തകങ്ങളുംമററും നൽകാ

തിരിക്കുന്നതു് കേശവൻശാസ്ത്രി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടാണെന്ന് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെയിടയിൽ ഒരു ദുഷ്പ്രചരണം നടത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ ക്ഷോഭിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഏതോ വ്യക്തികൾ ചെയ്ത ഒരു നികൃഷ്ട സംഭവമാണതു്. ഇതൊരുതരത്തിലും സഹ്യമോ ക്ഷന്തവ്യമോ അല്ല. അസംഭവ്യവും അവിചാരിതവുമായ ഒരു സംഗതി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഉണർത്തിച്ച ആ നീചമനോഭാവത്തെ ഇങ്ങനെ പരസ്യമായി അറിയിക്കുവാൻ സംഗതിയായതിൽ സമാധാനമുണ്ടു്. ഈമാതിരി കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ അറിയാതെ ചെയ്യുന്ന ആരോപണങ്ങൾ ക്ഷന്തവ്യങ്ങളാണോ? സർക്കാരിൻെറ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഉദ്ധാരണത്തിനും നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു വിധേയരായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടായ തെററിദ്ധാരണകൾ ഇല്ലാതാക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല അധികാരികൾക്കുള്ളതാകയാൽ സന്ദർഭവശാൽ ഇക്കാര്യംകൂടി പറയുന്നതാകുന്നു. പഠിച്ചു സാമാന്യപരീക്ഷകളിൽ വിജയികളായിട്ടുള്ളവരും സാമാന്യജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരും ഈ വർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. സർവീസ് ചട്ടപ്രകാരം പ്രത്യേക സൌജന്യവ്യവസ്ഥനൾകിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ജോലികൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. കാസ്ററുവാർസ്റ്റേററുമെൻറുകൾ ഈ സംഗതി വെളിവാക്കികഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ അവശസമുദായസംരക്ഷണവിഷയത്തിൽ ഇവരെ പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് റിക്രൂട്ടുമെൻറു റൂൾസിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കി ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാലത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾകൂടി നൾകാൻ ഉത്തരവു കൂടി ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു് എൻെറ വിനീതമായ അപേക്ഷ.

PRESIDENT: Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, the fact is that we have a library in the Harijan Hostel where we provide the more important text-books that the boys need. But it is only fair, Sir, that the small amount of money available as grant for buying books should be used more for the benefit of harijan boys who are not in the Hostel. The boys in the Hostel are fed free. They do not have to pay room rent. They do not have to pay any boarding fee. So, whatever money is available would be spent more equitably if I gave grants for the purchase of books to Harijan students who are not in the Hostel.

Sir, I have very little to add. I have to thank Mr. Kesavan Sastri for the very appreciative terms in which he has spoken about the work of the department. Mr. Kochukunju, complains, Sir, that he has a serious grievance because the various branches of the Varnava community such as Mannans, Pathiyans, etc., are not included among the communities to whom land is given on concessional terms. It is for him as the leader of that community, and for others of his community,

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

to convince the Government that their economic condition is as backward and as bad as the condition of the Pulayas, Parayas, Kuravas, etc. If the Government and the department are convinced that their condition is equally bad, I see no reason why they should not get the same concessions and the same treatment. There will soon be a census taken and the Census Report will deal authoritatively with the economic conditions of all classes of the population. The department and the Government will be guided by the Census Report in these matters.

As regards Mr. Sivathanu Pillai's very welcome warning which he has given to the Government regarding the assignment of lands under concessional terms, I have to state, that this work is not undertaken by the department which is under my control. That matter rests entirely with the Land Revenue Commissioner and I am quite sure, the Revenue Commissioner will look into the matter. If there are any such confidence tricksters who go about and try to get hold of lands in the name of uplifting the backward classes, Government will certainly be able to stop it.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know what the department has done to help the Kanikkars in the reserve forests?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The Education department has allowed some concessions to the Kanikkars.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know what has been done for them towards these sinking of wells and providing other sanitary arrangements?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: What I said about the Varnavas will equally apply to Kanikkars.

MR K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Sir, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion was not moved.

614. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,029 under Demand XVIII by Re. 1.

Motion No. 615.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I move the following motion:

"To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,029 under Demand XVIII by Re. 1".

My object is to discuss the need for introducing appropriate legislation so as to declare permanent rights of occupancy over house sites occupied by members of the backward communities. It is a matter known to all that mostly, members belonging to backward communities have no house sites of their own. They occupy either the lands belonging to the Government or other registerd owners. In certain cases, they occupy lands under mortgages and leases granted by the owners. So far as the lands under this category are concerned since it is a matter of contract, nothing could be done. Then, Sir, in the case of poramboke lands occupied by them, Government of their own accord—apart from the Puthuval Rules—can afford certain further concessions to these poor people for occupation. They can register those

lands in their favour, either at a nominal value or even free. Then, there remains the next class of house sites that were enjoyed by these people for generations. Probably that arose like this. The ancestors of these people might have been the domestic servants of a big land owner, who in his own interest might have invited them to take up their residence there or these ancestors might have been taken there to take care of those lands..........

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the discussion of Demands has expired. All the remaining motions lapse.

Demand No. XVIII—Uplift of Backward Communities—for Rs. 36,029 was put and carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XIX—Ayurveda—for Rs. 83,728 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XX—Forests—for Rs. 8,75,595 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXI—Registration—for Rs. 3,24,970 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXII—Stamps—for Rs. 88,368 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXIII—Currency and Mint—for Rs. 6,219 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXIV—Ports—for Rs. 27,764 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXV—Jails—for Rs. 1,17,874 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXVI—State Charities—for Rs. 9,541 to the vote of the House—The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXVII—Stationery and Printing—for Rs. 2,49,836 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXVIII—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—for Rs. 91,110 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXIX—Miscellaneous charges—for Rs. 1,47,676 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXX—Anchal Department—for Rs. 3,93,882 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXXI—Capital Expenditure not charged to revenue—Railways,—for Rs. 36,580 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXXII Agricultural Loans—for Rs. 50,000 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXXIII—Industrial Loans—for Rs. 10,000 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT. I put Demand XXXIV—Other Loans and Advances—fer Rs. 65,000 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXXV—Loans to the Port Conservancy Board, Cochin, for Harbour works etc.—for Rs. 2,00,000 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXXVI—Debt Head— for Rs. 86,500 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXXVII—Debt Head, Coinage account—for Rs. 1,55,000 to the vote of the House. The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

The House adjourned at 5-4 P. M. to meet again at 11 A. M. the next day.

A. GUNAMONY,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION, 1939/1114

Thursday, the 3rd August 1939/18th Karkadakam 1114.

The Assembly met in the Legislative Chamber at eleven of the clock with Sachivottama Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan-President, in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The following members took their oath and signed the rolls :—

1. Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy *(Inspector General of Police)*
2. Mr. A. Gopala Menon *(Director of Public Instruction)*
3. Mr. M. P. Joseph *(Excise Commissioner)*
4. G. D. Nokes *(Public Service Commissioner)*
5. V. R. Sankaranarayana Pillai *(Ag. Secretary to Government)*
6. Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar *(Deputy Chief Engineer)*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Measures taken against State Congress and Youth League activities.

330 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** *(Kunnatnad cum Parur)*. Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of persons arrested and kept in lock-ups till Kanni 1114 for offences such as civil disobedience etc., due to the activities of organisations like the State Congress, Youth League etc , and the total number of persons convicted for such offences till the above date;

(*b*) whether they will be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the names of places at which firing had to be resorted to consequent on the activities of the above-said organisations, the number of shots fired at each place, and the number of persons who died or were wounded at each place as a result of the firing ; and

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan]

(c) the names of places at which lathi charge had to be resorted to consequent on the activities of the above organisations and the number of times lathi charge had to be made at each place?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY (*Inspector General of Police*): (a) Number of persons arrested and kept in the lock-up till Kanni 1114—605;

Number of persons convicted—277.

(b) & (c) A *statement containing the information required is placed on the table.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: വലിയതുറ ബീച്ചിലും നെയ്യാററിൻകര ബസ്സ്റ്റാൻഡിലും ആററങ്ങൽ ററി. ബി.യുടെ മുൻവശത്തും വച്ച് എത്ര വെടി വച്ചു എന്നുള്ളതു് ഇതിൽ പറഞ്ഞു കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു പറയാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: It is not always possible to note the number of shots fired.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: തോട്ടാ കൊണ്ടല്ലേ വെടി വക്കുന്നതു്?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I am afraid the honourable member is aiming the shots at a wrong range. The firing was done by the Military. So it is not possible for me to give the number,

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: മററുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇത്ര വെടി വച്ചു എന്നറിയാമെന്നിരിക്കേ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം ഇതറിയാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I don't know. It is the only possible explanation that I have just given you.

Arrest of Mr. C. Narayana Pillai.

331 ***MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR** (*Torala cum Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Mr. C. Narayana Pillai B. A., B. L., Advocate and a State Congress worker was arrested in March 1938;

(b) the reasons for his arrest; and

(c) whether he was convicted?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY:

(a) He was arrested in September 1938 and again in March 1939.

(b) In September 1938 for offences under parts 1 and 2 of Section 4 of Act I of 1114 and in March 1939 for offences under Sections 135, 137 and 104 of the Travancore Penal Code.

(c) Yes.

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*Vide Appendix I, page 956.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether Mr. C. Narayana Pillai was convicted on both the occasions he was arrested?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes, Sir. The answer is there.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know the particular charge......

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I take it that a judgment is pending in the court in this case.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether he is still in the prison?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: He is.

Physical Training class at Alwaye.

332 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government and the Education Department have recognised the examination qualification of those who come out successful from the Physical Training class held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at Alwaye;

(*b*) if so, up to what all classes in the English and Vernacular Schools have they been given licenses to teach;

(*c*) (i) if license has thus been given, whether they are being appointed in Government schools (Malayalam as well as English schools); and

(ii) if so, the number of persons so appointed, the number in English schools and the number in Malayalam schools;

(*d*) whether the above said examination qualification is accepted by the Public Service Commissioner as qualification for appointment as Drill-masters; and

(*e*) whether the Public Service Commissioner has included candidates having this examination qualification among those invited for Drill-masters' posts till now; if so when, and the number of persons appointed from among them?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Up to Form III in an English School and Class VII in a Malayalam or a Tamil School.

(*c*) (i) Yes.

(ii) English Schools—None. Malayalam Schools—10.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The information is not available.

Lady clerks in the office of the Excise Commissioner.

333 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the lady clerks appointed before 30th Meenom 1114 in the Office of the Excise Commissioner?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH (*Excise Commissiuner*): A *statement is laid on the table.

Offices of the Assistant Excise Commissioners.

331 ✻ **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the Offices of the Assistant Excise Commissioners of Trivandrum, Quilon and Mavelikara?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: A † statement is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI. തിരുവനന്തപുരം, കൊല്ലം, മാവേലിക്കര ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള അസിസ്റ്റൻറു എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരന്മാരുടെ ആഫീസുകളിൽ ഉള്ള സ്റ്റാഫിൽ പുലയസമുദായത്തിലൊ ചേരമർ സമുദായത്തിലോ ഉള്ള ഒരാളും ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Perhaps there were no qualified applicants:

MR. T. T KESAVAN SASTRI: പ്യൂൺസ് ജോലിക്കു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത ഉള്ളവർ പോലും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി ഇല്ലായിരുന്നോ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: At present peons are ordinarily recruited from those caudidates who have passed the School Final Examination.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI പകരമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും നിയമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. M P. JOSEPH: The List given gives the answer.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member is entitled to speak in Malayalam.

Lady clerks in the office of the Anchal Superintendent.

335 ✻ **MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the lady clerks appointed before 30th Meenam 1114 in the Office of the Anchal Superintendent?

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The ‡statement is laid on the table.

Ratio between graduates and undergraduates in promotions in the Anchal Department.

336 ✻ **MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** (*Kurunagapally cum Kartikapally*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the present Anchal Superintendent is adhering to the standardisation G. O. in regard to the ratio between graduates and undergraduates in the matter of promotions; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative whether he has given due promotions to the graduate subordinates who have been confirmed since their Anchal Test Examination?

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*Vide appendix II page 957

†Vide appendix III page 958

‡Vide appendix IV page 960

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

Malayalam typist in the Anchal Office.

337. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Anchal Superintendent has appointed a Malayalam typist of his Office as clerk in the same office;

(*b*) if so whether it was done at the request of that subordinate;

(*c*) the name of the substitute appointed in the place of the Malayalam typist;

(*d*) whether that substitute was recruited by the Public Service Commissioner : and

(*e*) if the answer to part (*d*) is in the negative whether Government have accorded sanction to the Superintendent to make the appointment?

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) K. Hariharakrishna Aiyar.

(*d*) and (*e*) Yes.

Government V. M. School, Colachel.

338. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the percentage of Tamilian pupils in the V. M. School, Colachel;

(*b*) whether Tamil is the medium of instruction in any and if so, in which of the classes;

(*c*) whether the public of that locality have moved the authorities for introducing Tamil in classes V to VII; and

(*d*) whether the same has been disposed of?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : (*a*) 69 per cent of the pupils that study in the school are Tamilians.

(*b*) Tamil is the medium of instruction in the Tamil parallel divisions of Classes I to IV.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The matter is under investigation.

Supervision of Middle Schools for Girls.

339. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Middle Schools for Girls now under the control and supervision of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools are to be placed under Division Inspectors;

(*b*) whether there is any saving likely to be effected by the change;

(*c*) whether it was not because the supervision of Girls' Schools by male Inspectors was found to be not satisfactory that the Girls' Schools were placed under an Inspectress of Girls' Schools;

[Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar.]

(*d*) whether the Statham Committee Report approves of this contemplated change;

(*e*) whether the male Inspectors will be able to effectively supervise physical instruction in Girls' Schools or be of any help in subjects such as needle work and domestic science peculiar to Girls' Schools;

(*f*) in the event of the Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls being placed under the Division Inspectors, is a separate Inspecting Officer to be appointed to supervise the subjects above referred to;

(*g*) whether the Division Inspectors will be able to satisfactorily discharge their duties if this additional work of supervising the Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls is also entrusted to them; and

(*h*) whether this arrangement will involve the creation of additional Assistant Inspectors?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The report has not proposed any alteration above the primary stage.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) No.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): May I know from Government why supervision of Middle Schools for Girls was transferred to the Divisional Inspectors?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It was done 30 years ago and now there is nothing to show on record why it was done.

Appointments made since the entertainment of the Public Service Commissioner.

340. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:—

(*a*) a statement, by caste, of the appointments made since the entertainment of the Public Service Commissioner, till the end of Medom 1114; and

(*b*) a statement, by caste, of those in service who were recruited by the Public Service Commissioner till the 30th Medom 1114?

DR. G. D. NOKES (*Public Service Commissioner*): The time and labour involved in collecting the information is out of all proportion to its possible utility.

Appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner.

341 ***MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP** (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether persons who have been given endorsement as having been registered in any division in 1937 have not been appointed yet, while those who have been given endorsement as having registered in 1938 have been appointed by the Public Service Commissioner; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the reason for such a state of affairs?

DR. G. D. NOKES: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In the Lower Division, the early candidates in some cases did not apply for the same posts as the later candidates, and did not belong to the same community. Within the same community seniority according to acting service and not earlier registration of application, is the criterion for the selection.

In the Intermediate Division, endorsement of registration has no relation to selection.

Appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner.

342 ✻**MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of appointments made in the lower, intermediate and the higher divisions of the Public Service by the Public Service Commissioner since his appointment as such; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the persons appointed till now by the Public Service Commissioner?

DR. G. D. NOKES:

(*a*) Recruitments advised in the Lower Division	...	3753
Recruitments advised in the Intermediate Division.		1807
Recruitments advised in the Higher Division	...	6

(*b*) Statements by caste of the persons advised by the Public Service Commissioner in the Intermediate and the Lower Division, during 1112 are published on pages 30 to 32 and 37 and 38 respectively of the Administration Report of the Public Service Department for 1112 M. E.

Those for 1113 are published on pages 20 to 23 and 27 and 28 respectively of the Report for 1113 M. E.

Those for 1114 have been placed on the table as answer to Assembly Interpellation No. 78 answered on 28-7-39.

The Statement in respect of the Higher Division appointments is subjoined:—

Nair	...	1
Syriac Catholic	...	1
Brahmin	...	1
Other Christian	...	1
Muslim	...	1
Other Hindu	...	1

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഇന്റർ മീഡിയററ് ഡിവിഷനിലും ലോവർ ഡിവിഷനിലും ൫൫൦൦ പേരെ ആകപ്പാടെ നിയമിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതിൽ എത്ര പേർ ഇപ്പോഴും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. G. D. NOKES: I don't think that it will assist the member in any way if I try to collect the figures for his information. It is well-known that many of the postings are temporary or acting. Certain posts terminate very shortly, and the dates of termination are in the possession of the several Departments, and subsequently not reported to my office Immediately.

Appointments in the Public Service.

343 ***MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is on the basis of caste, race or religion that the sections of people are classified for appointments in the Public Service?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The member is referred to the G. O. on Public Service Recruitment dated the 25th June 1935 and printed in the Travancore Service Recruitment Manual.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഉത്തരത്തിൽ പറയുന്ന ൧൯൩൫ ജൂൺ ൨൫-ാംനു-യിലെ ജി. ഒ. ഞാൻ വായിച്ചു നോക്കിയതിൽ എന്റെ ചോദ്യത്തിന് യാതൊരു മറുപടിയും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിന്റെ കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു പറയാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The Government order in question sets out the recognised communities, and also states that the basis for the recognition of a community is partly numerical. So the honourable member can discover for himself whether the basis of recognition for a community is "caste, race or religion".

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: കമ്മ്യൂണിററി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സമുദായം എന്നു വച്ചാൽ മെമ്പർ എന്താണ് അർത്ഥമാക്കുന്നതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

DR. G. D. NOKES Sir, the member is asking me for a definition of religion, which I am not prepared to give. You find that Government have classified communities as Hindu, Christain and Muslim, and those main divisions do not require a definition. The sub-divisions, being on a numericel basis, follow in the main the nomenclature in the Census Report.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU ആചാരം, മര്യാദ, വേഷം, ഭാഷ എന്നിവയിൽ ഐകരൂപ്യമുള്ള ജനസമൂഹത്തെയാണോ സമുദായം എന്നു വിളിക്കുന്നതെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Sir, I don't understand the member's question.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഇതൊന്നും മനസിലാക്കാതെ തോന്നിയവാസമായി ഇങ്ങനെ സമുദായത്തെ വിഭജിച്ചു എന്നാണോ ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്?

DR. G. D. NOKES: I cannot answer that question without notice.

Import of milled rice.

344 *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of milled rice imported into Travancore during he year 1112 ; and

(b) whether such rice is being used in Government managed institutions ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : (a) 51,64,193. cwts.

(b) Yes.

Publication of indecent matters.

345 *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR ; Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are at present any newspapers in the State publishing indecent matters as interpreted in the Full Bench decision report in 28 T. L. J. 317 ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No such publication of idecent matters has been brought to Government's notice.

Memorials from arrack and toddy shop contractors.

346 *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have received memorials from the arrack and toddy shop contractors of Kalkulam, Vilavankod and Agastisvaram taluks for reducing the amount of kist in view of the poor sales in the shops ; and

(b) whether they have enquired into the allegations contained n those memorials ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Opening of a non-departmental Anchal Office at Puliyoor.

347 *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Anchal Superintendent has received any representation regarding the opening of a non-departmental Anchal Office at Puliyoor in Tiruvalla taluk ; and

(b) the steps taken in the matter ?

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI : (a) Yes.

(b) Orders have been issued for the deposit of the guarantee amount.

Inspectors in the Excise Department.

348 *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Inspectors of all grades in the Excise Department ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : *A statement is laid on the table.

*Vide Appendix V page 960.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : അവശസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നു ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ കാരണം ഉണ്ടോ ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ഇല്ലാഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : പെററി ആഫീസറന്മാരിൽനിന്നും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായിട്ടു ആരെയെങ്കിലും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു പറയാമോ ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : നിയമിച്ചതായി അറിവില്ല.

Canal for the use of Vallikunnam Kannanchalil Puncha.

349 ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Canal for the use of Vallikunnam Puncha in Kartikapally taluk had been rendered useless for the past fifteen years ;

(*b*) whether the people of the locality have approached the Government year after year with memorials and representations

(*c*) whether any steps are taken to improve the Canal for the use of Vallikunnam Kannanchalil Puncha and if so when; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the negative the reasons for the same ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Some difficulty felt in the Vallikunnam Punja for quick drainage to facilitate cultivation due to the narrow and silted up condition of the *thodu*

(*b*) Representations have been received.

(c) Preliminary investigation was conducted in 1935 and estimate is under preparation.

(*d*) This does not arise.

Complaint of Chatha Sankaran.

350 ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received any complaint alleging that one Chatha Sankaran was assaulted in 1113 by the employees of Thottoor Vettikal Station in the Piravam Division ;

(*b*) if so when the petition was received from Chatha Sankaran :

(*c*) who conducted the enquiry ;

(*d*) the number of witnesses examined for the complainant ;

(*e*) when the enquiry terminated ;

(*f*) whether there was any complaint that the Excise people intimidated the witnesses of Chatha Sankaran while the trial was in progress ;

(*g*) who decided the case finally ;

(*h*) whether they will lay on the table a copy of the decision referred to ;

(i) whether the said Chatha Sankaran wanted the Commissioner himself to conduct the enquiry; and

(j) if so, the reply given to him?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: (a) Yes.

(b) On 15-8-1113.

(c) The Assistant Excise Commissioner, Piravom.

(d) 7.

(e) 18-10-1113.

(f) Yes.

(g) The Excise Commissioner.

(h) Yes. A *copy of the decision dated 23-3-39/10-8-1114 is laid on table.

(i) No.

(j) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (i) above.

Anchal men in the Thrikariyoor Anchal Office.

351 ✻MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anchal men posted to the Thrikariyoor Anchal Office;

(b) the number of Karas, that Anchal Office has to serve and the distance to each Kara from that office; and

(c) within what time after the arrival in the Anchal Office of the letters, daily newspapers, money orders etc., they are expected to be delivered to the addressees.

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: (a) One.

(b) 14 Karas. A †statement showing the names of Karas served, and the distance of each from Thrikariyoor Anchal Office is appended herewith;

(c) Anchal articles addressed to Thrikariyoor, Tangalam and Aryakadu Karas are being delivered daily, but articles addressed to all the other Karas are delivered twice a week. Kottapadi is served on alternate days.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: With reference to answer to part (c) may I know from the Government whether they will be pleased to provide better Anchal facilities in the places mentioned?

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: The question of providing better facilities will be considered.

Pulimukkom Excise Station.

352 ✻MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state whether any complaint has been received in 1114 against the staff of the Pulimukkom Excise Station in the Vadayar Range; and if so, the action taken thereon?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Yes. One complaint was received and it was withdrawn.

Vide Appendix VI page 961.

†*Vide* Appendix VII page 961.

Complaints from the people of Puthenchira.

353 MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received complaints from the people of Puthenchira in Parur taluk relating to molestation by the Excise officers of the place?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Yes.

Promotion of Inspectors.

354 MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Inspectors promoted as A. S. P. acting or probationary in the current year;

(*b*) whether an ordinary Fourth Grade Inspector has been recently promoted as acting Jailor; and

(*c*) whether he is a Muhammedan?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY;

(*a*) Five.

(*b*) A competent IV Grade Inspector of Police was selected for the post of Ag. Jailor, in a leave vacancy.

(*c*) Yes.

Krishnan Puthoor Kal.

355 MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Krishnan Puthoor Kal was supplied with any water for raising the cultivation for the Kanni crop of 1114;

(*b*) whether the lands fed by these channels remained fallow during the said season;

(*c*) whether the owners of those lands applied for remission of tax of water for that season;

(*d*) whether those applications have been disposed of; and

(*e*) if so, how?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, a few acres of new conversion lands remained fallow during the season on account of the scanty rainfall.

(*c*) Yes; about sixty applications were received from certain Puravukars for remission of tax for the Kanni crop of 1114 on the ground that their lands were left fallow on account of scarcity of water.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) On enquiry it was found that an extent of about one hundred acres was left fallow; but no remission of tax was granted as the rules do not allow the same.

New roads in Tovala and Agastisvaram Taluks.

356 MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR; Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount spent on new roads in Tovala and Agastisvaram during the last 3 years?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: *The statement required is laid on the table.

* Vide Appendix VIII page 962.

Statement, by caste, of the Special Police Constables.

357 MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Special Police Constables ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : The statement is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : സെഷ്യൽപോലീസിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോഴും സർവീസിൽ ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു പറയാമോ ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Yes, except those who have been discharged.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*) : ൫൩൦൦ സെഷ്യൽ പോലീസുകാരെ നിയമിച്ചതിൽ ൪൦൦-ം, ൨൦൦-ം കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരുള്ള മററു വിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ധാരാളം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കെ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്ക്സിൽനിന്ന് ൩൦ പേരെ മാത്രം നിയമിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണ് ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Well, I have been repeatedly explaining to the House that I was able to recruit only from among the groups of persons who came before me for the purpose.

P. S. MUHAMED (*Quilon cum Kotarakara*) : എന്ത് ആവശ്യത്തിനാണ് ഈ സെഷ്യൽ പോലീസിനെ എടുത്തത് ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : They were recruited to serve as van guards and scouts of the ordinary Police.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : സ്പെഷ്യൽ പോലീസുകാരെ റിക്രൂട്ട് ചെയ്തത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ മുഖാന്തരമാണോ അതല്ല ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ നേരിട്ടാണോ ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Through persons authorised for the purpose.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ൩ലക്ഷത്തിൽപ്പരം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ൨൭൦ പേരെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ പോലീസിൽ എടുത്തിരിക്കെ ൭ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപ്പരം വരുന്ന സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്ക്സിൽനിന്ന് ൩൦ പേരെ മാത്രം നിയമിക്കാൻ പ്രത്യേകിച്ച വല്ല കാരണവുമുണ്ടോ ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Well, Sir, I again repeat that I have been taking men out of the people who appeared before me. Perhaps the people belonging to the honourable member's community did not appear in sufficient numbers.

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* *Vide* Appendix IX page 963

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ധാരാളം അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു ധൈര്യമായി പറയാൻ കഴിയുമോ ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SAHRAWARDY : The number of applications received was not large.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the Inspector Generel of Police whether these special constables were not recruited by certain officers of the department who were invested with Magistrate's powers ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Th special constibles were recruited in stations where they were required. I may say for the information of the honourable member that these special constables are not posted in every station, but only in etations where we expect troubles.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know whether they were not recruited by local officers like A. S. Ps ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Yes Sir.

MR: K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ലഹളയില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സ്പെഷ്യൽ പോലിസുകാരെ നിയമിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Perhaps my honourable friend is not aware of the Police tactics. Sometimes we have to hide ourselves in camp in order to forestall the enemy. It is a strategy.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സ്പെഷ്യൽ പോലീസ് തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തതിൽ സാക്ഷരത്വമുള്ളവർ എത്ര പേരുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Sir, literacy is considered as a secondary matter with regard to the recruitment of Temporary Armed Police Force.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സാക്ഷരന്മാർ ആരെങ്കിലും സ്പെഷ്യൽ പോലീസിൽ ഉണ്ടോ ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Possibly there are. And I may inform the honourable member that many of the special constables recently recruited once belonged to the State Congress camp. They got disgusted with the State Congress and came to me.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : നിരക്ഷരന്മാർ ആരെങ്കിലും ഈ സ്പെഷ്യൽ പോലീസിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ഉണ്ടോ ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY · No Sir But on the contrary most of them are doubly qualified because they are quite familiar with the activities of the State Congress. And now they have come to me as loyal men.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : എന്തു യോഗ്യത വച്ചാണ് സ്പെഷ്യൽ പോലീസുകാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Sir, I have already answered that question.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SATRI : സ്ത്രീ പോ.. സുകാരും കൂടി ഈ പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടോ

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM : IB SUHRAWARDY : Yes, Sir.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know whether there is a larger number of Muslims than the others in the special Police ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : No, not many.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*) : May I know why these State Cong ess volunteers were particularly recruited ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : I have told the honourable member Sir, that all these special constables were State Congress volunteers. They left the enemy camp disgusted and came to us and we enlisted them.

A. S. P. in the Armed Reserve Police.

358 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there was any A. S. P. in the Armed Reserve Police, before the appointment of Mr. Gray ;

(*b*) if so, the name of that A. S. P. ;

(*c*) if there was no A. S. P., the person who was in charge of the Armed Reserve Police ;

(*d*) if it was under the charge of any other person, the pay of that person ;

(*e*) the pay of Assistant Superintendents of Police and the present scale of pay of that post ;

(*f*) who is the present A. S. P.;

(*g*) the appointment held by the present A. S. P. before he took charge as A. S. P.;

(*h*) his grade and pay in that appointment : and

(*i*) whether the present A S. P., has got any special training in respect of the Armed Reserve and if so, where he was trained ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY :

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of answer to (*a*).

(*c*) Mr. Syed Usman.

(*d*) Rs. 100.

(*e*) Rs. 200-10/2-250 : The present scale of pay of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Armed Reserve, is the same as that of an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the regular line.

(*f*) The post is now vacant; but Mr. Syed Usman is acting in that appointment as a temporary measure.

(*g*) Inspector of Police, Armed Reserve.

(*h*) Second Grade ; pay Rs. 100.

(*i*) Yes ; in the Madras District Reserve, Coimbatore.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN) : ൨൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരാളിനെ ൧൦൦ ൧൫൦ വരെ ശമ്പളസ്കേയിലിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ൨൦൦ രൂപാക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ൨-ാം ഗ്രേഡ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ ഈ പ്ലേസിൽ ആക്ട്‌ചെയ്യാൻ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലേ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SAHRAWARDY : Perhaps the honourable member is not in the know of things. The grace of the order is in the tail of it. The man is there only as a temporary measure without any prejudice to the claims of his seniors. The pay he gets is the usual pay plus T. A. and one-fifth of the pay allotted for the permanent A. S. P.

Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

359 *MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pattanamtitta*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the specific duties of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police ;

(*b*) the special circumstances which led to the creation of such posts ;

(*c*) their territorial jurisdiction ;

(*d*) the nature of their official relationship with the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police ; and

(*e*) whether the duties allotted to them cannot be got done by the respective District and Assistant Superintendents of Police ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY

(*a*) (i) *Deputy Inspector General of Police* :—To assist the Inspector General of Police in his office and executive work with direct charge of the Traffic and the Finger Print Sections and the Criminal Intelligence Bureau of the Inspector General's Office.

(ii) *Assistant Inspector General of Police* :—To assist the Inspector General of Police in political enquiries and allied matters of a confidential nature. He is in direct charge of the Special Branch and has general supervision of the office of the Inspector General of Police.

(*b*) To retrench expenditure. The posts of the C. I. D. Superintendent and the Traffic Superintendent have been abolished and also some posts in the ministerial staff.

(*c*) Whole of Travancore.

(*d*) The Deputy Inspector General is of the same status as that of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Inspector General of Police as that of the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(*e*) No.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether the Deputy Inspector General of Police and the Assistant Inspector General of Police are now the senior most A. S. P. and D. S. P., respectively?

KHAN BHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: No, Sir.

Tube wells in Kayikara.

360. ***MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN** (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nelumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they had sanctioned the sinking of a few tube wells in Kayikara and other coastal villages of Chirayinkil taluk;

(*b*) whether any amount has been spent for the same; and

(*c*) whether any portion of the work has been completed?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR. (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Tube wells at Kayikara and Kovilvattom have been sunk to a depth of 81 feet.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether those tube wells are.........

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will repeat his question in a louder voice.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Sir, May I know whether those tube wells are finished?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: No. Sir.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavancode*): May I know whether the tube wells in other taluks are in working condition?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Many of them are in working condition. A few are not in order.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the Chief Engineer may make arrangements to repair the slight mistakes in them?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Yes Sir, arrangements will be made.

PRESIDENT: Arrangements to do what? ..... to find water where there is not. How is the honourable member going to do that?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Sir, I understand that the question related to some repairs in the tube wells.

Timing permitted by the Traffic Department.

361. ***MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the timing permitted by the Traffic Department to motor busowners can be not-availed of by the latter at the latter's discretion;

(*b*) whether the Kottayam Alwaye Motor Union Ltd., Kottayam are not running their buses to Alwaye at some of their stated times;

(*c*) whether the said union has put up a notice board in their Kottayam office to the effect that their timing will be regulated according as the number of passengers is more or less;

[Mr Kottalil P. Abraham]

(*d*) whether the Government have fixed any minimum number of passengers for a bus to start at its fixed hour and

(*e*) whether buses owned by strangers or fresh applicants in the line will be given permits by the Traffic Department to run on the line during the hours fixed for, but not used by, the existing permit-holders?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes. The buses of this union and similar unions are allowed inter-changeability of timings and to run on service at 15 minutes interval if there is public demand.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) No.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : May I know from the honourable member whether the public demand in relation to the timings of buses running from Kottayam to Alwaye is satisfied;

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Well it is like this. Suppose there is a first turn and a bus left the starting point and before the second turn there is a large number of passengers awaiting the departure of the second bus and that the number is too many to be accommodated in it on such occasions another bus is allowed between the first and second turns to avoid congestion o traffic as on festival occasions etc. This is done in order to meet the convenience of people.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Is there any minimum number required?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Not at all. The answer is given here.

Buses passing along the Thondara Bridge.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of buses plying for hire between Kottayam and Kottarakara, and Thiruvalla and Trivandrum, across the Thondara Bridge over the Manimala River about one mile to the south of Tiruvalla town; and

(*b*) whether the bridge at this place had fallen down at any time?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : (*a*) 13 and 1, respectively.

(*b*) Yes.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Sir, May I know whether the southern part of the bridge has gone down more than the other parts?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : That is my information. Sir, I will request the member to direct the enquiry to the P. W. Department and not at me.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know whether that bridge is having a very busy traffic?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Not very busy, Sir. But we are taking some precautions in the matter of taking passengers over the bridge. When the bus reaches one end the passengers are asked to get down and the empty bus runs over the bridge.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know whether the bridge is not on the M. C. Road?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes Sir.

Buses running between Quilon and Alleppey.

363. ***MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) the names of the bus owners whose buses are permitted to ply between Quilon and Alleppey with the number of buses each owns;

(*b*) the timings for the starting of buses from Quilon and Alleppey allowed to each owner; and

(*c*) the average number of buses per day which actually plied on the above line during the months of Meenam, Medam and Edavam 1114?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYID ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY:

(*a*) The combined Alleppey Syndicate Motors Ltd., Alleppey ... 15 buses; and
The Automobile Corporation Ltd., Mavelikara ... 7 buses.

(*b*) To start from each terminal station at an interval of not less than 15 minutes.

(*c*) 18.

Bus fare on the Alwaye-Parur line.

364. ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the bus fare either from Alwaye to Parur or from Parur to Alwaye, on the Alwaye-Parur line;

(*b*) the length of the Alwaye-Parur line;

(*c*) whether there is any other line that has such a heavy fare for such a short distance;

(*d*) if so, what that line is; and

(*e*) whether there is any toll-gate on the Alwaye-Parur line?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAHIB ABDUL KARIM SAIYID SUHRAWARDY: (*a*) 5 annas for either route.

(*b*) 10 miles.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Alleppey-Aroor route.

(*e*) No.

Bridge at Chattachal across Vamanapuram river.

365. *MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether in recent times, any budget allotment has been made for the construction of a bridge at Chattachal across Vamanpuram river, on the Vithura Ponnanchunda Estates road; and

(*b*) if any, the year in which the allotment was made, and why the allotment was not utilised

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to (*a*).

Maintenance grants to certain roads.

366. *MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the following roads are in the most unsatisfactory condition:

i.	Nedumangad	—Kattakada road
ii.	,,	—Ariyanad road, *via* Vellanad
iii.	,,	—Ariyanad road *via* Uzhamalakal
iv.	,,	—Vempayam road
v.	Kazhunad	—Vattapara road
vi.	Nedmangad	—Vengaramood *via* Panavoor;

(*b*) the allotments of maintenance grant for each of these roads; and

(*c*) whether the Chief Engineer has ever inspected the condition of the above roads at any time during his service, here in Travancore?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) No.

(*b*)	i.	Rs. 1,188.
	ii.	350.
	iii.	1,575.
	iv.	600.
	v.	612.
	vi.	1,256.

(*c*) No.

Divisional Inspectors of Schools.

367. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of schools under the administrative control of each of the Divisional Inspectors of schools in the State respectively; and

(*b*) the number of Assistant Inspectresses of Schools under each of the Divisional Inspectors of Schools respectively?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON:

		No. of schools under direct control.
(*a*) Division Inspector of Schools,	Trivandrum	84
Do.	Quilon	112
Do.	Thiruvalla	117
Do.	Muvattupuzha	103

(b) 2 Assistant Inspectresses under the control of the Division Inspector, Trivandrum
1. Assistant Inspectress do. Quilon.
1. do. do. Thiruvalla
2. Assistant Inspectresses do. Muvattupuzha.

Institutions under Divisional Inspector and Chief Inspectress.

368. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following details:—

i. number of primary schools under each Divisional Inspector;
ii. number of secondary schools under each Divisional Inspector;
iii. number of high schools under each Divisional Inspector;
iv. number of primary schools under the Chief Inspectress;
v. number of secondary schools under the Chief Inspectress;
vi number of high schools under the Chief Inspectress?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON:

Inspecting Officer.	No. of primary schools.	No. of secondary schools.	No. of High schools Mal.	Tamil.
Division Inspector, Trivandrum .	922	59	4	2
Do. Quilon ...	592	66	9	...
Do. Tiruvalla ...	737	77	11	...
Do. Muvattupuzha ...	623	81	2	...
Inspectress of Girls' Schools ...	...	47	5	1

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, in the answer it is given that the Inspectress of Girls Schools has 53 schools under her whereas there are 900 schools under the Trivandrum Division Inspector. In the light of that may I know whether the post of the Inspectress of Girls Schools cannot be abolished?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It is a question of policy which I cannot discuss.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether these 53 schools are not distributed throughoutt the State?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes, they are.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know what objection there is in all the schools being managed by the Assistant Inspector?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: That point will be considered.

Offices of the Divisional School Inspectors.

369. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the Offices of the Divisional School Inspectors of Trivandrum, Quilon, Muvattupuzha and Thiruvalla ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : The statement is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : സ്കൂൾ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ ആഫീസുകളിൽ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു പ്യൂൺസിനെയെങ്കിലും നിയമിക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : നിയമനങ്ങൾ പബ്ളിക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ അധികാരത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവയാണു.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഒരു മാസത്തിൽ കുറവായിട്ടുള്ള ഒഴിവുകൾ വരുമ്പോൾ ഇവരെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലേ ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : ഒഴിവുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അവരെ നിയമിക്കാൻ അനുവദിക്കാം.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : വ്യലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ഒരു പ്യൂൺ പോലും ഈ ആഫീസുകളിൽ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതു പ്യൂൺ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു യോഗ്യതയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലാതിരുന്നതു കൊണ്ടാണോ ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അല്ല

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : പിന്നെ എന്താണു ആരെയും നിയമിക്കാത്തതു് ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അങ്ങനെ സംഭവിച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളു.

Statement, by caste, of the present Divisional Inspectors in the Education Department.

370. *MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the present Divisional Inspectors in the Education Department and of those and who were Divisional Inspectors since 1109 ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON The †statement is laid on the table.

Staff in the Office of the Public Service Commissioner.

371. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in the office of the Public Service Commissioner ?

DR. G. D. NOKES : The ‡statement is laid on the table.

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*Vide Appendix X Page 963.

†Vide Appendix XIPage 964.

‡ Vide Appendix XII page 964.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : ൨൭ പേർ പബ്ളിക്ക സർവീസുക മ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ ഉള്ളതിൽ സുറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ഒരു പ്യൂണിനെപ്പോലും നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നതിനു കാരണമെന്താണു? ഈ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും എഫിഷ്യൻസി ഉള്ളവർ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായില്ലാതിരുന്നതു കൊണ്ടാണോ ?

DR. G. D. NOKES : Some were transferred from other offices and a few were recruited under the Rules, and therefore it happened that there was no member of the community mentioned.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : ആഫീസു നിയമനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിച്ഛായ അല്ലേ മററു നിയമനങ്ങളിലും വെളിപ്പെട്ടു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു

DR. G. D. NOKES : No, Sir.

Export duty on coir and copra.

372 **MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the rate at which copra and coir are valued for the purpose of fixing the export duty ;

(*b*) the present market value of copra and coir ;

(*c*) the average market value of copra and coir for the past one year ; and

(*d*) what steps have the Government taken to redress the hardships caused by the differences in the market value and the valuation for the purpose of fixing the export duty ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : (*a*) For the purpose of levying export duty, copra is valued at the rate of Rs. 10 per cwt. and coir at the rate of Rs 12 per cwt.

(*b*) The present market value of copra is Rs. 43 per candy. The market value of coir ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 58 per candy.

(*c*) The average market value of copra for the last year is Rs. 42 per candy and that of coir ranges between Rs. 30 to Rs. 61 per candy.

(*d*) Steps were taken from time to time by Government to adjust the tariff values of copra and coir with reference to their market values.

Coir yarn Shipped to South African Ports.

373. ***MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the quantity and value of coir yarn shipped to South African Ports from Travancore?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : *The statement showing the quantity and value of coir yarn shipped to South African Ports from Travancore from the year 1934 to 1939 is laid on the table.

Competitive Examinations conducted by the Public Service Commissioner.

374. MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of candidates that came out successful in the competitive examinations conducted by the Public Service Commissioner and the number among them who were given appointments?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Four.

Examinations conducted by the Public Service Commissioner.

375. MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state;

(a) how many examinations were conducted by the Public Service Commissioner for selection of candidates for recruitment to the intermediate division with the dates and the total number of candidates declared to have passed in the said examinations respectively;

(b) whether all of them have been recruited to the Public Service and, if not, the total number so far recruited (up to 30-11-1114)

(c) how many among so appointed by the Public Service Commissioner are still in service and how many are out of service;

(d) the names of 10 persons in the first list, who are without job after the expiry of the period for which the first appointment was made by the Public Service Commissioner, and the respective period of the first appointment, and also the date on which they were respectively relieved from duty

(e) the number of candidates appointed in the Registration Department under the advice of the Public Service Commissioner, who were already confirmed in the Department, with the respective dates of such first appointments and the dates of confirmation and their respective number in the list maintained by the Public Service Commissioner;

(f) the number of persons who were recruited by the Public Service Commissioner to the intermediate division and who are without appointment for more than 2 years after the expiry of the period of first appointment;

(g) the number of persons who were recruited by the Public Service Commissioner to the intermediate division and who are without appointment for more than one year, after the expiry of the period of first appointment:

(h) whether the Public Service Commissioner has recruited any persons to the intermediate division who have not passed the examinations referred to in (a) and the total number and names of such persons with the respective dates of their appointments; and

(i) if the answer to part (h) is in the affirmative, the reasons for such appointments?

*Vide appendix XIII page.965

DR. G. D. NOKES : (*a*) Three special Examinations-Chingom 1112, Kanni 1113 and Kanni 1114. No candidates were declared to have passed as the Special Examination is part only of a selective test. Also special tests for Scribes and Malayalam Typists.

(*b*) No. 708.

(*c*) No statistics are available.

(*d*) It is not understood what is meant by 'the first list', as the first Special Examination formed part of a Selective test for more than one type of appointment. If the member wishes for information about a particular individual the information can be supplied after due notice.

(*e*) No candidates who were already confirmed in the Registration Department were recruited on the advice of the Public Service Commissioner.

(*f*) & (*g*) No Statistics are maintained.

(*h*) Yes.

(*i*) The Special Examinations formed part of the selective tests only for clerical and typing appointments. Every advice on recruitment to any other appointment in the Intermediate Division therefore relates to some person who has not passed the Special Examination for the purpose of selection to that appointment.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, May I know, with reference to part (h) in the answer the total number and names of such persons and the respective dates of their appointment?

DR. G. D. NOKES: I do not follow the meaning of 'such persons.'

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir a point for the consideration of the Chair. My question under (h) is as follows.

> " Whether the Public Service Commissioner has recruited any persons to the intermediate division who have not passed the examinations referred to in (a) and the total number and the names of such persons with respective dates of their appointments ".

Sir, the answer given under (h) is 'Yes'. How can this answer suffice for my purpose. Mine is a specific question.

DR. G. D. NOKES: Sir, the question is based on a misunderstaning

PRESIDENT : Apparently Dr. Nokes' answer has not been scrutinised by him. I think proper answer might be given. The question is actually whether the Public Service Commissioner has recruited any persons to the intermediate division, etc., and the total number and the names of such persons with respective dates of their appointments. The 'yes' applies only to the first part of the question.

DR. G. D. NOKES: The answers (h) and (i) should be read together. The explanation for not giving the numbers and names required is implied in answer (i). The member presumably does not want hundreds of names. The question is based on a misunderstanding both of the object of the examinations, which is explained in answer (a), and of the types of appointment for which they are held. If the member

[Dr. G. D. Nokes.]

wants to know the number of persons who are selected in the selective tests that can be given. But the number of persons who have not "passed" the examinations forming part of certain selective tests cannot be given.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, May I know the reason why such persons, who have not passed in the selective test, have been appointed ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: As explained in answer (a), the so-called passing of the examination is defferent from selection in a selective test. Candidates for non-clerical appointments do not take an examination as part of the test.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether any such persons have been appointed in the clerical line who have not sat for the selective test ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Yes, if the member means 'sat for the examination'. some of the clerical appointments are not the subject of an examination, such as those of Income Tax clerks on Rs. 40.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the reason for such appointments.

DR. G. D. NOKES: The reason is to continue the works of Public Service.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether any candidate was appointed in the Registration Department as per the advice of the Public Service Commissioner ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: Yes.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know whether such inaccuracies exist in the dealings in the Public Service Commissioner's office ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: I am not aware what the member refers to as 'such inaccuracies'.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I mean inaccuracies in the answer to part (h) of the question.

DR. G. D. NOKES: Sir, there is no inaccuracy there. I myself drafted the answer in that form, in the hope of calling attention, not to the supposed inaccuracy of the answer, but to the fact that the question showed a misunderstanding of the object of the special examinations.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the honourable member whether the candidates appointed in the Registration Department as per the advice of the Public Service Commissioner were subsequently confirmed in the department ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: I am not concerned with confirmation; and I cannot answer vague questions about candidates' appointments in the Registration Department, without information as to when the candidates were appointed or on what pay.

Competitive examination by the Public Service Commissioner.

376. **MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates that sat for the first competitive examination conducted under the supervision of the Public Service Commissioner and the number that passed;

(b) the number of persons belonging to inadequately represented communities among the successful candidates;

(c) whether it was after entertaining all those who passed in the first batch that persons from the second batch were recruited; and

(d) the caste of those who passed in that test with rank numbers 12, 180, 85, 300, 153 and 159 and the names of those among them who are now in service?

DR. G. D. NOKES: (a) 1701 for the first Public Service special Examination for the position of English knowing clerks on Rs. 20-25.

(b) 306.

(c) Recruitments are advised in the order of the rank of the candidates from the lists, one after the other.

Rank No.	*Community.*
(d) 12	Nayar (in service)
180	Latin Catholic
85	Nayar (in service)
300	Nayar (in service)
153	Nayar
159	Jacobite

Candidates whose ranks are 12, 85 and 300 respectively are in service. Their names cannot be furnished as the information is confidential.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: : ൧൮൦-ാമതും ൧൫൩-ാമതും ൧൫൯-ാമതും പാസായ ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കെ ൩൦൦-ാമതു പാസായ ആളിനെ എന്തുകൊണ്ട് സർവീസിൽ നിയമിച്ചു എന്നു ദയവായി പറയുമോ.

DR. G. D. NOKES: The reason, as I have already stated, is that some appointments are temporary ones and others short acting ones.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: എത്ര പ്രാവശ്യം പരീക്ഷ നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഒന്നാമത്തെ പ്രാവശ്യം പരീക്ഷയിൽ പാസ്സായവർ വെളിയിൽ നില്ക്കവെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ പരീക്ഷയിൽ പാസായവരെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അറിയാമോ?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The number of persons who were selected in the first Examination for clerks was 510. Another Examination was held a year after, anticipating a large number of vacancies.

Examiners for the V. S. L. C. Examination.

377. **MR. D. FRANCIS** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement by caste showing names, community and the remuneration paid to each of the Chief and Assistant Examiners for the V. S. L. C. Examination of 1938?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The information is confidential.

Examiners for the E. S. L. C. Examinations.

378. **MR. D. FRANCIS**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement by caste showing the names, community and the remuneration paid to each of the Chief and Assistant examiners for the E. S. L. C. Examination of 1938?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The information is confidential.

Results of the E. S. L. C. Examination of 1938.

379. **MR. D. FRANCIS**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of pupils who appeared for the E. S. L. C. Examination of 1938 from each departmental and non-departmental recognised English High School and the number pupils declared eligible for College admission from each School?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The member is referred to the tabular statement published on pages 304 to 309 in the Education sheet of the Gazette dated 2-8-1938.

Office of the Survey Superintendent.

380. **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTI**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in the Office of the Survey Superintendent, Travancore?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: A *statement by caste of the staff is laid on the table.

State Congress meeting in Kuthattukulam.

381. **MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any State Congress meeting under the presidency of Mr. Kannara Gopala Panickar, Ex—M. L. A. was held in Kuthattukulam in March 1939; and

(*b*) whether it was declared an unlawful assembly?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

Jaffna Tobacco imported into Travancore.

382. **MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total quantity of Jaffna tobacco imported into Travancore in 1112, 1113 and up to 1-12-1114 respectively; and

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* *Vide* Appendix XIV, page 966.

(b) the total amount of import duty collected in each of the above years on the Jaffna tobacco?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH:

Year.	Cds.	S. Rs.	Lbs
(a) 1112	3,877		418
1113	3,386		565
1114 (up to 1-12-1114)	3,103		433
(b) 1112		5,52,201	
1113		5,74,819	
1114 (up to 1-12-1114)		4,26,930	

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the reason for the gradual decrease in the import of Jaffna tobacco in the State for the last three years.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Due to less consumption.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In view of the fact that the quantity of tobacco imported into the State in 1113 is less than the quantity imported in 1112, may I know the reason for the increase in the amount of duty collected in 1113?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: Tobacco imported in previous years must have been sold in 1113.

Anchal Office at Aryad South.

383. **MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Superintendent, Anchal Department has sanctioned the opening of an Anchal Office at Aryad South by his letter dated 29-2-1113, convinced of the necessity of the same from the memorial submitted by the inhabitants of South Aryad, Ambalapuzha;

(b) whether they will be pleased to lay a copy of that letter on the table;

(c) whether the Anchal Office has been opened as per that communication; and

(d) if not, why the delay?

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: (a) No.

(b), (c) & (d) In view of the answer to part (a), these questions do not arise.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether any letter was sent on 29-2-1113 as a reply to the representation?

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: There was a representation for the opening of a non-departmental Anchal Office.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will raise his voice. I have not heard what the answer was.

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI Sir, this particular member forwarded a petition to the Anchal Superintendent. He was asked to provide security for the opening of a non-departmental anchal office as

requested in the petition. The security has not been provided hitherto and the anchal office was not therefore opened.

Peons appointed in the Excise Divisions of Piravam and Arukutty.

384. **MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of peons appointed temporarily in each of the Excise Divisions of Piravam and Arukutty from 1-1-1113 to 30-10-1114 and to give out a statement, by caste, of such appointments in each division?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : 63 peons in the Piravom Division and 40 peons in the Arukutty Division were appointed.

† A statement by caste of the peons appointed is laid on the table.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വത്തെ പരിപാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണോ നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നത്?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : നിവർത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം പരിപാലിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമനത്തിൽ തന്നെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വത്തെ മുഴുവൻ ലംഘിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : അങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ൧൦൩ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ ൧൩ ഈഴവരെയും ൨൭ നായന്മാരെയും നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നയം തന്നെ തെററല്ലേ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : ഒരു മാസത്തിൽ കുറഞ്ഞകാലത്തേക്കുള്ള താൽക്കാല നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ ആളു കിട്ടാതെവരും. അങ്ങിനെ വരുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ മററു സമുദായക്കാരിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ എടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ആദ്യം ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം ലംഘിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞത് ഇപ്പോൾ ലംഘിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തെളിയുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : നിവർത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞത്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : ൧൧൪ ഇടവം ൩-ാനു നടത്തിയ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ ഒരൊററ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്ക മാത്രമെ കാണുന്നുള്ളു. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരാളെ മാത്രം എടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ്?

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†*Vide* Appendix XV. page 967.

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : ഒരു മാസത്തിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ തൽക്കാല നിയമനങ്ങൾക്ക് അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഇല്ലാതെ വരുമ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : ൧൨ ഈഴവരേയും ൨ നായന്മാരേയും നിയമിച്ചപ്പോൾ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ ഒരാളെ മാത്രം നിയമിച്ചതു് അവരിൽനിന്നും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരാരും ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : അങ്ങിനെ ആയിരിക്കാം.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI (*Nominated*) : കമ്മാളസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും അതിൽ ആരേയും നിയമിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അവരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH : നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം ചെയ്യാം.

Bigamy Cases.

385. **MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** : Will the Government be pleased to State :

(*a*) the number of bigamy Sessions cases, in which the parties are Ezhavas, in the State, since the promulgation of the Ezhava Act ;

(*b*) the number of cases acquitted :

(*c*) whether invalidity of marriage, due to omission to tying *Mangalyasutram* or to openly presenting cloth, a ground of defence ; and

(*d*) the number of cases in which the above defence was successful ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*) :

(*a*) 53.

(*b*) 47.

(*c*) The defence was set up in 26 cases.

(*d*) 13.

School hours.

386. **MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP** : Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the prescribed school hours in the State specifying from what hour in the morning to what hour in the evening ;

(*b*) whether any school is allowed to detain students for more than 5 hours in the school, whether Government or aided :

(*c*) whether religion is allowed to be taught in the schools :

(*d*) whether permission is given to any school, whether Sirkar or aided to hold religious classes for students during the school hours;

(*e*) whether some aided schools in the State are holding classes daily for 5 hours and 35 minutes *i. e.*, from 9 A. M. to 12 Noon and 1-30 P. M. to 4-5 P. M. ; and

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

(f) if the answer to part (e) is in the affirmative, whether it is a violation of the rules and what action will be taken on it?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (a) The member is referred to the Government Notification R. Dis. No. 1310 of 38/Edn. dated 13-10-1938 published on page 162 of Part I of the Government Gazette dated 18-10-1938.

(b) No, for purpose of secular instruction.

(c), (d), (e) and (f). The member is referred to Rule 93 (a) of the Education Code.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: With reference to part (e), I have been referred to Rule 93 (a) of the Education Code May I know from the Director of Public Instruction whether there are aided schools in the State which hold classes between 9 A. M. and 12 noon, and between 1.30 P. M and 4.5 P. M?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The Education Code permits religious instruction within or outside school hours, provided certain conditions are observed by the managements. It is therefore quite possible that a few more minutes may be employed, in some institutions, for religious instruction. That is not against the Code.

Recruitment to the Public Service.

387. **MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitments from new applicants to a particular post are made by the Public Service Commissioner while those who have acted in the same posts by the appointments of the same officer are waiting outside without job;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints from the Heads of Departments about such method of recruitment;

(c) whether Heads of Departments have recommended for recruitment or re-appointments of persons appointed by the Public Service Commissioner but without job, when subsequent vacancies occur; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on such recommendations?

DR. G. D. NOKES: (a) In some cases.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) This does not arise.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I ask whether the appointment of new recruits in vacancies in which there had been earlier recruits, does not prejudicially affect the earlier recruits?

DR. G. D. NOKES: It is quite possible.

Recruitment to the Public Service.

388. ***MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any rule that in the matter of recruitment to the Public Service selective test candidates should be preferred to re-registered candidates?

DR. G. D. NOKES: The interpellation is unintelligible but the member is referred to paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Administration Report of the Public Service Department for 1113 M. E.

Statement by caste, of the Headmasters of English High Schools.

389. ***MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Head Masters of English High Schools and of the graduate teachers in the Education Department?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The statement is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN: ഹെഡ് മാസ്റ്റന്മാർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു, അതിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ൧൨൭ പേരുണ്ട്. സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരായി രണ്ടു പേരെ മാത്രമേ കാണുന്നുള്ളു. അങ്ങിനെ രണ്ടു പേർ മാത്രം ആയതു് ആ സമുദായത്തിൽ പഠിപ്പുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടാണോ ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: അപേക്ഷകന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാനുള്ള അധികാരം ഡയറക്‌ടർക്കില്ലെന്നു അറിയാമല്ലോ ?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN: അധികാരം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവരെ നിയമിച്ചില്ല എന്നാണോ ഞാൻ മനസിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: ആ അനുമാനം ശരിയല്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN: പിന്നെ ഏന്തു കാരണമാണെന്നു പറയാമോ ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരുന്നവരോടു ചോദിക്കണം.

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* *Vide* Appendix XVI—Page.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 330.

Statement showing particulars in respect of parts (*b*) and (*c*) of the interpellation.

Places of firing.	No. of shots fired.	By whom fired.	No. died.	No. wounded.
1. Valiathura Beach, Trivandrum ...	Not known.	Military	3	...
2. Bus-stand, Neyyattinkara ..	Do.	Do.	7	6
3. Near T. B. Attingal ...	Do.	Do.	1	3
Do. ...	12	Police	...	1
4. Kallara ...	19	Do.	No information	
5. Pangode ..	43	Do.	Do.	
6. Quilon ...	2	Military	2	4
7. Karunagapalli ...	1 (buckshot)	Police	...	...
8. Chengannur ...	3	Military	1	...
9. Alleppey (Labour riot) ..	12	Do.	2	9
10. Kanichakulangara, (Shertalai) ...	10	Police	...	3
11. Parur ...	2	Do.	...	...
12. Puthupalli, Karugachal ...	7	Military	1	4

Places where lathi charge was made.		*No. of times lathi charge was made.*
1. Kanichakulangara, Shertalai	...	1
2. Parur	...	1
3. Puthupalli	...	1
4. Quilon	...	2
5. Kayankulam	...	1
6. Allpppey	...	3
7. Karunagapalli	...	1
8. Chengannur	...	2
9. Kadakkal	...	1
10. Science College premises, Trivandrum	...	1

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 333.

Statement, by caste, of the lady clerks appointed in the office of the Excise Commissioner before the 30th Meenam 1114.

Caste.		Name.	Period of employment From	Period of employment To
A. HINDUS :				
Nair		Sarojini Devi	20-3-1111	6-4-1111
Ezhavas	1.	M. G. Kadambari	12-10-1109	20-10-1109
	2.	P. K. Bharathi	13-1-1111 20-9-1111	10-3-1111 1-10-1111
	3.	A. Sarada	26-7-1114	25-8-1114
B. CHRISTIANS				
Other Christian		C. M. Achamma *	22-9-1113	...

* Nominated by the Public Service Commissioner. She is still continuing in the department.

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

money is advanced generally as loan only after considering the solvency of the debtor or in consideration of the friendship or relationship that exists between the party who receives the money and the person who pays it. In the light of these, it would not be safe or better to see that a person who, due to some unfortunate circumstances in life, is unable to pay back a loan in time is arrested and put in a civil jail. Going to a civil jail is considered as a sort of personal stigma, a sort of moral turpitude and a sort of social ostracism.

PRESIDENT : Why not you read the last paragraph of your Objects and Reasons? That is very interesting.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir. I shall do so, Sir,

> "A creditor never gains anything by sending a debtor to civil prison. Whereas, in doing so, the debtor as well as the people, who are with him, or under him, or related to him, or attached to him suffer a good lot, in matters of personal discomfort and discomfiture, loss of reputation, mental agony, loss of labour and of wages, and deprivation of safety, support, and actual maintenance. In other words, there is personal mortification and loss and suffering for the debtor; there is the negation of the means of livelihood for those who depend for their living upon the labours of the debtor; there is solitude and helplessness and absence of solicitude and protection for the wife and children as well as other people who depend upon the debtor, there is the increasing idleness and absence of labour in the world; there is the badge of inferiority and loathsomeness stamped on the forehead of the debtor; there is the increasing burden for the State for providing civil prisons and officers for the work. In short, the arrest and detention of judgment debtors in civil prison is a personal insult and injury, domestic misery, unhappiness and calamity, social injustice political degradation, economic loss, and a sheer crime to man and society. In the interest of individuals, in the interest of families, in the interest of society, in the interest of labour, in the interest of economic development, in the interest of social and economic morality, in the interest of State and in the interest of humanity at large, the practice of arresting and detaining of the judgment debtors in civil prisons ought not to be permitted to continue any longer. It shall be immediately discontinued; and this Bill has accordingly been framed."

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*) : Sir, may I know wherefrom the member quotes the passage?

PRESIDENT : He has read out the last paragraph from the Statement of objects and reasons of the Bill.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, this is not a novel feature I demand that the State or the House will have to provide. If I understand correctly, the exemption from arrest and detention in civil jail is done away with throughout the Russian Empire, in Scotland, and in Germany and in various States in the United States of America.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : What about British India?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I am told that some member has moved or is going to introduce a Bill to this effect in the Legislative Assembly.

PRESIDENT: That Bill has a restricted application. It is not as universal as yours in its application.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Even under the Civil Procedure Code, in our State, women are exempted from arrest and detention in civil prison. I am told that there was a time even in Travancore when the debtors among women also were arrested and kept in civil jail. But that barbarous custom was done away with by the State as a sort of symbol of morality and of civilisation. So I request the members of this House to support the general principle of this Bill unanimously without any dissenting voice.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): I oppose, Sir, the introduction of this Bill. My reason is that there are provisions in the present Civil Procedure Code exempting really deserving debtors from arrest and detention. I refer to clauses 3, 4 and 5 of Section 47 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Clause 3 of Section 47 says:

> "Where a judgment debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for the payment of money and brought before the Court, the Court may inform him that he may apply to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of the application and he complies with the provisions of the law of insolvency for the time being in force."

Clause 4 of the Section reads:

> "Where a judgment debtor expresses his intention to apply to be declared an insolvent and furnishes security, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he will within one month so apply, and that he will appear, when called upon, in any proceeding upon the application or upon the decree in execution of which he was arrested, the Court shall release him from arrest, and, if he fails so to apply and to appear, the Court may either direct the security to be realised or commit him to the civil prison in execution of the decree."

Clause 5 of the Section says:

> "Where the judgment debtor applies for time to enable him to pay the judgment debt, the Court may leave the judgment debtor in the custody of an officer of the Court for a specified period not exceeding 15 days or release him on his furnishing security to the satisfaction of the Court for his appearance at the expiration of the specified period if the decree be not sooner satisfied."

Then, Order 21, Rule 38, which deals with execution, says:

> "Where a judgment-debtor appears before the Court in obedience to a notice issued under Rule 35, or is brought befor the Court after being arrested in execution of a decree for the payment of money, and it appears to the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable from poverty or other sufficient cause to pay the amount of the decree or, if that amount is payable by instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, the Court may, upon such terms (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order disallowing the application for his arrest and detention, or directing his release, as the case may be."

Therefore my submission is that there are provisions in the Civil Procedure Code investing the Court with ample discretion in releasing debtors arrested and brought before the Court, and also in refusing applications for arrest. If, as a matter of fact, the debtor is willing

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 335.

Statement, by caste, of lady clerks in the office of the Anchal Superintendent.

A. HINDU	
Brahmin	...
Nair	2
Kammala	...
Nadar	...
Ezhava	1
Cheramar (Pulaya)	...
Other Hindu	1
B. MUSLIM	...
C. CHRISTIAN	
Jacobite	...
Marthomite	...
Syriac Catholic	...
Latin Catholic	...
South India United Church	1
Other Christian	...

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 348.

Statement, by caste, of Excise Inspectors.

A. HINDUS.	
1. Brahmins	8
2. Nayars	40
3. Ezhavas	8
4. Other Hindus	8
B. MUSLIMS	2
C. CHRISTIANS	
1. Jacobites	4
2. Marthomite	1
3. Syriac Catholics	7
4. Latin Catholics	2
5. South India United Church	2
6. Other Christian	1

Appendix. VI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 350.

No. 14582/E. 1677.

Excise Commissioner's Office,
Trivandrum, 23-3-39/10-8-1114.

Endorsement on petition dated 25-7-1114 from Chatha Sankaran *alias* Kuttan, Mevelloor Kara, Vadayar Pakuthy, Vaikom taluk complaining against the conduct of Peons Karuppan, Thomas and Varnappas of the Thottoor Station.

The petitioner is informed that his complaint was enquired into by the Assistant Excise Commissioner, Piravom and that it has been found to be unfounded.

Sd./ M. P. Joseph,
Ag. Excise Commissioner.

(True copy)

Appendix VII

Vide Answer to Question No. 351.

Statement showing the names of Karas that are being served and the distance of each, from the Thrikariyoor Anchal Office.

	Name.	*Distance from the Anchal Office.*
1.	Thangalam	2 Miles.
2.	Chiraldu	2 ,,
3.	Edanadu	2 ,,
4.	Nellikuzhy	3 ,,
5.	Kuttilanji North	4 ,,
6.	Emmala	4½ ,,
7.	Panipra	4 ,,
8.	Kottapadi	4½ ,,
9.	Nagancherry	3 ,,
10.	Vadacherry	4 ,,
11.	Aryakadu	2 ,,
12.	Ayroor	7 ,,
13.	Amala	3 ,,
14.	Pindimana	8 ,,

Appendix VIII.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 356.**

Statement showing the names of the new roads with expenditure during 1111, 1112 and 1113 M. E. in the taluks of Agastisvaram and Tovala.

S. No.	Name of the new road.	Amount spent during the year.		
		1111	1112	1113
	AGASTISVARAM TALUK.			
1	Conversion of the lane on the northern side of the District Hospital, Kottar into a cart road ...	2,605	687	...
2	Opening a road from 4/7 Parakkay Manakudy to Thengamputhur village ...	155	...	...
3	Opening a beach road in front of the Government House at the Cape to meet 1/6 Kovilam road ...	3,040	...	75
4	Opening a road from 1/6 Kottaram Agastisvaram road to Chanthiyadi church and thence to meet the Kottayadi kal bank road ...	...	259	49
5	Opening a road from 1/8 Marungoor road to Nayakanarcolam cherry ...	...	194	87
6	Opening a road from Mukilanvila to Zionpuram ...	...	175	...
	Total ...	5,800	1,315	211
	TOVALA TALUK.			
1	Opening an approach road to Ambiliconam cherry from 3/2 Darisanamcope Shorlacode road ...	102	...	...
2	Opening a road from Veeranamangalam road bridge to meet Balamore road south of Erachakulam	...	758	44
	Total ...	102	758	44

Appendix IX.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 357.**

Statement, by caste, of the Special Police Constables.

A. HINDU.

Brahmin	...	8
Nayar	...	496
Kammala	...	8
Nadar	...	40
Ezhava	...	83
Cheramar (Pulaya)	.	34
Other Hindu	...	237

B. MUSLIM ... 273

C. CHRISTIAN.

Jacobite	...	22
Marthomite	...	3
Syriac Catholic	...	31
Latin Catholic	..	31
South India United Church	...	13
Other Christian	...	21

Appendix X.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 369.**

Statement by caste of the staff of the offices of the Division Inspectors of Schools at Trivandrum, Quilon, Thiruvalla and Muvattupuzha.

Office of the Division Inspector, Trivandrum:

Brahmins	...	6
Other Caste Hindu	...	1
Nayar	...	1

Office of the Division Inspector, Quilon:

Brahmins	...	4
Nairs	...	3

Office of the Division Inspector, Thiruvalla:

Brahmins	...	2
Other Caste Hindu	...	1
Nairs	...	3
Christian—Jacobite	...	1

Office of the Division Inspector, Muvattupuzha.

Brahmins	...	1
Other Caste Hindu	...	3
Nair	...	2
R. C. Christian	...	1

Appendix XI.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 370.**

Statement by caste of the present Division Inspectors.

Brahmins	..	3
Other Hindu	...	1

Statement by caste of the Division Inspectors since 1109.

Brahmins	...	5
Nair	...	1
Other Hindu	...	1
S. I. U. Christian	...	1

Appendix XII.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 371**

Statement by caste of the staff in the Office of the Public Service Commissioner.

Designation.	*Community.*	*Numbe.*
Secretary	Brahmin	1
Manager	Other Hindu	1
Clerks	Brahmin	2
	Nayar	5
	Ezhava	1
	Muslim	1
	Marthomite	1
	Latin Catholic	1
	S. I. U. Church	1
	Other Christian	1
Stenographer	Brahmin	1
Typist	Brahmin	1
Attender	Brahmin	1
	S. I. U. Church	1
Daffadar	Ezhava	1
Mochee	Nayar	1
Peons	Brahmin	2
	Nayar	2
	Kammala	1
	Nadar	1
	Ezhava	4
	Pulaya	1
	Other Hindu	1
	S. I. U. Church	2

Appendix XIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 373

Statement showing the quantity and value of coir yarn exported to South African Ports during the last five years from the Travancore Ports.

Article.	1934-35		1935-36		1936-37		1937-38		1938-39	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts	Rs	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
Coir yarn ...	1,020	10,710	1,839	16,551	2,705	23,162	226	2,260	1,471	15,446

Appendix XIV

Vide Answer to Question No. 380

Statement by caste of the staff in the office of the Superintendent of Survey, both in the permanent and temporary Establishment.

Caste.	Clerks, Typists etc.	Computor Draftsman and Litho Draftsmen etc.	Menials.
A. HINDU—			
1 Brahmin ...	4	17	...
2 Nair ...	4	26	23
3 Other Caste Hindu...	3	7	...
4 Kammala ...	...	7	...
5 Nadar ...	...	2	...
6 Ezhava ...	2	3	...
7 Cheramar ...	...	...	...
8 Other Hindu ...	...	2	...
B. MUSLIM ...	...	3	1
C. CHRISTIANS—			
1 Jacobite ...	1	...	...
2 Marthomite ...	...	1	...
3 Syriac Catholic ...	...	2	...
4 Latin Catholic ...	1	2	...
5 S. I. U. Church ...	...	...	...
6 Other Christians ...	...	...	...

Appendix XV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 384

Statement by caste of peons temporarily appointed in the Excise Divisions of Piravom and Arukutty from 1-1-1113 to 30-10-1114.

Caste.	No. of Peons.		
	Piravom.	Arukutty.	Total.
A. HINDU.			
1. Brahmin ...	1	...	1
2 Nayar ...	25	2	27
3 Kammala ...	...	...	...
4 Nadar ...	3	1	4
5 Ezhava ...	2	11	13
6 Cheramar (Pulaya)...	1	...	1
7 Other Hindu ...	2	3	5
B. MUSLIM ...	16	3	19
C. CHRISTIAN.			
1 Jacobite ...	2	11	13
2 Marthomite ..	...	7	7
3 Syriac Catholic ...	1	...	1
4 Latin Catholic ...	6	1	7
5 South India United Church ...	4	...	4
6 Other Christian ...	...	1	1

Appendix XVI.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 389**

Statement by caste of Headmasters of English High Schools

Brahmins	...	16
Nairs	...	2
Other Hindu	...	2
Marthomite Christian	...	4
Total	...	24

Statement by caste of graduate teachers in the Department.

Brahmins	...	142
Nairs	...	72
Other Hindu	...	21
Kammala	...	1
Nadar	...	1
Ezhava	...	10
Muslim	...	7
Jacobites	...	30
Marthomite	...	30
Syriac Catholic	...	2
Latin Catholic	...	5
S. I. U. C.	...	21
Other Christian	...	27
Total	...	369

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Prosecution against the Directors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank.

2. ***MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** : (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) who conducted the prosecution against the Directors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank case before the District Magistrate ;

(*b*) who paid for the special prosecutor engaged for the purpose ;

( ) what is the amount paid ;

(*d*) whether the accused have been committed to the Sessions ;

(*e*) if so whether Government propose to engage any special prosecutor from outside ; and

(*f*) whether they have considered the cost of it ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) The Liquidator of the Bank with the sanction of the Court, appointed Mr. Nugent Grant, Bar-at-law and Mr. Jones of the Firm of Messrs. King and Partridge, Madras, to conduct the case in the initial stage.

(*b*) They were paid out of the Bank funds.

(*c*) It has been ascertained that Rs. 1,500 a day was paid to both.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The question is under consideration especially as Government which is responsible for the conduct of the prosecution will have to defray the charges from the time of the commital.

(*f*) The cost will be more or less the same as has been incurred by the Bank at present, unless the Government make up their mind to make use of their own law officers for the purpose.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know whether Government were responsible for the conduct of the prosecution, in the initial stages also?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : No Sir.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Camaren road in Quilon.

1. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have any information regarding the present condition of Camaren road in Quilon ;

(*b*) whether the road is narrow and is running along the bank of the canal :

(*c*) whether there is no wall or any structure on the bank of the canal for preventing passers by and vehicles from falling into the canal ; and

(*d*) whether several accidents of fall to the canal from the road occurred ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (*a*) The road requires improvements by widening and protective works.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) There is no information of any accident.

Fishermen in the Quilon town.

2. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they know that there is a large number of fishermen and fish-traders carrying on their occupation in the Quilon town ;

(*b*) whether they have been given any kind of convenience for carrying on their industry and trade ; and

(*c*) if so, the nature of the convenience ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) A Fish Curing Yard has been opened at Neendakara which is only about two miles from Quilon to which the fishermen or fish-traders can carry their catches and cure them.

Fish exported from Quilon.

3. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED** : Will the Government be pleased to state the quantity of fish exported every year from the port of Quilon ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : There was no export of fish through the Quilon Port during the last five years.

Muslim Hostel.

4. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Muslim hostel is running at present ;

(*b*) if, so, whether the hostel is receiving grant ;

(*c*) if not, whether the warden of the hostel is undergoing great hardships ;

(*d*) whether the warden has applied for reviewing the order of the Government cancelling the sanction of grant for the hostel ;

(*e*) whether the cancellation of the sanction of the grant was done behind the back of the warden ;

(*f*) whether no explanation was called for, for cancelling the sanction of grant ; and

(*g*) whether the Government have taken any action on the petition of the warden ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) Yes.

Appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner.

5. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the number of appointment made by the Public Service Commissioner in the Lower Division since the appointment of the Commissioner, and the number of such appointments that went to the Muslims?

DR. G. D. NOKES: As regards recruitments advised by the Public Service Commissioner during the years 1112 and 1113, attention is invited to the statistics incorporated in the Administration Reports of the Public Service Department for those years. The statement in respect of the recruitments advised from the 1st Chingom till the end of Medom 1114 is given below :

Total number of recruitments from all communities.	Number of recruitments from the Muslim community.
460	26,

Statement, by caste, of the appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner.

6. **MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR**: Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement, by caste of appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner in the various departments up to the 15th Edavom 1114?

DR. G. D. NOKES: As regards recruitments advised by the Public Service Commissoiner during the years 1111, 1112 and 1113 attention is invited to the statistics incorporated in the Administration Reports of the Public Service Department for the respective years. The *statement in respect of recruitment advised from the 1st Chingom up to the 15th Edavom 1114 is laid on the table.

Qualifications prescribed for the post of Proverthicars and Accountants.

7. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the qualifications prescribed for the post of Proverthicars and Accountants; and

(*b*) whether there is any provision for direct recruitment as Proverthicars and Accountants?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) V. S. L. C., Travancore Lower Survey Test (Chain Survey Test) and Village Officer's Test.

(*b*) Yes.

Statement of appointments by direct recruitment of Proverthicars and Accountants.

8. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of appointments by direct recruitment as Proverthicars and Accountants in each Division?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It is not possible to furnish an answer since the period for which the member wants the particulars of appointments has not been specified.

**Vide* Appendix I page 980

Recruitment of Proverthicars and Accountants.

9. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state the officers empowered to make direct recruitment of Proverthicars and Accountants?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: The Public Service Commissioner. The Division Peishkars can make direct recruitment of Accountants in vacancies of not more than one month's duration.

Officers empowered to make acting appointments.

10. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have empowered any officers other than the Public Service Commissioner to make acting appointments besides;

(*b*) what is the nature of such acting appointments;

(*c*) whether these acting appointments will give to the persons who have acted, any claims for their future appointments; and

(*d*) whether the officers having power of such appointments have to observe any rule for making such appointments in the matter of selecting candidates?

DR. G. D. NOKES: (*a*) Yes, if the member means 'direct recruitment' as defined in the Public Service Recruitment Rules;

(*b*) Recruitment to temporary and acting vacancies

(i) in the position of Anchal Master, Anchalman, or Anchal Runner.

(ii) in positions in the Medical Department comprised in the Lower Division of the Public Service and specified in schedule I c of the Public Service Recruitment Rules and all acting appointments in short vacancies not exceeding one month in duration.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes.

Officers empowered to make acting appointments.

11. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the denomination of officers who have got power of making acting appointments and showing the number of such appointments made by each of such officers since the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner, and the number of Muslims who got such acting appointments?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The time and labour involved in collecting the information is out of all proportion to its possible utility.

Toddy and Arrack Shops.

12. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the arrack and toddy shops within the municipal limits of Quilon showing the locality of each shop?

MR. M. P. JOSEPH: The *statement is laid on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix. II page 980.

Certain roads in South Travancore.

13. MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether any provision has been made for the following roads in the Budget for 1115:

(a) Marthandam-Panichamood road;
(b) Pudukadai-Kollamcode road;
(c) Kuzhivila-Nambali road,
(d) Arumana-Panichamood road;
(e) Kalikavila-Andukode road; and
(f) Kaliyal-Pathukani road?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) A provision of Rs. 2,000 is made in the draft budget for 1115 M. E. for the work of converting Arumana-Panichamood trace 4 to 6 miles into a cart road.

(e) No.

(f) No.

Re-shifting of the pakuthies of Kollamcode and Palugel.

14. MR. T. C KESAVA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they received any recommendation from the High Court regarding the re-shifting of the pakuthies of Kollamcode and Palugel to Kuzhithura Munsiff's Court from the Neyyattinkara Munsiff's Court?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Yes.

Supply of brine to the Rajakamangalam Allom.

15. MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state.

(a) whether they made provision for the supply of brine to the Rajakamangalam *Allom* in the Budget for 1115; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the estimate amount required for completing the said work?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) Yes.

(b) A recast estimate to meet the actual requirements is under scrutiny, and hence the estimate amount cannot be furnished now.

Report on oodukur tenure.

16. MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they received a report from the Special Officer appointed for the *oodukur* tenure; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, whether any action has been taken on such report?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (a) Yes.

(b) The report is under the consideration of Government.

Cementing the Trivandrum-Nagercoil road.

17 **MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) to what company they have given the contract for cementing the Trivandrum-Nagercoil road;

(*b*) whether the contract was given by calling for tenders;

(*c*) what is the rate per mile;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, whether the contractor engaged by the Government had given the lowest tender;

(*e*) how many of those who offered tenders were *bona fide* Travancoreans;

(*f*) the number of miles of road given on contract for cementing; and

(*g*) what is the time-limit fixed by Government for completing the work?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Messrs. The Combined Construction Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Rs. 25,433 per mile for 1 : 2 : 4 concrete road 5″-4″-5″ section.

Rs. 20,350 per mile for 1 : 2 : 4 : concrete road 4″-3″-4″ section.

Rs. 14,466 per mile for 1½″ Shalimar Tarcrete.

(*d*) Considering the time of completion and the nature of work to be done in the different sections they are found to be cheapest.

(*e*) Two of the firms who tendered are registered in Travancore.

(*f*) 47 1/8 miles for concreting.

(*g*) 15 months from the date of order.

Non-Travancorean Officers in the State.

18. **MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN**. Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of non-Travancorean Officers in the State who receive a salary of Rs. 100 and above;

(*b*) their names;

(*c*) their monthly pay;

(*d*) their qualifications, ordinary and technical;

(*e*) the date of commencement of service of each one of them:

(*f*) the native place of each of such officers;

(*g*) whether there are any particular terms in such appointments; and

(*h*) the special reasons for excluding Travancoreans from such posts?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The labour involved in the preparation of the lists and in the collection of the materials referred to is incommensurate with the benefits derivable from them.

Opening a canal at Thaikkattuserry.

19. **MR. N R. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any proposal for opening a canal (at the 18th mile on the Alleppey-Arur road) from Thaikattuserry backwater to Pozhichal;

(*b*) when they received it;

(*c*) the length of the canal;

(*d*) whether the Chief Engineer has inspected the place and submitted any report;

(*e*) on what all occasions and by whom;

(*f*) whether plan and estimate of the said canal have been prepared;

(*g*) whether the estimate has been approved by the Government;

(*h*) whether they have received from the public any proposal to the effect that they will open the canal at one-third of the estimated amount, if the site is acquired by the Government;

(*i*) whether they have taken any agreement to that effect from the public;

(*j*) whether they have acquired the site in accordance with that; and

(*k*) if not, whether there is any reason for not acquiring the site?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 1924.

(*c*) About 6850 feet.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) 8-3-35 by Mr. G. B. E. Truscott.

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) The public have agreed to carry out earth work at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the estimated cost.

(*i*) Yes.

(*j*) No.

(*k*) For want of funds.

Old Market at Nadayara.

20. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the reasons for refusing the issue of licence to the old market at Nadayara;

(*b*) the year in which the old market lost its licence;

(*c*) whether the owner of the old market preferred an appeal;

(*d*) the decision of the Government on the appeal;

(*e*) the date of the decision;

(*f*) whether they will be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Land Revenue Commissioner on the question under dispute; and

(*g*) the name of the owner of the old market?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*) Since it was considered that its existence would adversely affect the income from the Reghunathapurom public market in Survey No. 3945 of Warkala pakuthi.

(*b*) 1114.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The appeal was dismissed.

(*e*) 7-3-1939.

(*f*) Government regret their inability to do so.

(*g*) Abduraham Haji Abdul Karim.

Statement showing the number of employees in the State Transport Department.

21. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table (*a*) a statement of the number of employees in the Transport Department in the following designations and showing the number of Muslim employees coming under each designation:

(1) Inspectors of all the grades;
(2) Clerks of all the grades;
(3) Drivers; and
(4) Conductors.

(*b*) a statement of the number of employees in the Transport Department other than those enumerated in sub question (*a*) showing their designations and showing the number of Muslim employees among them; and

(*c*) the number of Muslim applicants who applied for posts in each sections in the Transport Department?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The recruitment is not based on communal representation.

Recruitment of employees in the Transport Department.

22. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any rule prescribed for the recruitment of employees in the Transport Department;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, the method of recruitment adopted by the head of the Department; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative will they be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the rules prescribed for the recruitment?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Applicants are interviewed personally and recruited, with due regard to efficiency, qualification and experience.

(*c*) Does not arise.

List by caste of persons employed in the Public Service.

23. **MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR**: Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the following facts:

(*a*) a list, by caste, of persons who were employed in the public service of the various departments *viz.*, on 15th June 1935 and

(*b*) a list, by caste, of acting hands of 3 years' unbroken service and who got exemption from Public Service Recruitment Rules which came into force in June 1935?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The labour involved in the preparation of the lists would be incommensurate with the possible benefits derivable therefrom.

Public Service Recruitment Scheme.

24. **MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the public service recruitment scheme was not to have come into force at first on 25th June 1935;

(*b*) whether it came into force on that date;

(*c*) if not, when it came into force;

(*d*) whether there was a circular of October 1936 to give exemption to acting hands of unbroken service up to 1-2-1112, besides those exempted first by the 3 years' rule (*i. e.*, Rule 20)

(*e*) whether there were other circulars to further exempt the acting hands who entered service before October 1935 and who continued to act up to 1-5-1112 and up to 1-11-1112; and

(*f*) what were the dates and what was the exact wording of the circulars following the granting of exemption from the first Public Service Recruitment Rules?

DR. G. D. NOKES : (*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of answer to part (*a*) this does not arise.

(*c*) The Public Service Recruitment Rules (except rule 11) came into force on 1st Mithunam 1111 and rule 11 came into force on 1st Kanni 1112.

(*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) The member is referred to Part VI of the Public Service Recruitment Rules and the first list of Addenda to the Travancore Service Recruitment Manual.

Statement, by caste, of acting hands.

25. **MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR** : Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the following facts:

(*a*) a list, by caste, of acting hands who were acting for more than 3 years on 25th June 1935 with break and who were superseded by acting hands with exemption up to 1-2-1112, up to 1-5-1112 and up to 1-11-1112; and

(*b*) a list, by caste, of acting hands who were benefited by exemption up to 1-2-1112, up to 1-5-1112 and up to 1-11-1112?

DR. G. D. NOKES : (*a*) and (*b*). The question is vague since the meaning of the expression 'superseded by acting hands with exemption' is not clear.

District Courts at Kottayam.

26. **MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have decided to shift the District Courts at Kottayam to Vayaskarakkunnu buildings?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : No.

District Court at Mavelikara.

27 **MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to start a District Court at Mavelikara?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: No.

Appeals filed in the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office.

28. **MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of appeals filed annually, during the last 12 years, in the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office, against auction sales for arrears of land tax;

(*b*) whether the chief allegation in almost all these appeals is the wilful under-valuation of the properties sold by the pakuthi officials; and

(*c*) whether in some of these appeals allegations have been made by the appellants that their valuable properties have been sold away for amounts which are less than even one-hundreths of their real market value?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO: (*a*)

1	1102	6
2	1103	7
3	1104	17
4	1105	18
5	1106	20
6	1107	24
7	1108	32
8	1109	60
9	1110	113
10	1111	122
11	1112	108
12	1113	176

(*b*) No; but that is also generally one of the allegations.

(*c*) It may have been the case in some appeals.

Pamphlets issued from the Industrial Department.

29. **MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the number of pamphlets, issued if any, from the Industrial Department for the information of the public during the years 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, and 1114;

(*b*) how many of them were respectively in Malayalam, Tamil and English; and

(*c*) whether those pamphlets are ready for sale to the public as books or in other forms?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (a) A *statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(b) Pamphlets issued in English—4
do. Malayalam—1
do Tamil —Nil.

(c) The Pamphlets are supplied to the public free of cost.

Memorandum submitted on behalf of the Boat Crew Association.

30. MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table that portion of the memorandum submitted before the Dewan on behalf of the Boat Crew Association, dealing with "Fee for renewing certificates"; and

(b) will they be pleased to state :

(i) the fee for the renewal in 1100 ; and

(ii) the existing rate of fee for the same ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (a) The portion of the †memorandum is placed on the table.

(b) (i) Re. 1.

(ii) Rs. 5 for the first copy and Rs. 10 for every subsequent copy.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 6.

Statement showing the recruitments advised by the Public Service Commissioner from Chingom 1114 up to the 15th Edavom 1114.

	Intermediate Division.	*Lower Division.*	*Total.*
Brahmin	31	4	35
Nayar	85	70	155
Kammala	7	33	40
Nadar	2	29	31
Ezhava	25	74	99
Pulaya	1	15	16
Other Hindu	21	46	67
Muslim	10	26	36
Jacobite	18	32	50
Marthomite	23	16	39
Syriac Catholic	15	47	62
Latin Catholic	13	39	52
S. I. U. C.	25	17	42
Other Christian	20	23	43
	296	471	767

* Vide Appendix III page 980.
† Vide Appendix IV page 981.

Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 12.**

Statement of arrack and toddy shops within the Municipal limits of Quilon.

Serial No.	No. of shop.	Kind of shop.	Name of shop.	Pakuthy in which the shop is situated.
1	2	Arrack.	Mulamkadakom	Quilon
2	3	do.	Kallukadavu	do.
3	4	do.	Madathungal	do.
4	5	do.	Adikada	do.
5	6	do.	Pattathanam	Iravipuram
6	4	Toddy.	Anchukallummoodu	Quilon
7	5	do.	Muthakara	do.
8	6	do.	Olayil	do.
9	7	do.	Pullikadavu	do.
10	8	do.	Kakkaveedu	Iravipuram
11	9	do.	Bharanikavu	do.
12	10	do.	Kadappakada	Vadakevila

Appendix III.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 29.**

Statement of Pamphlets issued by the Industries Department.

Year		*No. of Pamphlets issued.*
1105	..	Nil.
1106	...	1
1107	...	1
1108	...	Nil.
1109	...	1
1110	...	1
1111	...	1
1112, 1113 and 1114	...	Nil.

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 30.

The portion of the memorandum submitted before the Dewan on behalf of the Boat Crew Association.

"The fee for renewing certificates—The fee for renewing certificates of the crew now fixed is too exhorbitant and we pray that t should be brought back to Re. 1 fixed in 1100. Arrangements should be made for speedy renewal of these certificates when applied for the same by the certificate holder."

STATEMENT RE: SPECIAL POLICE RECRUITMENT IN 1114

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYED ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: During the early part of the year, political situation in the country was tense and it became necessary to have, besides the regular Police, a sufficient number of able hands to cope with the disturbances. Hence it was decided to have a temporary Armed Reserve to put down the violent and subversive activities of the law-breakers. At first, it was thought that sufficient number of required men could be got through the advice of the Public Service Commissioner. Out of 100 men recommended by him, 54 men were selected by my predecessor, and it was discovered that they could not be used without intensive training. Moreover, the candidates advised were not of the type required for an unprecedented emergency. It also turned out that it would not be possible to get immediately the required number by routine recruitment. Hence Government were addressed and sanction obtained for enlisting persons with special experience to be tested by the Head of the Department without reference to the Public Service Commissioner. Accordingly 136 Ex-Military men of the State Forces—mostly Nairs selected by the Commandant, State Forces—and 85 Ex-Military men of Madras and Bangalore consisting of different castes and communities selected by me and Mr. Gray, A. S. P., A. R. were enlisted. The remaining 225 men were enlisted from various groups and by promotions from the Special Constabulary. The number of candidates arranged according to communities is shown separately.

The main considerations that weighed in making the above recruitment were the physical fitness, experience, character, antecedents and in addition and particularly the *political leanings* of the candidates. It is thus evident that the recruitment to the temporary Armed Reserve has to be made in all alacrity with a view to meet the special situation with the suitable materials readily available at the moment. If in the above selection some communities have not received sufficient representation it is obviously due to any of the following reasons :—

(i) Paucity of candidates from certain communities ;

(ii) Failure to satisfy the tests ;

(iii) Unwillingness or nervousness on the part of some groups to come forward and serve in the police force at a time of need and crisis when physical violence and reprisals may have been apprehended; and

(iv) The fact that time was of the essence of the process of selection.

Local applicants for T. Reserve excluding the men recommended by the Commandant, State Forces and Ex-Army men—Madras and Bangalore.

Brahmins	...	4
Nayars	...	128
Kammalas	...	7
Nadars	...	2
Ezhavas	...	21
Other Hindus	...	45

Christians.

Marthomite	...	4
S. I. U. C.	...	23
Latin Catholic	...	42
Syrian Catholic	...	26
Jacobite	...	3
Other Christians	...	35
Muslims	...	104

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN: സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുസരിച്ച് നിയമനം നടത്താത്തതിന് സമാധാനം പറയുന്ന കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സേവിക്കുന്നതിന് ചില സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് സമ്മതമില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതായി കേട്ടു. അതു് ഏതെല്ലാം സമുദായമാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. SAIYED ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir my friend has not given me very attentive ear. These are my words :

"........unwillingness or nervousness on the part of some *groups*" I did not say 'communities.'

PRESIDENT: Any other statement may be made later on.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Sir, under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Act II of 1108.

Demand.	Amounts in Rupees.	Particulars.
VIII—Administration of Justice	3,000	Under batta to prisoners.
XXXVII—Loans—Other Loans and Advances	25,446-13-0	For the grant of a loan to the Trivandrum Bank Ltd., Trivandrum.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE TRAVANCORE BANKERS, BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I beg to introduce the Travancore Bankers' Books Evidence Bill. I may be permitted to speak a few words explaining the objects of the Bill and the principles underlying it.

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

Under the law of evidence, secondary evidence of the contents of documents is admissible only under certain circumstances. It has been found in actual experience that this rule operates to the detriment of, and is seriously inconvenient to, companies carrying on the business of banking in the State. With a view to remedy this defect a legislation similar to the present Bill has been enacted and brought into force in British India and in several Indian States.

The Travancore Banking Enquiry Committee, appointed for the purpose of going into the question as to how far and to what extent the condition of banks working in Travancore could be improved, have recommended that a statute similar to the British Indian Bankers' Books Evidence Act should be enacted here also. The matter has been pending consideration at the hands of Government. Now Government have finally decided to adopt the present Bill which is calculated to comply with the recommendation made by the Banking Enquiry Committee.

As honourable members might have noticed, there is one important respect in which this Bill deviates from the British Indian Act. This Bill purports to confer the benefits of its provision on the banks mentioned in it; no power is reserved with Government for extending the applicability of the Bill to any other Banking institution in the State. In British India, such power has been reserved with the Government. The Government of Travancore consider that they would be satisfied for the present with the provisions conferring privileges on Banking Companies incorporated under the new Companies Act.

I may also invite the attention of the House to clause 6 of the Bill corresponding to which there is no provision in the British Indian Act. The British Indian Act does not expressly provide for the production of bankers' books and other documents for inspection or perusal by the Court if it considers that such inspection is necessary in the interests of justice; apparently, they rely on the inherent jurisdiction vested in all courts to compel the production of any or all documents necessary for the purpose of deciding any matter before the courts. We thought that it would be better to make an express provision vesting the court with power to compel the production of books in original.

It is hoped, Sir, that this Bill will advance the cause of banking institutions in the State and would save them from the difficulties they now experience. I move that the Bill be read in the Assembly.

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: I second it.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I ask whether, under the existing law, Government can call for bankers' books unless as per a judicial requisition?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Under Travancore Companies Act, there are specific provisions enabling the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to call for and inspect or audit the accounts of banking concerns.

SECRETARY: The title of the Bill shall be The Travancore Bankers' Books Evidence Bill.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): I wish to make one observation. So far as the principle of the Bill goes, I am in agreement with it. The definition of the expression 'Bank', occuring in the Bill, does not include the Travancore Credit Bank. According to that definition, it is only banks registered under our Companies Act that will be banks under this Bill and will be entitled to claim the privileges under this Bill.

PRESIDENT: Your point is that since the Credit Bank was brought into being under a special legislation, it will not come under this Bill?

MR. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Yes, Sir. I suggest therefore, that the definition of the word 'bank' should be amended so as to include within its scope 'The Travancore Credit Bank' also.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: That matter will be attended to.

I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of –

Messrs E. Subramonia Aiyar,
Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.
M. Sivathanu Pillai,
T. C. Kesava Pillai,
Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai,
Messrs. Mathai Chemparathi,
Kumaran Vydian,
E. E. Pandarathil,
Kunjukrishnan,
Whiteley Tolson, and
myself.

MR. V. R. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: I second it.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The Committee will submit its report within two months.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I beg leave to move the Adjournment of the business of this House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely the increasing hardship and helplessness caused to Travancoreans, already suffering from the dumping of Ceylon copra and the imposition of prohibitive import duties on several Travancore goods, by the recent ban imposed in the immigration of unskilled Indian labour into Ceylon and the disbanding of daily paid workers in Ceylon Government service.

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

Sir, an A. P. I message from Colombo dated July 31 reads as follows:

"It is understood that the Government of India will be imposing a ban on Indian immigration to Ceylon with effect from tomorrow and the Ceylon Government have just been notified the decision by telegram. According to the ban, from tomorrow no Indian belonging to unskilled working classes will be allowed to cross to Ceylon without the special permission of the Government of India. About 800 Indian daily-paid workers will be retired from Government service from today. It is understood that railway warrants, bonuses etc., have all been arranged to enable these people to leave for India."

Two interpretations are possible about the action taken by the Government of India. One is that the measure is intended as a retaliatory measure to bring pressure on the planters in Ceylon who depend upon Indian labour for the successfull working of their plantations and through the planters to bring an indirect pressure on the Ceylon Government. The Ceylonese seem to have put this interpretation on the action but are not alarmed, in the words of the 'Colombo Observer.' On the other hand it might be taken to be a measure purely to safeguard the Indian labourers.

The A. P. I. message from Simla dated August 1, supports this view. It states that "the intension is to prevent Indian labourers continuing to flow into Ceylon under conditions which make it certain that they will be stranded there." In any event this measure will not touch even the fringe of the problem confronting us and as it stands will only add to our difficulties by shutting yet another door. The British Indian politicians and the Government of India have all along been very reluctant to take effective steps for the purpose of protecting the vital interests of Travancore against the inequitous competition by Ceylon. Travancore has been making repeated representations for several years for enhancing the import duty on copra, but neither the British Indian politicians nor the Government of India have apparently taken the matter seriously. Sir, at this point I might be permitted to pause for a moment and speak in some detail on the cocoanut problem that confronts us.

The total acreage of cocoanut cultivation in India is 14 lakhs of which 5,77,000 acres is in Travancore. The investment on cocoanut cultivation in India is estimated between Rs. 85 crores and Rs. 150 crores. Thus, it might be seen that Travancore has invested between 35 and 62 crores of rupees on cocoanut cultivation. This is not made up of big investments by speculators intent upon large profits, but is made up of the investments of a vast number of small landholders who depend entirely on the produce of the cocoanut for their daily existence. As the Dewan remarked in his statement at the Joint Session, in Travancore "the production of cocoanut is intrinsically and solely a cottage industry. Each poor man with his backyard or field of half an acre or an acre owns a few trees and out of the proceeds of these he expects to fill that gap of livelihood between necessity and starvation." It is this industry that is threatened to be ruined by the unfair competition from Ceylon.

What is the nature and extent of this competition from Ceylon? I give below a statement showing the import of cocoanut produced from Ceylon for some years past.

Year.	Nuts.	Copra cwts.	Oil cwts.	Total cwts. in terms of copra.
1930	9,50,000	1,355	1,27,000	1,73,000
1931	12,62,000	22,000	1,89,800	3,44,000
1932	69,22,000	2,85,000	5,14,000	11,73,000
1933	31,20,000	4,75,000	3,51,000	10,74,000
1934	62,15,000	6,53,000	4,16,000	12,73,000
1935	77,41,000	7,24,000	2,50,000	11,74,000
1936	77,98,000	9,68,000	1,92,000	13,44,000
1937	20,37,000	9,56,000	2,25,000	13,41,000

The figures for 1937 are the latest data I have got. Thus it will be seen that the total import in terms of copra that stood at 1,73,000 cwts. in 1930 rose to 13,41,000 in 1937. There was some demand for cocoanut produce in European markets during a few months in 1937 and therefore there was a small fall in the import into India. By 1938 if has again gone up.

As a result of this competition the price of copra per candy of 645 pounds which stood at Rs. 138 in 1929 has fallen to Rs. 72-14 as in 1936. As stated above, in 1937 Ceylon got a chance of exporting some of its cocoanut produce to foreign markets and the price rose to Rs. 78 in April 1937, but again fell within 12 months to Rs. 37 in April 1938.

This has increased our agricultural indebtedness. This has upset the economic equilibrium. This has weakened our purchasing power and impoverished the country in general. It will be seen that the consumption of kerosene oil in 1929-30 in Travancore was worth Rs. 61,32,000 but it fell in 1936 to Rs. 28,64,000. The value of cotton goods imported in 1929-30 was Rs. 14,90,000. In 1936-37 it was Rs. 71 lakhs, that is to say, just 50 per cent. On the other hand, it will be noticed that the arrears in land revenue rose from Rs. 1,11,000 in 1929-30 to Rs. 7,84,000 in 1636-37 and the arrears in agricultural loan rose from Rs. 78,000 in 1930-31 to Rs. 5,54,000 in 1936-37.

This state of affairs can be remedied only by the imposition of a specific enhanced import duty on the cocoanut produces imported into India. We have been demanding that there must be a minimum import duty of Rs. 100 per ton. The imposition is thoroughly justifiable because Ceylon is selling cocoanut products in India at a distress price. It is seen that on the 27th of June 1938 the average price at Colombo for a ton of Copra was Rs. 99 The actual cost of export from Colombo to Bombay works up to Rs. 61 per ton. Therefore, the total landed cost at Bombay comes to Rs. 160 per ton. But copra was actually sold at Bombay at Rs. 137, thus Ceylon incurring a loss of Rs. 23 per ton on their exports to India. This is what we mean by selling things at a distress price. It will also be seen that large cocoanut plantations in Ceylon owned by big companies and big capitalists have not given any dividend during the past several years.

An objection that is raised against the enhancement of import duty is that the cocoanut produce in India cannot meet the demand in India. India produces about 120 varieties of oil seeds and nuts and exports nearly a million tons of oil. Therefore, it is apparently wrong to say that India is in need of oils. The only valid argument can be that India is in need of cocoanut oil. Cocoanut oil is used for commercial purposes mainly in making high-class soaps and it is used illegally for adulterating ghee. These are the two broad lines in which cocoanut oil is being used in India on a commercial scale. The fact therefore is not that India is not self-sufficient in cocoanut but that by offering cocoanut oil at a very cheap price an artificial interest and attraction has been created in the market for cocoanut oil. If cocoanut oil is available at a price at which cheaper oils can be obtained, certainly persons go in for cocoanut oil. That is what has been done in India and the result is that the cocoanut oil is used not only for legitimate purposes but also for illegitimate purposes.

Again, as I pointed out above, from January to May 1937 Ceylon got a profitable market in Europe and Canada. They exported a large portion of their goods to these countries. The import into India dwindled and yet we heard of no scarcity of cocoanut oil or copra in India. That clearly shows that the demand is something that is artificial.

Again, Sir, in 1931, the total import in terms of copra was 3,44,000 cwts. Next year it was 11,73,000. It is impossible to believe that any reasonable or legitimate expansion of industry in India could necessitate a sudden leap from 3,44,000 to 11,73,000 cwts, in one year. Thus, it will be clearly seen that there is demand for cocoanut oil merely because cocoanut oil is placed at the door at a price even cheaper than that of the lowest varieties of oil.

Another objection that is raised against the enhancement of import duty is that Ceylon might retaliate. It is pointed out that the balance of trade is to the advantage of India. First of all, it has to be borne in mind that exports from India for consumption in Ceylon amounted in 1933-34 to 1·94 crores, while exports under goods which are re-exported from Ceylon amounted to Rs. 3·83 crores. Therefore out of 5·77 crores, 3·8 crores worth of articles were exported from India to Ceylon to be re-exported from Ceylon to other places and 1·9 crores

of rupees worth of articles alone were exported to Ceylon for consumption by the Ceylonese. Moreover, it is not realised that India in importing goods from Ceylon worth about Rs 15½ millions, gives preference to 96 per cent of the Ceylon goods imported to India whereas Ceylon in importing Indian goods worth Rs. 46 millions gives preference only to 40 percent. Against the 96 per cent. preference given by India we obtain only 40 per cent. That is less than half. And, after all, if it is really a question of commercial retaliation, what is the relative position? The export from India to Ceylon is 1·5 per cent. of our total exports. The import into India from Ceylon is 6 per cent. of the total export. That means that the export trade of Ceylon to India is four times the proportionate export from India to Ceylon and ofcourse we can believe that the Ceylonese know sufficient arithmetic to try this experiment.

A third criticism raised against the suggestion is that the Travancore Government is imposing an export duty on cocoanut produce.

PRESIDENT: That argument, I think, was advanced mainly by our own representative who was in Simla.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes, Sir. It is rather unfortunate to note that even several of the Travancore worthies consider that a serious obstacle in the enhancement of import duty. The reason for continuing the export duty has been explained by the Dewan in the statement issued in the Joint Session and he has told us that the moment the Interportal Trade Convention can be revised to our advantage he will abolish the export duty forthwith. But even apart from it, the comparative incidence of taxation per acre, including the export duty on cocoanut produce in Travancore is found to be lighter than in Malabar or Cochin. Cochin does not impose an export duty. The comparative incidence of taxation per acre stands as follows: Travancore Rs. 9-3-1½ ps. (including export duty); Malabar—Rs. 9-8-0 and Cochin Rs. 9-6-0.

The Government of India have not merely afforded no protection to the legitimate interests of the cocoanut cultivator in Travancore but have quite passively watched Ceylon imposing an exhorbitant and prohibitive import duty on several Travancore produces, such as eggs. The poor cultivator in Travancore has been ruined and pushed down to the rock bottom of penury even by the importation of copra. And then some of the most important produces that are exported from Travancore have been prohibited by import duties in Ceylon. The duty on 100 eggs is Rs. 3; on fish Rs. 2 per cwt.; on ginger Rs. 5 per cwt.; on vegetables Rs. 2 per cwt. This has practically extinguished the trade in these articles for Travancore. This matter was brought to the notice of this Assembly by means of an adjournment motion moved on the floor of this House, but even though it is six years since the duty was imposed, we have had no relief even on that point.

On the top of it all comes the new scheme of repatriation. With the explicit purpose of avoiding misunderstandings and misrepresentations the Governor of Ceylon has himself analysed the scheme and given it in 12 clear cut points. He says that there is no cumpulsory repatriation. He says that Government are merely giving passage money and retirement bonus to such daily paid employees who might

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai]

apply for them on discharge or retirement. So far, so good. The termination of services of non-Ceylonese before those of Ceylonese is said to be a principle of retrenchment, and bonuses were offered to those non-Ceylonese who voluntarily agreed to retire this year to avoid the risk of retrenchment. It is also stated that the discharge under special law is but the application of the rights of an employer. Thus, the voluntary repatriation is a choice between leaving for India now with the passage money and a bonus, and rotting in Ceylon as a result of the discharge under special law or discriminatory retrenchment against Indians. That is our position.

As I have stated in the adjournment motion, our position is hard and apparently helpless. We have been complaining for the last many years and with no result. At the same time what do we find in the case of other produces? The rubber cultivation which is only one-tenth of the cocoanut cultivation and so also tea, have been protected by restrictive rules. They say the demand for cocoanuts is greater than the supply. That is a wrong statement. But the demand for wheat is really greater than the supply and yet wheat is protected. Cotton goods, yarn and several other articles produced in British India have been protected by duties and we are also paying the price for it through indirect taxation. Why? Even in the question of repatriation we find the British Indian politicians and the British Government moving, because it affects some people in British India. The question of repatriation has not affected as many persons as our cocoanut problem. Yet what do we find? When questions concerning the financial interest of British India comes up, the objections that are raised against the enhancement of import duty on copra does not weigh with the Government of India or with the British politician. We have been sending deputations both official and non official and they have been meeting officials and non-officials. Even now the British Indian Politicians say that it is not possible to mix up the question of copra with repatriation. Repatriation touches the British Indian people more than the question of copra. Sir, I think we have waited long patiently. We have brought repeated motions on the floor of this House. We have submitted repeated memorials to Government. And the Government have made several attempts to remedy the situation, but with no result. That is the reason why I have stated that our position seems helpless.

It is high time for you to tell us whether our position is helpless, whether the one country that is importing the greatest percentage of Jaffna tobacco should passively submit to these repeated attacks. Travancore has taken practically cent per cent. of Ceylon's out-put of tobacco despite the fact that Ceylon has put an extraordinary protective duty on Travancore eggs. We have been receiving sledge hammer blows one after another, and even then with an international spirit rarely found in the present century we have refrained from taking any action to combat it. We want you to tell us whether your representations to the Government of India are going to bring us any appreciable

improvement in the situation in the near future. We want you to tell us whether the Travancore Government can do anything by itself. Ofcourse an apparant suggestion is that we should increase the import duty on Jaffna tobacco. One might ask the question whether it would not a little bit affect the income of Travancore It is true that a certain percentage of the people have a particular liking for Jaffna tobacco but when once Jaffna Tobacco is prevented from entering into Travancore, those persons will take to Coimbatore tobacco. I can quote a parallel in this connection. A few years ago we heard the honourable members of the House complaining against Travancore salt and saying that they should get the Bombay salt for consumption. The Government took a decisive step in that matter. What do we find now. Those persons that were accustomed to the use of Bombay salt, had to use Travancore salt only. Has that brought any complaint now. No. In the same manner persons who are habituated to use only Jaffna tobacco will certainly desist from using it once it is prevented from entering our country. It is all question of what one gets himself accustomed to.

Therefore, Sir, if it is not possible for the British Government to move effectively, and give us some relief in the near future, if it is not possible to create any sympathy in the minds of the British Indian public in our favour, we would request the Travancore Government to take decisive steps in at least prohibiting the import of Jaffna tobacco by impossing the maximum duty which is in the power of this Government. Let us have relief. If not relief let us have at least vengeance. That is the demand from the public.

I will put one word more. For the last several years we have been placing this matter before Government and they have been moving in the matter. The people by themselvns have not done anything. The people of Travancore can boycott Jaffna tobacco. The people have not resorted to that course. That is a step which is within our province and power. We have not done it, not because we are promoted by altruistic motives towards the Ceylonese or towards the Bombay Mill owners, but because we did not want to embarass the Travancore Government. If we do not find any hope from British Government, from the British Indian public or from Ceylon, and if we find the Travancore Government are afraid of moving, I ask, is it not necessary for us to take some steps ourselves. Is it not time we launch on a campaign of boycott of Jaffna tobacco and the Bombay piece goods?

Therefore I request you to give us an encouraging and soothing reply by assuring us some relief in the near future. We demand some solution either by the action of the Government of India or by direct action by the Government of Travancore.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to second the motion that is placed before the House. A similar motion to safeguard the interest of the cocoanut grower in regard to the products of cocoanut was once discussed in this House and certain arrangements were made by Government. The Economic Development Board in the course of their proceedings also passed a resolution to that effect and that was forwarded

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai]

to Government for necessary action. Our Goverment approached the Imperial Government and requested them to improve the position of the cocoanut grower in Travancore. Unfortunately, the request fell on deaf ears. Now the Travancoreans have to face a difficult situation so to say. There is dumping of cocoanuts into India, not only from Ceylon but from Java, Sumatra etc. But on account of the facility rendered to the Ceylon Exporter, cocoanut and its products are dumped into British India in an increasing measure. In that way Travancore cocoanuts do not find a market elsewhere. Added to that our cocoanuts are affected by pests. On that account, there is less yield from cocoanut trees. So then, there are two distinct disadvantages for a Travancore producer. One is that there is no outside market for his cocoanut and secondly there is no yield from his cocoanut trees. In other words, there is deterioration in the number of nuts coupled with imports of nuts from foreign countries.

Before the dumping of copra from Ceylon into British India, the Travancore cocoanut producer was getting the full advantage for his products. Now the reverse is happening. The cocoanut producer is ruined. Hereafter, with the introduction of legislation, in Travancore those who possess a licence alone could deal in cocoanuts and thus cocoanut products coming from Ceylon would be treated as counterband articles. This is the recommendation made by the Economic Development Board. This provision helps the Travancore producer greatly. Regarding the export of eggs, animals, punnac, etc., a prohibitive duty has been imposed on Travancore goods. In all exports practically, the Travancore producer is hit hard. The anology of a parent feeding his children alone is applicable to the Travancore Government towards dealings with the Travancore producers.

Ceylon is much smaller than Travancore in natural resources. Our country is rich enough in her materials. Many important articles are exported from Travancore. In the same way there are some imports into Travancore chillies come from Bengal, lime comes from Kadayan. Like that there is the Jaffna tobacco coming from Ceylon. We have ample opportunities of telling the Ceylon Government to be reasonable in their imposition of duties on Travancore products. If our telling the Ceylon Government has not produced desirable results we must take retaliatory measures against their goods. Only in that way lies a remedy.

Again there are excellent sea ports in Travancore. There is the Leepuram Port; Coalchel Port and the Trivandrum Port. These places can be developed into harbours. In other words there are deep water anchorages fairly close in shore at all important ports, especially at Trivandrum and Colachel. Therefore, no piloting to moorings is necessary. Further the ports of Travancore are favourably situated to all trade route between the European Continents on the one hand and the Far East on the other. Why not our Government develop those places into harbours. Why do we require mediators or brokers either

for selling our piece goods or for the cocoanuts. We have ample finances. The importance of Colombo is mostly to its trade and if some important port receives such goods the prominance of Colombo would come for Travancore ports and affect the Tutucorin Port. We have a good acreage of the puduval lands. We have a good system of irrigation such as no other country possesses.

Then there are minerals such as monozite, ilminite, sillimini te, limestone, mica, graphite etc., in abundant measure and on investigation it is found that will bring wealth to this land. In every way our country is rich in men and material. We can impress on Ceylon our wants. We must make them understand that we do not want to take extreme measures. It is within our might to make Ceylon amenable to reasonable request. Why not our Government find ways and means to bring about that state of affairs. Then we have our transport system. There are easy and cheap means of communication to Tinnevelly and other neighbouring Districts. Our country is rich in forest resources. So far as production of electricity goes, there are Hydro Electric Projects which are nearing completion. There is every convenience in our State to produce power in any quantity at a very cheap cost. In regard to fish and its products, there is the provision of Cold Storage, to see that fish and its products are kept safe for any periods. Again why should we take foreign licenses for our cocoanuts. We can sell them I mean the tender cocoanuts at one Chuckram per cocoanut in our land to substitute for soda and lemonade.

Industrially and materially, our country has immense resources. Under the guidance of our enlightened and able Dewan, I trust, ways and means must be found out forthwith to remove the ban on Travancore goods in Ceylon and other places. With these remarks I strongly support the motion.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI: Sir, I have very great pleasure to support the adjournment motion so ably moved by my friend Mr. Padmanabha Pillai. In his survey of the subject, he has covered the whole ground, by quoting facts and figures and he has shown how the cocoanut grower in Travancore, or Cochin or Malabar is in a very disadvantageous position ever since it has become possible for Ceylon to dump her copra and cocoanut oil into Indian Markets. In this connection, Sir, it may be interesting for this House to know that there was a powerful organisation at work that was responsible in the past for securing a considerable reduction in the freight between Ceylon and Bombay, an advantage which no other country can immediately offer itself. If you go deeper into the matter, you will know that the number of steamers engaged for the transport of copra from Ceylon to Bombay had been on the increase and it passes ones understanding how a low rate of freight, was secured particularly with regard to refund rebates. That particular aspect has to be noted. When it is remembered that Ceylon's representative in India, I mean Mr. Khanddewalla was going about in the Bombay Presidency for developing the trade in Ceylon copra and oil simultaneously, and rebate on freight was also freely

[Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai]

allowed; there is something more than what appears on the surface. That state of affairs is not ordinarily an advantage brought about by mere trade conditions but by something more. We are no doubt in an unfortunate position. We are faced with an unfortunate competition from an area which has produced larger output of copra than ours but also backed up by considerable resources directly from commercial agencies in India and from some hidden agency in Ceylon. At the same time there is another unfortunate aspect, namely, that we are not able to enlist the sympathy of the British Indian public. For obvious reasons they (British Indian public) are not prepared to come forward openly and argue the case of the Malabar or Cochin or Travancore cocoanut grower. It was even published two days ago in the press that the tendency on the part of British Indian politicians appears to be not to offend the Ceylon cocoanut grower or the Ceylon Government for the simple reason that they do not want their own trade with Ceylon to be affected. That clearly shows the attitude of the people of that country. We have to realise the fact that we have to look up for help and guidance only to the Travancore Government and not to any extraneous agency as it is now evident from the various speeches made by British Indian politicians. Recently an official connected with the Indian National Congress put forward that as his view.

PRESIDENT: Does not honorable member know for certain that a representative of the Indian National Congress aired such a view? I think he might have declined to air his view.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI: In fact Mr. Acharya Kripalani has published a statement to the effect that India is not prepared to offend the feelings of Ceylon Government even in regard to repatriation.

PRESIDENT: I do not think the statement could be so specific like that. A member of that organisation might have said that the Congress could not do any thing in the matter.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI: So, my submission is that if we want our cocoanut industry to be protected, consistently with the interests of Travancore, as our experience in regard to export of eggs and other produce shows, we have to take immediate action. There is no chance of our expecting any help from outside quarters. It was also pointed out in the 12 statements issued by the Governor of Ceylon that it is not proposed to stop immigration of Indian labour as far as estates are concerned. That is clearly a point which must make us to realise that the Sinhalese labour of Ceylon is not, at present considered as good labour for the estates now working in Ceylon.

We have been doing all sorts of things We have been sending delegations to Delhi. All this have fallen on deaf ears and if there is no likelihood of our voice being heard the only way in which we can retaliate is by either completely shutting out Jaffna tobacco and carrying on an intensive agitation even for the prevention of the import of

Bombay piece goods into Travancore so long as Bombay and other places are not prepared to come to our rescue. It may be a difficult matter. I know that the problem has got so many complications. Interportal convention and treaties between British India and Travancore Government may make it very difficult to put these suggestions into practice. But all the same we have come to a state of absolute helplessness and the sooner we realise the position and take up the matter in all its seriousness and earnestness the better. With these words I support the motion.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*) : I support the motion for the adjournment of the business of the House. The honourable member has presented a strong case supported by facts and figures and has established that strong action should be taken by the Government to protect the interests of the cocoanut growers of Travancore. I shall confine myself to certain other aspects covered by the adjourment motion namely the policy of repatriation and the prohibition of the emigration of Indian labour into Ceylon. The recent mission to Ceylon appears to have failed to produce any tangible results with regard to the repatriation policy pursued by the Ceylon Government, which that Government now euphemistically discribe as the policy of retrenchment. On this side the India Government has indefinitely postponed the starting of the Trade negotiations with Ceylon and has also passed orders prohibiting emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon. This prohibition is bound to have serious repurcussion on Ceylon's Planting Industry. Because as a result of the new planting rights sanctioned by the International Committee, new plantations on a large scale are being opened up with vigour through the support of the Ceylon Goverment. It is estimated that Ceylon was short of 8000 labourers to carry on this programme and it was hoped that this labour could be recruited from South India. But by the passing of this order it has become impossible for the Ceylon Government to help this labour. In a situation like this prudence will dictate us to find out exactly the actual economic situation of the country which we have to reckon with, her strong points and her vulnerable points.

Ceylon is nearly four times as large as Travancore. Her population is nearly the same as that of this country. Ceylon is primarily a planting country, her prosperity depending upon her rich plantations. She is reputed to be the world's tea garden. She has tea covering an area of 5 lakhs and 58 thousand acres which is nearly $\frac{2}{4}$ of the total Indian acreage. She has six lakhs and 5000 acres of rubber which is nearly 5 times the rubber area of Travancore. According to the statistics published by the Imperial Economic Committee—1937, Ceylon had 14000 acres of tobacco in 1936. The value of the total export trade of Ceylon for 1937 was 30 crores and 97 lakhs of rupees while the total value of imports in the same year was 24 crores and 26 lakhs. Ninety-one per cent. of the export trade of Ceylon is accounted for by tea, rubber and cocoanut, the percentages being 55 per cent. and $21\frac{1}{2}$

[Mr. Dominic Joseph.]

per cent. 15½ per cent respectively. One notable feature of the import trade of Ceylon is that it is dependant on other countries for its food stuffs and other requirements. In 1937 she imported 5 crores and 7 lakhs of rupees worth of rice mainly from Burma, Siam and British India, and 43 lakhs of other food stuffs like vegetables, potatoes, chillies and onions from India. It is well known that the major portion of what is called the Jaffna tobacco exported from Ceylon is consumed in Travancore. These are some of the salient features of the economic position of the country which we have to reckon with.

PRESIDENT: I wish to have the views of the House as to whether we will proceed and finish the business with regard to the adjournment motion and the election and then finally adjourn for lunch even though we have to sit for half an hour or so more or adjourn at the usual time and then come back. I am willing to be bound by the wish of the House.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: We will go and then come back.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I am also of that view.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, Indian labour and Indian enterprise had a good deal to do in making Ceylon what she is today. The ordinary Indian labourer excelled the Sinhalee in efficiency, perseverence and dependability so much so regular propaganda was conducted in South India by Ceylon to attract the Indian labour to that Island. At present the Indian labourers in the estates alone comes to nearly 7 lakhs besides an equal number enagaged in other avocations of life. It is really unjustifiable that the people who have been at the very first stages, invited to go to that country and who have expended energy, time and labour for improving the country should be so unceremoniously asked to go back. As the cocoanut question has been dealt with in extenso by the honourable mover, I do not wish to touch that question. Therefore I wish to submit that all possible steps should be taken by this Government and strong pressure should be brought to bear upon the Government of India so that suitable action may be taken with regard to this question.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, the resolution covers two points; (1) hardships and helplessness caused to Travancoreans from the dumping of Ceylon copra and the imposition of prohibitive import duties on several Travancore goods and (2) the recent ban imposed in the immigration of unskilled Indian labour into Ceylon and the disbanding of daily paid workers in Ceylon Government Service.

With regard to the first part, the dumping of Ceylon copra into Travancore, as the honourable members are aware, a deputation consisting of Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, who was then Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. M. G. Haydon, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Changanacherry K. Parameswaran Pillai, President of the Travancore Cocoanut Plantation Association was sent to Simla in May 1938 They represented to the Government of India the case for

taking immediaté action to prevent importation of cocoanut into India at depressed prices. The deputation submitted a note to the Government of India. Certain additional particulars were called for by the Government of India. A supplementary memorandum was sent up on the 1st May 1938. Certain additional particulars were still called for and a third memorandum was sent up on 10th October 1938. Subsequently when the Federation Special Officer was in Simla in connection with other matters, he was directed by the Government to discuss the matter with theCommerce Member to theGovernment of India. Matters were discussed and this Government have been assured that an opportunity will be given to Travancore to present its case during the trade negotations between India and Ceylon which are likely to take place soon.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: What has happened to the trade negotations? Are they not indefinitely postponed?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: No.

The Anti-Indian agitation in Ceylon is not of recent origin. It appears to have been started more than a decade ago. In 1928 the report of the Donomere Commission on Ceylon reforms was published in Ceylon. The key note of their recommendation was adult Franchise. The Sinhalese politicians opposed adult universal suffrage and insisted on the imposition of the literary test. This was mainly intended to deny large number of Indians who were mostly labourers the benefit of the Franchise. The motion introducing the literary test was passed in the Ceylon Council by a narrow majority of three. The Donomere Commissioner's recommendation under which residence in Ceylon of any person for a period of five years could be accepted as independent qualification for registering an Indian's name as voter was disregarded and the Council by a majority adopted the Stanley scheme which prescribes as qualification for Franchise where domicile cannot be proved five years residence and a certificate of permanent settlement. How these changes operated against Indians, it is not necessary for me to deal with.

In 1930, as the result of the economic depression which threw out of employment a large number of Sinhalese working classes, another agitation was started. The number of Indians in Ceylon is estimated at eight lakhs. There is a large number of Malayalees in Ceylon the majority of whom belong to Cochin and Travancore. It is estimated that the number will be about 60,000. About 60 per cent. of these are engaged as daily labourers in Government establishments, commercial firms and factories. About 15 per cent. are engaged in independent trades as merchants. The economic depression of 1930 which had the effect of throwing out of employment a large number of Sinhalese employees did not affect the Malayalees who were allowed to retain their jobs mainly for the reason that they were much superior to the Sinhalese in point of work. This together with the simple life and the consequent better economic position of the Malayalees and the political

[Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar]

agitation against them started by some of the selfish and interested leaders, led to indiscriminate assaults on the Malayalees and minor riots. The Agent to the Government of India interfered, and as the result, the agitation ceased for a time. But the agitation resulted to a certain extent in the employment of Malayalees being banned in certain Government departments.

In 1936, there was a move in the Ceylon State Council to stop future immigration of Indians, especially Malayalees, and a resolution was moved recommending the appointment of a Committee to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, the idea mainly being to restrict the immigration into Ceylon of Indians and particularly the Malayalees. This lead the Malayalees in Ceylon to form a Ceylon Mahajana Sabha comprehending all Malayalam speaking people in the island. The Sabha sent in their representations to this Government and the Cochin State and the Government of India were addressed both by this Government and the Cochin State.

On the 30th March 1939, a telegram was received from the Ceylon Malayalee Mahajana Sabha alleging that the Ceylon Government disbanded about 6,000 daily paid Indian labourers and proposed to disband 2,000 more from the various other departments on the pretext of affording scope for employment to local people and to repatriate them.

The bulk of the labourers in Ceylon come from Travancore and Cochin, and the return of the Travancoreans to Travancore must necessarily add to our difficulties in the matter of unemployment. Government are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation and have done and are still doing all that they can do in the matter.

PRESIDENT: Before adjourning for lunch I think it is as well that the attitude of Government should be made clear so that in any debate that takes place hereafter honourable members may have the advantage of knowing Government's policy.

In the first place, I do not think there will be any difference of opinion as regards the efficient presentation of the case that has been made by the mover of the adjournment motion. It has been the endeavour of Government to try and put themselves in the position of the people who are suffering from the disabilities and difficulties which have been, in such an effective and convincing manner, put before the House by Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai.

The problem is not as well understood outside Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar as it might be. It is not for me to indulge in any facile criticism in regard to the working of political bodies functioning outside the State, even although they now and then attempt to function here. When we reflect over the economic difficulties and the tremendous handicaps from which over ten million people are suffering, it is no doubt rather strange to hear that it would be difficult to inaugurate conversation regarding cocoanuts and cocoanut products when,

what was called, a peace mission went to Ceylon. Of course, these are matters of high policy dealt with by the premier political organisation of British India with which we in this House have very little connection. The main result of the peace mission would seem to be that it is now absolutely clear that the people of the West Coast, and of Travancore in particular, have to rely upon themselves exclusively for the solution of the problem and not rely on any one else. That is a lesson that has been borne in upon us and I trust that that lesson will not be forgotten.

The other matter is in regard to what is to be done with our cocoanuts. Evidently the Bombay Government having launched a great prohibition drive is fully aware of the difficulties of its own cocoanut and tapping problem. They have now directed the Hafkine Institute of Bombay to investigate the merits of sweet toddy. The Director of the Hafkine Institute has promptly submitted a report to the Bombay Government and one of the conclusions of the report is that sweet toddy is a drink of unexpectedly nutritive value and that it can be preserved with all its properties intact. The scheme, it is stated, if given effect to by the Government, will keep tappers employed, besides providing work for many more than those who will be unemployed when Bombay goes dry. The words which follow are instructive. "The collection and distribution of sweet toddy will be entirely under Government control." It is thus clear that confronted with the cocoanut and toddy question side by side with prohibition, the manufacture and control of sweet toddy has been chosen as a convenient and useful solution and therefore the production of sweet toddy will be a Government enterprise. There is of course the risk of sweet toddy turning into intoxicant after two or three hours, but Government will take care to avoid all such untoward results. The lesson that the Bombay Government's efforts will bring home to us is that we must also make more use of our own cocoanut trees, and if necessary, resort to tapping for sweet toddy in an even more organised fashion. It is for that reason that I am citing the example of an enlightened Government which knows how to conduct propaganda for its own cocoanuts and for the most extensive use within the State of toddy—of course I mean sweet toddy. The production of the unexpectedly nutritious sweet toddy and the promotion of its consumption in its non-intoxicating stage are matters for consideration in Travancore. But the main point is that cocoanut and cocoanut products must be more fully utilised within the State. That is the first step that has to be taken and very deliberate propaganda is necessary. Let us look at the manner in which Ceylon tea or somebody's soap or somebody's cocoa is being advertised all over the world. We must repeat such propaganda and it is up to those who are interested in the cocoanut enterprise to increase the consumption of cocoanut and cocoanut products not only within but outside the State.

The next step is the improvement of the use of cocoanut products in British India. That is another point which honourable members will bear in mind. The ideal of economic self-sufficiency and the new

[President.]

doctrines of national self-determination and self-sufficiency have been responsible for our difficulty as well as that of Ceylon. In olden days both from Travancore and Ceylon a great deal of cocoanut oil, in addition to coir products, went to American and European markets. What Italy, France and United States of America have done is that they do not now rely upon Indian or Ceylon cocoanut products or oil but exploit their own tropical plantations and colonies with the result that Travancore cocoanut oil has ceased to have a market in Marseilles France herself being very busy developing her own colonies in this respect. Ceylon, driven from markets like France, Germany, Italy and the United States had to place its cocoanuts somewhere and it chose British India. Now, there again, it was really on account of the lack of propaganda and enterprise that we have lost ground. As I have often mentioned to various persons and deputations, our market in India is still extensive and not wholly tapped. If we go to any part of Rajputana what do we find ? There is no cocoanut grown there. We go to a house there, and if the owner is a religious man, in his pooja room, you can see two old and dried cocoanuts placed for being trotted out on certain religious occasions and afterwards to be put back into the pooja room. It is very difficult to get cocoanuts there. So they keep them as a kind of token or symbol. There is a great deal of propaganda by which in places like the Punjab, like Sind and Rajputana, Travancore cocoanuts and cocoanut products might be sold.

The other side of the question of course, is how to deal with this terrific competition which is facing us. Now, the figures outlined by the mover of the motion have undoubtedly reinforced an argument which has become very familiar, *viz.*, that it is not a normal transaction or an ordinary series of transactions by Ceylon, but a dumping of cocoanut products by Ceylon into British India at prices which are essentially and intrinsically uneconomic. Travancore cannot compete on these line but at the same time as I have stated earlier, it is as much our fault as of Ceylon that we do not compete as efficiently as we might even with our limited opportunities. In Ceylon, cocoanut plantations are carried on on a huge scale by great capitalists backed by the propaganda of influential British merchants, leaders of industry and leaders of journalism, some journalists being also great cocoanut planters. All their propaganda machinery and their influence are utilised in favour of their own goods. Added to it also there is this fact that, so far as Ceylon copra is concerned, Ceylon is a great purchaser of many articles from British India, notably, the products of the Bombay textile mills and the Lancashire mills. I do not wish to make any comment on this aspect beyond this, that in an essentially Indian problem where the economic future, nay, the bare economic subsistence of ten millions of Indians is concerned much enthusiasm has not been elicited or evoked from our commercial friends in Bombay, who control to a certain extent that very great political organisation, the Indian National Congress, and who help to

keep up the prestige of one of the most solvent political institutions in the country. The reason is obvious i. e., that they are keen businessmen and rely upon business maxims and business standards.

Summarising the position, let me ask, where do we find ourselves? The distress is here. We are the largest Indian producers of cocoanuts and our acreage is the largest in India, taken unit by unit. We produce on a cottage industry basis and our usual markets have come to an end New markets are difficult to be established and we are being driven to the wall and the economic life of this country is dislocated, as anybody who has to conduct the daily administration of the State knows. Now, our recourse in the circumstances is naturally to the Government of India because the import and export policy of the country as a whole is vested now, and after and if the Federation Scheme emerges, will be vested in the central machinery of the Government of India. To that Government, deputations have gone. That Government have been made aware of our economic position due to this dumping of cocoanuts. That Government know exactly where our shoe pinches and I may say this: we have today at the head of the Commerce Department of the Government of India, a Minister who does not yield to any one for the clarity of his intellect or his courage. It is not too much to hope that Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar will bring to play upon this very difficult problem, his undoubtedly great capacities. I feel sure that with him and the Finance Member at our back we might be entitled to demand all the help that the Government of India can render to a unit of the continent of India, an important economic unit of this vast sub-continent. What can the Government of India do in this matter? It is not too much to expect that they would exercise a discrimination in this matter and favour Travancore, Cochin and Malabar against Ceylon by the levy of adequate import duties against non-Indian Cocoanut products. Dumping of goods uneconomically and the selling at uneconomic prices of articles from outside are not fair trade but they are intended to bring about those results which are being inveighed against in international gathering like the League of Nations—though it is not certain when the international atmosphere of those conferences ceases to operate and other ideals do not come upon the scene. We can, therefore, expect and we have a right to expect the Indian Government to exercise, in favour of the Indian unit, a political and economic unit of no small importance, such powers as may enable them to show no undue favour, no active protection, no subsidy, and no bounty but only protection against unfair competition. That is what we hope that the Government of India will do and the strongest possible arguments have been advanced in favour of our case. The bare statement of the case and of the figures is the best argument that can be made use of. But all the possible views have been put forward in regard to this, to the Government of India and this honourable House may feel sure that no effort will be spared in regard to the pressing, pressing again and pressing a third time of the case.

[President.]

There is another aspect of the matter. What more can we do? There has been a certain amount of misconception with regard to the increased duty on Jaffna tobacco. This particular increase of Rs. 135 to 200 is not intended, was not intended and should not be construed as either a retaliatory or a punitive procedure. A certain amount of fall in revenue had been noticed in the case of Jaffna tobacco. Jaffna tobacco produced about five lakhs two years ago and produced four lakhs last year. Therefore there was a gap of a lakh of rupees. That gap may have been due to two or three causes. It might be (a) due to the feeling, perhaps, in certain quarters, certain juvenile quarters, that the smoking of beedi is a more civilised way of using tobacco than the chewing of Jaffna tobacco. That it is more than a possibility is shown by the statistics of the beedi consumed. (b) The second causative factor, may be that people might have been converted to the view, by the propaganda carried on in many places, that chewing of tobacco is productive of certain diseases. It may be that this had some kind of reaction. (c) It may also be that the generation which has cultivated a taste for the peculiar curing of Jaffna tobacco is reconciling itself to the economic depression and substituting cheaper tobacco for the Jaffna variety. Whatever may be the causes, there was a gap of Rs. 1 lakh. The raising of the duty was really to fill that gap and give us about a lakh of rupees. As I have stated in the beginning of my budget remarks, this raising of the duty on Jaffna tobacco is a purely revenue measure. It is not a retaliatory measure. Now, if Ceylon will pursue the same policy of dumping cocoanuts into India and thereby starving us wholly or partially, and if, in addition, Ceylon invokes arguments on her own side for strangling and annihilating our egg trade, our vegetable trade and our dried-fish trade with her, it cannot be regarded as something particularly iniquitous and wicked if Travancore exercises its statutory and inherent power and raised this duty on Jaffna tobacco even if we lose ultimately by the process. One argument advanced is that the people affected by the raising of this duty are not responsible for what is being done in the case of cocoanuts. In other words, what is asserted is that the production of Jaffna tobacco is almost entirely in the hands of our Indian brethren from South India. Situated in one corner in what is really an island off the coast of Ceylon these people cultivate and cure the Jaffna tobacco for the purpose of their Indian brethren in Travancore. It is also pointed out to the Travancore Government that, so far from encouraging the attitude of the Ceylon Government, the Jaffna people have been protesting as hard as they can against the policy which the Ceylon Government is pursuing and it is stated that in return for all the help that they have rendered to India they have been nearly taxed out of existence. That is the argument advanced. But after all, in politics what we have to consider in the matter of taxation is the country as a whole. The question is, if the Ceylon policy is something that is openly antagonistic, that policy has to be

tackled in a particular manner, notwithstanding individual or local hardships.

Let it be understood that all these remarks are not addressed by way of threat or bragging or that they are fulminatory in character. We want to live and to let live. So long as prohibitive and prohibitory duties are not imposed on Travancore goods by Ceylon, Ceylon goods will not be taxed. But if Ceylon resorts to taxing a particular variety of our goods we have to put similar taxations on Ceylon goods,—as a matter of self-defence, for, after all, the best form of defence may be an attack. Now, I come to the question of repatriation. The question of 6,000 or 10,000 or 20,000 people being repatriated is not of vital importance compared to the distress caused to 4 millions out of the 5 million people of our land on account of the cocoanut problem. It can be confidently asserted that out of the 5 millions, 4 millions or thereabouts must be affected vitally by this problem.

Compared with such wide distress the question of repatriation is nothing, practically nothing. No doubt it raises the very large issues of national self-respect, and of discrimination between two component parts of one great ethnic sub-group. These are matters which have to be considered from different stand-points. But from the purely economic point of view, the question of repatriation is very small. But, if it is found that Travancore citizens are subjected to inequitable measures of a retaliatory character, it might become the duty of the Travancore Government to devise methods to counteract such retaliatory measures.

I have finished. A question was raised with regard to cotton goods. It was asserted that Travancore was importing a much larger quantity of cotton goods from England and Bombay than most other places in India. It is an undoubted fact that, population for population, unit for unit, we, in Travancore, are bigger consumers of Bombay and Manchester cotton goods than most other people in India; there is no doubt that, with regard to Manchester goods, we occupy a fairly high position amongst Indians. But the question is whether the Manchester manufacturers or the British Parliament are sufficiently aware of the marketing possibilities of Travancore and will pay any attention to us. This again should be part of our propaganda. The question whether we can press upon the Government of India the necessity of helping us at this juncture, to give to them some kind of ultimatum are matters which I do not propose to consider at this juncture. Speaking for myself and for the Travancore Government, our policy is not the policy of ultimata; our policy in these high matters is a policy of negotiation. In that light, we shall proceed; and it is hoped that, with public opinion behind us—instructed public opinion, not crude or prejudiced or ignorantly influenced public opinion—with well-directed propaganda behind us—better propaganda than what we had in the immediate past, we shall arrive at success.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1·25 p. m., and reassembled at 2-15 P. M.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, Ceylon is what it is today due to Indian labour, Indian capital and Indian industry. From time immemorial, Ceylon and India have been tied together by bonds of civilisation, culture and religion. The Indian people have been emigrating to Ceylon from very early times; they have contributed to the prosperity of Ceylon to a very great extent. That cordiality between India and Ceylon has recently been almost broken by the order of the Government of Ceylon practically dismissing the Indians engaged in Ceylon Government service on daily wages. Now, about 8,000 Indians of whom a good many are Travancoreans are affected by this order of the Government of Ceylon.

Sir, one of the reasons adduced in support of this order is that they want to solve the problem of unemployment among the Sinhalese in Ceylon. I am not going to criticise the policy of the Ceylon Government; but, to me, it seems that it is not very likely that they are going to succeed in reducing unemployment there to any great extent. Sir, the majority of these Indians, who have now been dismissed, have married Sinhale women; therefore, it is not very likely that they will come back to India. Further, they have no homes in India. These people will therefore hang behind in Ceylon adding to the number of unemployed persons there.

Sir, it is gathered that the present order of dismissal of Indians earning daily wages under the Ceylon Government service is the first step in a general policy of repatriation of Indians from Ceylon launched by the Government of Ceylon. In adopting this African policy of repatriation, the Ceylon Government have gone a step further. Every Indian landing in Ceylon has first to report himself to a Police Officer, and then sign a card showing the purpose of his visit, the duration of his stay in Ceylon and his residence there. It seems they are going to pass Acts to the effect that the number of Indians employed in private factories should not exceed a certain percentage of the total employees there, and that any employer who wants to entertain more Indians should pay a heavy additional tax for every such additional Indian to be employed by him.

It has been said that this policy of repatriation will affect only the Indian employees under Government service. It can very well be seen that this policy will affect the vast number of Indians employed in the very large plantations of Ceylon, because the planter wants the help of the Government for the prosperity of his business. So, the planter would much against his will, be forced to adopt the policy of the Government in the matter of repatriation and he will be forced to send away many of the Indian coolies employed by him.

Pandit Nehru in his speech on his return to India after his recent mission to Ceylon has said that the enmity against Indians is not prevalent very much amidst the common people of Ceylon. But a very learned writer in a recent article published in the Ceylon Times has sai

that the enmity against Indians is rampant amongst the common people in Ceylon, so much so that the shops managed by the Indians are being boycotted and that also there is the cry of "Ceylon for Ceylonese" very prevalent in Ceylon. But there is a ray of hope in this very dark atmosphere in the fact that the Government of India has already moved in the matter. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu on his return to Madras after participating in a meeting of the Immigration Committee at Simla, recently made a speech at Madras and he assured the audience there that the Government of India have already moved in the matter and also that the Government of India has sent a strongly worded despatch to the Government of Ceylon and that unless the Government of Cylon yields to the demands made by the Government of India, then the Government of India would be prepared to consider retaliatory measures against Ceylon. So, my submission is that our Government should take necessary steps to bring pressure upon the Government of India in order that they may take the necessary retaliatory measures against Ceylon.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, in supporting this motion I rise to make a few observations. The motion consists of two parts. The first part relates to the distress created by the dumping of Ceylon copra and the imposition of prohibitive import duties on several Travancore goods and the second part relates to the hardship that has been caused by the orders of the Ceylon Government recently passed repatriating Indian settlers.

Sir, so far as the first part is concerned, it needs no fresh arguments to convince this House of the acute distress that has been caused by the dumping of Ceylon copra and Ceylon products. The honourable mover of the motion has furnished this House with facts and figures to show how far Travancore has been affected by the action of Ceylon in dumping copra. I do not propose therefore to elaborate that point.

Then Sir, in regard to the distress created by the imposition of prohibitive import duties on several Travancore goods, I may remind the House that this was the subject matter of an adjournment motion about four or five years ago in this very House and this House carried that adjournment motion unanimously. As a result of that motion the Government of Travancore moved the Government of India to take very prompt and effective steps to bring about cordial relations between this Government and the Government of Ceylon by reducing the prohibitive import duties. Sir, it was then pointed out that there was a very flourishing trade between Travancore and Ceylon in respect of eggs, poultry fish and fish oil. That was a flourishing trade and that affected the economic prosperity of a very large section of Travancoreans. Sir, in spite of the fact that this House passed unanimously that motion and in spite of the fact that the matter was brought prominently to the notice of the Government of India, the state of affairs is still continuing with the result that the Travancore trade in eggs, poultry and fish and fish oil has been completely destroyed.

Now, Sir, comes the last stroke and that is the policy recently adopted by the Government of Ceylon in regard to the disbandment of

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

Indian residents and the emigration policy of the Government of Ceylon. Sir, more than the economic aspect of this particular matter, what really is of importance to us is the attitude of the Government in relation to this particular matter. That really is a matter in which the dignity and self-respect of Indians is concerned more than the question of economic advantage involved in it. Sir, this again I point out just to show how the Government of Ceylon is dealing with Travancore. First of all, they tried to dump Ceylon copra into Travancore. Secondly they tried to impose prohibitive duties on the articles which were purchased by Ceylon from Travancore. And, lastly, they have taken up the question of the treatment of Travancoreans in Ceylon. That shows Sir that they have been systematically following a very aggressive policy of hostility towards Travancore and Travancore interests. It is high time, Sir, that we take up a very definite attitude in this matter. As you rightly pointed out, Sir, the remedy lies more in our hands than in the hands of other people. We have tried our level best to impress upon the Government of India as to how hard we have been pressed and how badly we have been hit by the economic measures that have been adopted by the Ceylon Government. All these have been a cry in the wilderness. Now, Sir, we have got to take very effective steps.

In this connection, I would refer to the action of the Travancore Government taken recently in enhancing the duty on Jaffna tobacco from Rs. 135 to Rs. 200 per candy with effect from the first of July 1939. Sir, this action of our Government has been taken, as you assured us, solely for revenue purposes. But this has been interpreted in certain quarters in Ceylon as a retaliatory measure taken by this Government in regard to the policy of repatriation adopted by the Ceylon Government.

PRESIDENT: We have to consider that. The real retaliation will have to be considered later.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: But this has been interpreted in certain quarters in Ceylon as a measure of retaliation taken by this Government. But Sir, you have already assured this House and through this House the public in Ceylon that it was purely a measure of revenue and not a retaliatory measure. Supposing for one moment it were to be regarded as a retaliatory measure, is it not justifiable on our part to do it? What is it that the Ceylon Government have been doing in the past and what is the present attitude of that Government? We would be perfectly justified in taking retaliatory measures for the purpose of redressing our grievances.

PRESIDENT: If it is to be considered as a retaliatory measure, the import duty should have been fixed at Rs. 800.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Yes, Sir, Therefore, if the attitude of Ceylon does not improve by all sorts of persuasion that are

brought to bear on them, it will be time for us to take a definite attitude and as a retaliatory measure to enhance the duty on Jaffna tobacco to the maximum level that we can raise it to. Sir, the Government of India have indicated their attitude to us sufficiently well in regard to the question of dumping Ceylon copra and they have also in a way indicated their feeling of resentment in the matter of repatriation by their recent notification. As you said Sir, in regard to the solution of this vexed question, it is better to rely upon ourselves and take such measures as we can legitimately take and enforce them upon the perverse Ceylon Government. With these observations, I support the motion.

MR. J. W. TOLSON: Sir, I wish to associate myself with all the mover has said in support of his motion.

There is one point however I have to emphasise and that is the discrimination and injustice against the people of Travancore. I am aware that the question is partly economical but the British Empire has been the home of tolerance and freedom and I hope that it will not be long before the intense racial prejudice existing to-day will fade into the background and all races will work together not for the benefit of a minority but for the common good.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): Sir I have very great pleasure to support the motion before the House. All the actions of Ceylon seem to be particularly, directed towards the people of the Malabar coast, especially the people of Travancore. There was a time when the Malabar coast had received preferential and cordial treatment at the hands of Ceylon. The Malayalee's preference for Jaffna tobacco is only one instance of the preferential trade relationship which Ceylon had with Malabar from time immemorial. Those days are gone and Ceylon is now bent upon striking at the very root of the sustenance of the people of Malabar. There is now dumping of Ceylon copra and other cocoanut products in Indian markets and in spite of the fact that we have been agitating for some kind of interference by the Government of India, it has not yet been possible to get any kind of relief from this unfair competition from Ceylon. Now the Travancore ryot takes more kindly to the cultivation of cocoanut trees than to the cultivation of paddy fields, for they yield better profits and are less liable to be effected by unfavourable seasons which may bring about a total failure of wet crops. The result has been an enormous extension of cocoanut cultivation throughout the Malabar coast during the last half a century. That there has been very great extension of garden lands in preference to paddy fields and the actual conversion of paddy fields into garden lands, will amply be borne out by the fact that more than 25 per cent. of the garden lands during the last settlement are actually conversions of lands entered as wet lands during the previous settlement, and that assessment have been made on the basis of their being converted dry lands. It is impossible now to cut down these trees and adopt some other kind of cultivation on these lands. By the very nature of this planting industry, it is impossible for a Travancore ryot to resort to any other system of cultivation. He

[Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai.]

entirely depends on the cocoanut tree and its products. It has become almost the only source of his sustenance. It is this industry that has been ruined by the importation of cocoanuts from Ceylon. The question of repatriation of Indians is a minor matter compared to the great injury that is inflicted on the entire population of the Malabar coast especially Travancore. The harm resulting from repatriation is really insignificant when compared to the ruin that stares in the face of 10 millions of people. The Indian National Congress thought it necessary to send a plenipotentiary to negotiate with Ceylon and bring about an amicable settlement of the recent repatriation question. Though the Congress works for the welfare of the masses in India, it is surprising to us to see that they had not a single word to say in regard to the ruin of a whole population on account of this dumping of cocoanuts from Ceylor. We do not know why the Indian National Congress would not take up this question. We are not in a position to enlist British Indian public opinion in our favour. Neither are we able to move the Government of India on this matter. Though a resolution was passed a few months ago in the Indian Legislative Assembly to safeguard the interests of the Indian cocoanut cultivators no action has yet been taken by the Imperial Government. When as a matter of fact no action is taken by the Government of India or the British Indian public in regard to a matter of such vital importance to us, it is necessary to resort to whatever lies in our power to counter-act the policy pursued by Ceylon against us. Though we are not able to act in selfdefence and to meet the situation there is at least one weapon at our disposal which we can utilize. We have got the privilege of levying our own duty on Jaffna tobacco. An increase of duty on Jaffna tobacco, may not be sufficient to induce the people of Ceylon to act in any manner beneficial to the interests of this country. But it will at least serve to show how strong is the feeling we entertain against the policy pursued by Ceylon.

It is necessary to adopt retaliatory measures to show our resentment at any rate at the action of the Ceylonese people and the Ceylonese Government against us. I think representations should also be made to the Government of India until the Imperial Government realises that a large section of the population in India is being reduced to starvation on account of the failure of the India Government to take action to help them. While taking the only retaliatory act we can against Ceylon it may be possible for our Government to continue to make representations to the Government of India. I submit that if nogotiations do not bear fruit we should exercise the previlege of levying the highest duty on Jaffna tobacco imported into this country. There is sufficient justification for this because on account of the recent tariff policy of Ceylon imposing heavy duties on Travancore eggs, hides and other articles imported into Ceylon our trade with Ceylon has also been completely crippled. These considerations ought to weigh with the Government and early opportunity should be taken to show our attitude in regard to the whole policy adopted by Ceylon with reference to the question of our immigrants, our cocoanut industry and our trade generally. I therefore support the motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I support the motion. During the discussion on a similar motion regarding the sanction given by the Ceylon Government to the protective tariff affecting eggs, ghee etc. exported to Ceylon from Travancore, Travancore Government stated on the floor of this House that they would do everything in their power and make a strong recommendation to the Government of India forwarding a copy of the proceedings of the House regarding that motion. But, Sir, I am not aware whether any useful result has ensued out of that attempt. Now, the serious situation caused by the policy of the Anti-Indian Drive of the Ceylon Government can well be imagined from a large number of public meetings held in and outside the State and also from the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Ceylon. During the discussion in the Ceylon State Council, Mr. I. X. Pereira stated that the total number of Indians employed in estates including Travancoreans comes to not less than 6½ lakhs of which, I believe about 70,000 are Travancoreans. Not contented with sending away Indians including Travancoreans employed in Ceylon Government Service I am given to understand that the Board of Ministers in Ceylon proposes to drive out all Indians engaged in private employments as well by imposing a quota system and the levy of a special tax. It is gratifying to note in this connection that even the 'Times of Ceylon' commenting on this action has emphatically protested against it. Sir, the decision of the Board of Ministers of Ceylon constitutes an attack on Indian community including a large number of Travancore employees both Government and private. If this policy is going to be given effect to, all business moralities between the employers and the employees in Ceylon will come to an end. So, I submit that it is a matter for serious consideration both for the Imperial and the Travancore Governments because this measure will affect the Indian population more than it would effect the Travancoreans. The paralysis on the cocoanut industries on account of the dumping of Ceylon copra into India continues with unabated vigour and when it is in full swing we have to fare another trouble from Ceylon. I would request the Government to take effective and strong steps to see that the life and property of the Travancoreans in the Island are safe and secure. The object with which the Anti Indian-Drive policy is going to be adopted by Ceylon Government is alleged to be for providing the Ceylonees with jobs. I have absolutely no quarrel on this account. I would ask the Ceylon Government in all Seriouness whether it is justifiable or proper to provide the Ceylonees with jobs after driving away the innocent Indian population including a large number of Travancoreans who have all along been devoting their life for increasing the prosperity of Ceylon for a pittance and who have already formed part and parcel of the Ceylon's population. This policy is against all the known cammon of business morality. Hence I have my great pleasure to support the motion so ably moved by my friend Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Sir, I too want to make a few observation on this motion by way of supporting it. The motion before the House deals with the continuously increasing strained relationship between the Travancore State and Ceylon. Honourable Member, Mr. Kainikara Padmanabha Pillai who moved the motion was able to picture to us the steady and wanton and at the same time iniquitous steps persistently taken up by the Ceylon Government against Travancore by means of dumping their copra products here as well as in British India, and by the levy of an unjustifiable and iniquitous imports duty on Travancore articles such as eggs, dried fish etc. Now as matters have reached to such a pitch we are forced to stop for a moment and inquire how to get over this difficulty. What is the present position of Travancore? It is a component part of the British Empire as Mr. Tolson said, equally so is the Island of Ceylon, as also the British Indian Provinces. Sometime back when there was a veritable onslaught on Indians as a race in Burma, a great stir was caused in British India, so much so, our neighbouring British province of Madras agitated and tried its best to ease the situation and make Burma realise that Indians have both a place in their mother country as well as in Burma. That was the attitude taken by the provincial governments in respect of Burma's (anti-Indian-drive). It has been very often repeated in the course of advancing arguments to interfere in the States for the political advancements of the (State subjects) that there is no natural barrier between British India and Indian States. If at all there is any barrier it is only an artificial barrier. Further it is also said that there is a continuous flow in and flow out so much so, the woes of the British Indian people are our woes and vice versa. And so, it is their duty to interfere in this matter of political advancement of the States. Thus say the leaders of the great political party namely the National Congress. I ask that political body, the Indian National Congress, the leaders of that political body what is their present attitude in respect of this question of Ceylon dumping of cocoanut products to the ruin of Travancore. Is it because that this is an economic problem or is it because that their relationship with us is only political that they keep silent and Pandit Nehru brushed aside the self-imposed cocoanut emissary of Travancore who, in the name of Ghandiji's relation by marriage, recently approached Panditji at Colombo. That is all sham, Sir. The pity of it is, and I am rather ashamed to say that our people go to such people for the attainment of their political salvation.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will confine his remarks to the topic of the motion.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: The honourable member the mover wound up his remarks by saying that you, Sir, should give, in this critical juncture words of assurance and words of consolation and of hope. Accordingly I saw, in your remarks as the head of the administration, words of assurance and of hope. You also referred to the apparition of the interportal convention. Now, Sir, that is a convention, and the convention is interportal. Is there no way out of this,

as it is only convention. And it is well at this juncture to remember what His Excellency said in reply to the toast given by the Governor of Orissa Province. This is what he said: "That this is a time when there should be perfect harmony between the Indian States and the neighbouring provinces and there should not be any dissonance." But the relationship which now exists between Travancore and Ceylon is rather much strained and it is nothing but dissonance and disharmony. It is really a matter of shame to be told that one of our representatives who was deputed to present our case to the India Government with regard to the dumping of Ceylon copra betrayed us by saying that Travancore Government should abolish export duty on copra. We were thinking all along that the Government of India would come to our rescue snd the recent words of His Excellency the Viceroy will be given effect to, by active steps takes by India Government. But as yet there is no prospect of any relief from Ceylon copra, for Travancore.

Sir, the only remedy that I can suggest is propaganda as you suggested. Propaganda work I say must be immediately started in our State itself. In this connection I may ask the honourable members to ponder seriously over the situation. The help sought from British India is not forthcoming and there is no visible sympathy from them. We have estranged their sympathy by our short sighted clamour of "Travancore for Travancoreans." Recently while presiding over a meeting in Tinneveli District I was confronted with a question this way. "If you, Travancoreans can treat us, as foreigners only should we treat you as of ours. Why should you ask us help". That question I did not answer because I could not. In this connection, I am reminded of the desperate and reckless but true answer given by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor to a question. He said that, after 30 or 40 years stay and service in this land that he is not reckoned as a Travancorean. Then it is no wonder to see that the people of our neighbouring province looking at us with ridicule when we need their help. Let us treat others, our neighbours, as we would wish to be. Of course, our Government have tried their best in strongly presenting our case before the Government of India. As the leader of the Peoples' Party suggested that at least for the tribute that we pay to the British Government they ought to come to our rescue though not in the form of military help. Sir, we are justified in imposing a duty on an article coming from a neighbouring province as Ceylon if they think it fit to do the same with regard to our articles. Let it be a measure of retaliation. Why should our Government profess that it is a matter of revenue to have enhanced the import duty on Jaffna tobacco and not retaliation. Let that import duty be brought up to the level in British India. Instead of Rs. 200 let it be the same as in British India Rs. 1000 and odd. Let us retaliate. There is all the moral sanction for it. We need not mind it. And my view of the matter is that Government ought to have done this long ago. The honourable members of this House have a duty to augment what our Government have done by way of imposing a higher duty on Jaffna tobacco. They

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

must give their moral support to what the Government have done. I ask whether it is not justifiable on our part to organise a hurricane campaign of boycott of Ceylon articles. Why not we ask our own people here not to use their Copra though it is cheap and tell them that it is poisonous. In British India they have tried this method of boycott against British goods and found successful. Then why not we do it. Let us conduct a campaign to boycott all the Ceylon goods that are dumped here.

Now, I come to the question of repatriation. This problem has wounded our self-respect. It is true that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has gone over to Ceylon and let us hope that his mission will be succesful. At any rate we should not keep quiet.

The Government of India was watching the result of Pandit Nehru's negotiations with the Ceylon ministry on the subject of this repatriation question. It was a well advised move on the part of Government of India. Now for some weighty and justifiable reasons the Government of India have come out with a notification prohibiting Indian emigration to Ceylon. Let us watch its effect on the Ceylon Government and on the Ceylon planters. I do not know, Sir, whether this Government of India notification banning emigration to Ceylon, covers Travancoreans.

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: According to the repatriation policy as explained by the Ceylon authorities persons repatriated will get their fare back to their homes and retirement bonus. That is intended as an inducement. Well, Sir, if Indians are returning home let them not be accompanied by Ceylonese women or children born to them whether legitimate or illegitimate. I wish that our Government might suggest to the India Government and persuade them to add a clause in the notification prohibiting Ceylonese relations to Indians as wives or children of Ceylon nationality, from accompanying and entering India with repatriated Indians.

PRESIDENT: What is the point?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: The point is this. In that repatriation policy recently explained by the Governor of Ceylon there were twelve points. One of the points in that policy is this that if a non-Ceylonee, who has been found to have married a Ceylon woman, then he will not be affected by this repatriation. There is another point which exempts a non-Ceylonee from this scheme who has got registered his name as father of a legitimate Ceylonese child, in Ceylon. Thirdly a non-Ceylonee person whose spouse is employed in the Ceylon Government service is also left out from the scope of this repatriation policy. Supposing we offer inducement to the non-Ceylonese men as referred just now to return to India and shut out all their Ceylonese wives and children born to them legitimately or illegitimately, and their Ceylonese spouses from accompanying their Indian husbands and

fathers it will serve as an eye opener and carry home to them the conviction that this absurdity cannot be practised at length. If they can effectively shut out from their country our men why could we not shut our doors against the Ceylonese women, children and spouses howsoever faithful they might be to their Indian husbands, and fathers etc. who may be compelled to leave them. It is a pertinent question to be brought home to the Government of India so as to make this an adjunct to that notification, *viz.*, that no Ceylonese can be permitted, howsoever faith ful she be to accompany her husband (Indian of course) who may be the father of children born legitimately or illegitimately when such Indians also should be indirectly induced or compelled to return to India.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member might bring his remarks to a close.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: In other words, it is one form of effective retaliation, Sir, this discrimination in Ceylon reminds me of a discrimination adopted by our Government. I know that very recently there were appointments made by our Government with a condition that when qualified Travancoreans become available all non-Travancoreans so appointed should vacate. It warned the non-Travancoreans at the time of employment that they had to vacate their places in Government service when duly qualified Travancoreans become available. It is true that several non-Travancoreans were appointed and some justification weighed with Government in doing so, But subsequently our Government feeling such discrimination is bad morals revised the order and retained those non-Travancoreans in service. (Bell).

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I must certainly thank the Dewan President for the encouraging reply that he gave us explaining the position of the Government in the problems concerning us. I fully perceive the grace of your statement, namely, the attitude that we have to take is not one of issuing ultimatums, but one of negotiations. The Travancore Government for the last several years have been following that policy and if you believe that that policy can still be continued with benefit, certainly the House must give you time to try and convince yourself of the actual results of the policy.

Sir, I have brought this motion to this House and the non-official members have been supporting it for the single reason that we have become hopeless. If Government still believe that they require time and that the negotiations might ultimately end in success, we are prepared to wait and see the result. I am sure that the Ceylon Government are not going to leave us here. They began with copra. They continued it through imposition of prohibitive import duties and now the prohibition has been extended to human beings. Therefore, I believe, that their creative genius will give rise to greater troubles so that it is only fair that this suspension is some how put to an end. We want to know whether the Government of India will come to help us and whether the Travancore Government will do its duty. With these words, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: The business of the House being over, the election of two members to the Public Accounts Committee, two members to the Standing Finance Committee, one member to the Board of Agriculture and four members to the P. W. D. Committee, will now take place.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, regarding the election of members to the P. W. D. Advisory Committee I wish to make a suggestion. This House is to elect four members to that Committee. We have got three revenue Divisions in the State, namely, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. It will be convenient and expedient to have the election to the Committee conducted in such a way as to enable each of those 3 Divisions to get at least one member in the Committee from among the members of this House who represent places or taluks within the particular Division.

PRESIDENT: I understand that the honourable member's suggestion is that in the course of election a convention should be established that all the organised parties should be adequately represented. I am sure that the good sense of the honourable House will be exercised with due advertance to these principles because, I am sure the sense of equity will prevail in the House.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at eleven of the clock, tommorrow morning.

The House adjourned at 3-11 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION, 1939/1114.

Friday, the 4th August 1939/19th Karkadakam 1114.

The Assembly met again in the Legislative Chamber at eleven of the clock, with the President in the chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls:

1. Vaidyasasthrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) Poonen Lukose (*Surgeon General*)
2. Mr. K. R. Narayana Iyer (*Director of Agriculture*)
3. Mr. G. Narayanan Thampi (*Secretary to Government*)
4. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai (*Co-opted*)
5. Mr. P. Raman Pillai (*Conservator of Forests*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Primary Girls' School, Perumbavoor.

390 *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of girls and boys in the Primary Girls' School at Perumbavoor during the school year 1112-1113;

(*b*) the total number of Muslim pupils in the above school during the said period;

(*c*) the total number of Muslim pupils in the above school during the current school year;

(*d*) if the number is less than that of the previous year, whteher there is any special reason for it; and; if so, what it is; and

(*e*) whether the Muslims of Perumbavoor and the neighbouring places have petitioned for the appointment of an Arabic Munshi also to the above school; if so, what has been done in regard to it so far?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) 168 and 80 respectively.

(*b*) 21 (16 girls and 5 boys).

(*c*) 18 (14 girls and 4 boys).

(*d*) The strength of the current year has gone down by 3 pupils. No special reasons for the shortage in strength have been reported except poverty and indifference of parents;

(*e*) Yes; the question was considered but was dropped as there was provision for the teaching of Arabic in the Malayalam Middle School of the locality and the Mahomedan pupils could get instruction in Arabic if they get admitted there.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അറബിമുൻഷിമാരെ നിയമിക്കാത്തതിൻെറ ഫലമായി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ എണ്ണം സാരമായി കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : മെംബർ കാണുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള കുറവ് ഇല്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അവസാനമായി ൩ കുട്ടികളായി ശേഷിച്ചില്ലേ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അറബിപഠിക്കാൻ അടുത്തു വേറെ പള്ളിക്കൂടമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അറബിമുൻഷി മാരെ നിയമിച്ചില്ല എന്നേയുള്ളു.

Primary School building in the Thrikakara pakuthi.

391 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether a Primary School building and the lands required for it have been handed over to Government by the inhabitants of Thrikakara pakuthi in the Kunnatnad taluk ;

(*b*) whether they have accordingly taken over the school and are conducting it ;

(*c*) if they have taken over the school and are conducting it, whether the building in which the school is held has fallen into disrepair ;

(*d*) whether all the repairs found necessary till recently were carried out by the people themselves ;

(*e*) whether as the result, they have issued an order to the Chief Engineer in R. O. C. No. 3592 dated 24-1-1934 sanctioning the construction of a new building for the above school and asking him to send up a plan and estimated for the same ;

(*f*) whether at this stage the Inspectress at Perumbavoor had sent an order in her letter No. 131/66 dated 24-5-1110, stating that as no provision was made in that year's budget for the construction of a new building, the school should be continued one year more in the old one after carrying out the necessary repairs and whether the people of the locality had again required the building ;

(*g*) whether the Inspectress of Perumbavoor herself had afterwards asked in her letter No. 3465/66, dated 14-3-1932, if a shed (80′ × 18′) would suffice and a reply was given agreeing to be satisfied with a building (90′ × 18′) including a room for keeping the records ;

(*h*) whether at this stage orders were issued that on account of the dilapidated condition of the building the school should not be conducted in it ; and

(*i*) whether they have decided to conduct or to abolish the said school ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*l*) No ; they were attended to by the Department.

(e) No; but the Chief Engineer was asked in letter R. O. C. No. 3592 of 33/Edn., dated the 24th January 1934, to arrange for a plan and estimate for the construction of a new building for the school being prepared in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and forwarded to Government.

(f) No; but on one occasion when the school building became safe for holding classes people of the locality supplied four wooden props to strengthen the building.

(g) No.

(h) Yes.

(i) The school is being conducted by the Department.

Lady clerks in the Office of the Surgeon General.

392 *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the lady clerks appointed before 30th Meenam 1114 in the Office of the Surgeon General?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA Mrs. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Surgeon General*): Statement by caste of the lady clerks appointed before 30th Meenam 1114, in the office of the Surgeon General.

One Syriac Catholic.

Appointment made in the Medical Department.

393 *MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the appointments made in the Medical Department since 1112?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: A statement containing the information is placed on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: മെഡിക്കൽവകുപ്പിൽ ൧൧൨ മുതൽ ൧൧൪ വരെ ൬൨ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ൩൪ ഹിന്ദുക്കളും ൧൪ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും ഉണ്ടെന്നുകാണുന്നു. പണ്ടേതന്നെ മെഡിക്കൽവകുപ്പിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്ക്സിൽ നിന്നു ഒരാളിനെ മാത്രമേ കാണുന്നുള്ളു. ഇതിനു വല്ല പ്രത്യേകകാരണവും ഉണ്ടോ?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: ആകാലത്തു് അധികം അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലായിരുന്നുവെന്നു ഞാൻ ഇതിനുമുൻപുതന്നെ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITOMMEN: മുൻപു് അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. ൧൧൨ മുതൽ ൧൧൪ വരെ കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുവർഷത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ൬൨ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കിനെ മാത്രമെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണോ ഒരാളിനെ മാത്രം നിയമിക്കാനിടയായതു.

* *Vide* Appendix I. page 1148

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : ഇവിടെ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജോലിയിൽ സ്ഥിരമായിരിക്കുന്നവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് ആക്റ്റിംഗ് ആളുകളുടെയിടയിൽ കത്തോലിക്കരുണ്ട്.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ആക്റ്റിംഗുകാരെ മാത്രമേ നിയമിക്കാവൂ എന്നുണ്ടോ?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : ആക്റ്റു ചെയ്യുവരെയാണ് സാധാരണ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്താറുള്ളത്.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : അങ്ങനെയായാൽ എട്ടോ പത്തോ കൊല്ലത്തിനിടക്ക് കുറെ നിയമനമെങ്കിലും സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് കിട്ടാനിടയുണ്ടോ?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : ഇടയുണ്ടെന്നാണ് വിശ്വാസം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇനിയുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് പ്രാതിനിധ്യം നല്കുമോ?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M POONEN LUKOSE : നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം ന്യായംപോലെ നല്കാം.

Irrigation Tanks.

394 ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of irrigation tanks in each of the taluks of Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Agastisvaram and Tovala ;

(*b*) the number of tanks restored or improved in each of these taluks during the years 1112, 1113 and 1114 ;

(*c*) the number of tanks in each of these taluks for which estimates for restoration and improvement have been prepared during the said period ;

(*d*) the number of such estimates approved by the Chief Engineer ; and

(*e*) the number of such estimates sanctioned by the Government?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) to (*e*) A *statement furnishing all the particulars is laid on the table.

Recruitment of Munsiffs.

395 ***MR. P. S. MUHAMMED** (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the year when the first Muslim Munsiff was appointed ;

(*b*) the number of Munsiffs appointed since that ; and

(*c*) whether there is any Munsiff among the Muslims at present?

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* *Vide* Appendix II. page 1149

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 1104 M. E.

(*b*) 34.

(*c*) No.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : ൫൦ വർഷത്തിനിടയിൽ വേറെ ആരെയും മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും മുൻസിഫായി നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നതിനു വല്ല പ്രത്യേകകാരണവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : പ്രത്യേകമായ യാതൊരു കാരണവുമില്ല.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : ൩൪ നിയമനങ്ങൾ അതിനുശേഷം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു മുസ്ലീമിനെപ്പോലും നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണ്?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI ; ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ അധികാരപരിധിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവയാണ്. അതിലേക്കു ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ അനുസരിച്ച് മുസലീം സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആരെയും നിയമിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : ഈ നിയമനത്തിനുള്ള പ്രത്യേക വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ എന്താണ്?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : ബി. എ., ബി. എൽ., ബിരുദധാരിയായിരിക്കണം, ൫ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ വക്കീലായി പ്രാക്ടീസു ചെയ്തിരിക്കണം, ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ചിലവ്യവസ്ഥകളനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും മുൻസിഫന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാറുള്ളത്.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : ഇപ്പോഴും അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ പ്രാക്ടീസുള്ള വക്കീലന്മാർ ഇല്ലെന്നാണോ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : എന്നുപറയുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷേ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. കൂടാതെ ബി. എൽ. ബിരുദധാരികളായ മുസ്ലീം വക്കീലന്മാർക്കു നിർവ്വാഹമുള്ളിടത്തോളം മററുവകുപ്പുകളിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുമുണ്ട്.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : മററു വകുപ്പുകളിലുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനം എന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : അടുത്തകാലത്തു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു പ്രാക്ടീസ് ചെയ്തിരുന്ന മി. അബ്ദുർറഹിമാൻസാഹിബിനെ ൩൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ കൺസിലിയേഷൻ ആഫീസറായി നിയമിച്ചു. അ

[G. Narayanan Thampi]
തുപോലെതന്നെ പ്രാക്ടീസുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ഒരു മി. റാവുത്തരെ ആലപ്പുഴെ അഫിഷ്യൽ റിസീവറായി നിയമിച്ചു. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന പലർക്കും പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുന്ന നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ടു. അതിന് ഉദാഹരണമായി.... ... ...

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെക്കുറിച്ചൊന്നും ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചില്ല.

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : മുസ്‌ലീംസിനു എന്താണു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു എന്നു മെമ്പർ ചോദിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പറയാൻതുടങ്ങി എന്നേയുള്ളു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നുചെയ്യുന്ന ശുപാർശ ന്യായമല്ലെന്നു തോന്നിയാൽ ന്യായമനുസരിച്ചു ശുപാർശചെയ്യാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : സർവ്വസംഗതികളിലും നീതിന്യായപരിപാലനം നടത്തുന്ന ഹൈക്കോടതി, നീതിവിരുദ്ധമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ നിർവ്വാഹമില്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഗവണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ച നയം പ്രാതിനിധ്യംകുറഞ്ഞ എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പാലിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : പ്രാതിനിധ്യക്കുറവുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം പരിഗണിച്ചു നിവർത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം പ്രാതിനിധ്യം നൽകുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നയം.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : പ്രാതിനിധ്യക്കുറവുള്ള മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിനു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ പ്രോത്സാഹനം അർഹിക്കുന്ന മററുസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കുകൂടി പ്രോത്സാഹനം ലഭിക്കുമെന്നു ന്യായമായി പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : സർക്കാർ സർവീസിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യക്കുറവുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ഏതൊരു സമുദായങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി വരുമ്പോൾ, നിർവാഹമുള്ളടത്തോളം അവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകപരിഗണന നൽകി ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്യുക എന്നുള്ള നയമാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. K R. NARAYANAN : മുസ്ലീംസിനു ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തു എന്നുവിചാരിച്ചു അതു പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ മററുസമുദായക്കാരോടുകൂടി കാണിക്കുന്ന സൌജന്യമായി ഗണിക്കണമെന്നാണോ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : അവരവർക്കു് കിട്ടുന്നതുമാത്രമേ അവരവർ കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ മുസ്ലീംസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The question does not relate to Muslims.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know from the honourable member whether there were any applicants for the post of Munsiff from the Mohammedan community?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : There were no applicants who would come within the purview of the standard prescribed by the High Court.

Diesal Oil Buses used by the State Transport Department.

396 ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapally* cum *Kartikapally*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether only Diesal Oil Buses are used for regular service by the State Transport Department;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative the types, makes and years of manufacture of other Buses used by the Department for regular service;

(*c*) when and from where those Buses were got down;

(*d*) the number of passengers those Buses are licensed to carry at present; and

(*e*) the number of passengers those Buses are licensed to carry when owned and used by private agencies or individuals?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI (*a*) No.

(*b*) Cheverolet buses –1937 Model;
Ford Buses—1937 Model.

(*c*) 21-6-1939; Pioneer Motor Service, Nagercoil.

(*d*) 25.

(*e*) 25.

Buses run by petrol in the State Transport Service.

397 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are buses run by petrol in the State Transport Service;

(*b*) if so, the number of such buses;

(*c*) if there are such buses the person from whom, or the company from which, they were purchased;

(*d*) the price of each bus;

(*e*) whether buses fitted with High Speed Diesal oil engines or buses fitted with petrol engines are cheaper in price and less expensive in the matter of running charges;

(*f*) the number of buses and lorries got down for the State Transport Service, which are fitted with high speed Diesal oil engines; and

(*g*) the number of buses running on the Quilon-Trivandrum line at present, which have petrol engines?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 18.

(*c*) The Pioneer Motor Service, Nagercoil.

(*d*) Bh. Rs. 2,650 each.

(*e*) There is little difference in initial costs for the two types, provided they are of the same capacity. Fuel cost is cheaper in diesal engined vehicles.

(*f*) 84.

(*g*) 10.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഡീസൽ മോട്ടാറും പെട്രോൾമോട്ടാറും ഒരേകപ്പാസിററിയിൽ ഓട്ടിച്ചാൽ ചെലവിൽ എന്തുവ്യത്യാസം വരുമെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : ചോദ്യം പ്രധാനമായി ഓട്ടിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചല്ല ഇനിഷ്യൽ കാസ്റ്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, with reference to part (b) may I know what is the original price of these buses which were purchased new?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: The petrol driven buses that were recently purchased, if purchased brand new from the Companies or the distributors, would be somewhere about Rs. 3,000 each.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Is it including the body of the buses?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: No, Sir, just the chassis alone.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: "Fuel cost is cheaper in diesal engined Vehicles".

ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഞാൻപറഞ്ഞതു് ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : ഇനിഷ്യൽകാസ്റ്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ചോദ്യത്തിനുള്ള ഉത്തരമാണു് പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN ; പാർട്ടു ഈയിൽ ആദ്യഭാഗത്തിനുമാത്രമേ ഉത്തരംപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളു. രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഭാഗത്തിനു ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : ഡീസൽ ആയിൽ ഒരുഗ്യാലനു ൧ ൦ ണ. ൧ സ. യാണു വില. ഒരു ഗ്യാലൻ ഡീസൽആയിൽ കൊണ്ടു് ബസ്സ് ൧൩ മൈൽ ഓടും. ഒരുഗ്യാലൻ പെട്രോളിനു് ൧ രൂ. ൪ ണ. ൯ സ. വിലയുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഓട്ടിക്കുന്ന ബസ്സുകൾ ഗാലൻഒന്നുക്കു ൧൭ മൈൽ ഓടും. എന്നാൽ ഡീസൽബസ്സുകൾക്കു് കൂടുതൽ എൻജിൻ ആയിൽ ആവശ്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിന്റെ വിലകൂടി കണക്കാക്കുമ്പോൾ ഡീസൽബസ്സും പെട്രോൾ ബസ്സും ഓട്ടിക്കുന്നതിൽ വരുന്നചെലവിൽ വലിയവ്യത്യാസമില്ല.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Sir, may I know what will be the cost of the body of the buses?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : Sir, the 25 seater body, according to the standards and specifications prescribed by the Transport Department, would come up to Rs. 500.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : May I know whether all these buses are in good working order?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : Absolutely, Sir.

State Transport Service.

398 ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have recently purchased a few second-hand motor buses from a private company for the use of the State Transport Service ;

(*b*) if so, the number of such buses purchased ;

(*c*) the total value thereof ;

(*d*) the reasons for purchasing second-hand buses locally instead of importing new ones from abroad ; and

(*e*) the name of the company from which the purchase was made?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) (*b*) and (*e*) 18 new buses, which had not been put in service, were purchased from the Poineer Motor Service, Nagercoil.

(*c*) Bh. Rs. 47,700.

(*d*) As additional vehicles were urgently required, the new buses were purchased locally so as to avoid the delay involved in the import of chassis and the construction of bodies.

English High Schools.

399 ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** (*Vaikam* cum *Kottayam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of applications received this year, requesting permission to open English High Schools and of these, the number granted ; and

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

(b) a statement, by caste, of the managers of the new schools for which permission was granted?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON:

(a)	Number of applications received	...	29
	Number granted	...	7
(b)	Christians	...	3
	Nairs	...	3
	Moopanar	...	1

Representation for conducting High Schools.

400 *MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received any representation from private agencies from Nedumangad taluk applying for permission to conduct Malayalam or English High Schools in the taluk; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, why such applications have not been granted?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (a) Yes. There was an application for a new Malayalam High School at Uriacode in Nedumangad taluk. There were no applications to open new English High Schools in the Taluk.

(b) Pending further enquiry into the necessity for such a school in the place, the application was ordered to lie over.

Parur—Cheriappil Road.

401 *MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state what progress, if any, they have made in the construction of the Parur—Cheriappill Road?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The road was opened in 1107 for traffic and the same is being maintained at Rs. 300 per mile for the first 1 1/2 miles and Rs. 150 for the remaining one mile and 5 furlongs.

Road from Anamalai to Angamali.

402 *MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have decided to construct a road from Anamalai to Angamali, and if so what progress they have made in the matter?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Not at present.

Staff of the District Hospitals.

403 *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the District Hospitals of Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Tiruvalla, Changanacherry, Vaikom, Mavelikara, Alwaye, Neyyattinkara and Nagercoil?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE The statement is placed on the table.

*Vide Appendix III Page 1150.

MR T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സർജൻ ജനറൽ ഇവിടെ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള കാസ്റ്ററവാർ സ്റ്റേററുമെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടൊ എന്നു ദയവായി പറയാമോ?

MR. VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഏററവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ആശുപത്രികളിൽ എങ്ങുംതന്നെ പുലയസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നോ ചേരമർസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നോ മററു പിന്നോക്കംനില്ക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നോ ആരേയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളവിവരം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സർജൻ ജനറൽ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : ഡാക്ടർമാരായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ കീഴ്ജോലിയിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അദർ ഹിൻഡൂസ്" എന്ന വിഭാഗത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കംനില്ക്കുന്ന സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നു കുറെപേരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ചേരമർ, പുലയർ എന്നീ സമുദായത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ടവരെ അദർ ഹിൻഡൂസ് എന്ന വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ചേർക്കണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടോ?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : ഇല്ല. മററു പിന്നോക്കംനില്ക്കുന്ന സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിൽകുറഞ്ഞ ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള സമുദായക്കാരെവേണം അദർഹിൻഡൂസ എന്ന വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ചേർക്കാൻ എന്നാണ രൂൾ എന്നുതോന്നുന്നു. മൂന്നുലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന പുലയസമുദായത്തെ അദർ ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുപറയുന്നതിൻെറ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഏതായാലും ഒരുമാസത്തിൽ കവിയാതെയുള്ള ഒഴിവുകൾ വരുമ്പോൾ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : അതു വേണ്ടതുപോലെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാം.

Annual supply of medicines to the District Hospitals.

404 *MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnathur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the months in which the annual supply of medicines was made to the District Hospital of Quilon, Alleppey and Trivandrum for the years 1108-1113 M. E.; and

(*b*) the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in those hospitals during each of those years?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*a*) and (*b*) *Statements containing the information required are placed on the table.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Is it a fact that in all the hospitals of the State there is a shortage of medicine during certain months of the year?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, Sir. There was some shortage of certain drugs in some of the institutions for a short time. But there was no shortage of all medicines in all the institutions.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know the reason for that shortage?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The reasons were twofold: First the annual supply of drugs was received a little late and secondly the packing cases in which drugs have to be sent to the various institutions were not received in time.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is a general complaint that the supplies are not sufficient?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Sir I do not think there is such a general complaint. For a short time as I stated there was some shortage of certain drugs. But I am not aware of a general complaint of insufficiency of drugs throughout the year.

PRESIDENT: Has the shortage been remedied?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, Sir.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether half diet is given to the in-patients in the hospitals?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Half diet is not the only diet given to patients some patients have half diets. Doctors prescribe such diets as are suitable for the patients.

Inspectors of the Agricultural Department.

405 *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Inspectors of the Agricultural Department and of their office staff?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): A †statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix—IV Page 1151.

† *Vide* Appendix —V Page 1152.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: കൃഷിഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടേയും സ്റ്റാഫിന്റേയും കൂട്ടത്തിൽപുലയസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ഒരാൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. അയാൾക്കു് അവിടെ എന്തുജോലിയാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: അയാൾ കൃഷി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർആഫീസിൽ ശിപായിയാണു്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: അയാൾ ഇപ്പോഴും സർവീസിലുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: ഇപ്പോഴും സർവ്വീസിലുണ്ടു്.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: കൃഷി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെയും സ്റ്റാഫിന്റേയും കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ൧൯ ഉദ്യോഗമുള്ളതിൽ ൧൩ ഓളം ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും ശേഷം ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കും ഉള്ളതായിട്ടാണു് കാണുന്നതു്. ഈ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്സിൽനിന്നു ഒരാളെമാത്രമേ കാണുന്നുള്ളു. കൃഷി പ്രധാനതൊഴിലായിവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗത്തെ കഴിയുന്നതും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നു അകററി നിറുത്തണം എന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: അങ്ങനെ വിചാരമില്ല.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: പിന്നെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്സിൽനിന്നു ഒരാളിനെമാത്രം നിയമിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്തു്? യോഗ്യതയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസുകമ്മീഷണരാണു നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതു്.

Office of the Water Works Engineer.

406. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in the Office of the Water Works Engineer, Trivandrum?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: There is no such office at present.

Supply of books to pupils of backward communities.

407. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state the amount spent in 1114 by the Department of the Protector of the backward communities, for supplying books to the pupils of the backward communities studying in classes III and IV?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Theamount of the expenditure incurred on account of the supply of books to the pupils of the backward communities studying in Classes III and IV in 1114 can be known only by the close of the financial year onreceipt of the invoice for the supply of readers from the Superintendent, Government Press.

Munshis in English Schools.

408. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapally*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Malayalam Munshis appointed in English High Schools in the years 1113 and 1114;

(*b*) whether any one selected by the Public Service Commissioner is included therein; and

(*c*) if not, why?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) 5.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Departmental promotions were ordered.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know how many were selected by the Public Service Commissioner?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Nobody was selected by him. But the appointments are made by promoting men in service.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI; May I know why departmental promotions were made?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Because qualified men were available among those in service.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the qualification for appointing teachers in the Malayalam schools as Malayalam Munshies in English Schools as followed by the Department?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: For Munshies in English Schools, the qualifications prescribed are Higher Grade training and Vidwan title.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I take from the Director of Public Instruction that the Department is following the principle of appointing Vidwan teachers who have got Malayalam Higher trained qualifications as Malayalam Munshies in the English Schools?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes.

PRESIDENT; How did this expression 'Malayalam Munshi' come into vogue?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: That is an old term.

PRESIDENT: Persian term?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes, Sir.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: സംസ്കൃതത്തിൽ ഉപാദ്ധ്യായം മഹോപാദ്ധ്യായം ശാസ്ത്രി മുതലായ പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ളവരെ മുൻഷിമാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിൽ മുൻഗണന നല്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു സദയം പറയാമോ ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : ഉണ്ട്.

Malayalam Munshis in English Schools.

409 ✻ MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the scale of pay of Malayalam Munshis in English Schools;

(*b*) the scale of pay of Sanskrit Munshis in English Schools;

(*c*) the scale of pay of undergraduate teachers in English Schools; and

(*d*) if there is any difference in the scale of pay under these heads mentioned above, why such a difference is still maintained?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : (*a*) Rs. 20-2-40.

(*b*) Rs. 20-2-40.

(*c*) i. Rs. 30-2-50 in English Schools for boys.

ii. Rs. 30-2-50 and Rs. 20-1/2-25 in English Schools for Girls.

(*d*) The work of undergraduate teachers is heavier than that of the Munshis.

Opening of a dispensary at Sasthankotta.

410 ✻MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representations from the people of Sasthankotta in Kunnattur taluk, for opening a dispensary at that place; and

(*b*) if so, what action was taken on it?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The general question of establishing new dispensaries is engaging the attention of Government and the proposal to open a dispensary at Sasthankotta will also be considered along with it.

Opening of a first grade hospital in North Travancore.

411 ✻MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the matter of opening a first grade hospital in North Travancore has been brought to their notice; and

(*b*) if so, whether any action has been taken on it, and, if so, the action so taken?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : (*a*) Yes; petitions were received to raise the District Hospital, Muvattupuzha, to a First Grade Hospital;

(*b*) The proposal was considered by Government and it was decided that some additional facilities for the treatment of patients in the District Hospital, Muvattupuzha, should be given at present. An additional in-patient ward as also an additional staff of one Nurse and one peon were accordingly sanctioned for that institution.

Dispensaries conducted by Government.

412 *MR. E. P. VARGHESE (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of dispensaries conducted by Government in each taluk?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: A *statement containing the information is placed on the table.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: May I know whether density of population is a consideration for opening dispensaries?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: It is one of the considerations.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: May I know whether the unhealthy nature of a locality is also a consideration?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, that also is a consideration.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: Does the Shertalai taluk satisfy both these conditions?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: It does.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: May I ask whether there have been applications for opening dispensaries in the taluk?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: May I know what action has been taken in the matter?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The question will be taken up along with the general consideration of re-distribution of hospitals and dispensaries. The matter will receive due consideration then.

MR. T. K. KUMARAN VYDIAN: പറവൂരിൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ആശുപത്രിമാത്രമേയുള്ളു. വളരെ ജനബാഹുല്യമുള്ള ഒരു താലൂക്കാണ് പറവൂർ. അവിടെ കൂടുതൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചുതരുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: ആലോചിച്ചു വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ചെയ്യാം.

Government Dispensary at Haripad

413 *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any site has been acquired at Haripad for a Hospital or dispensary;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, when it was acquired and the amount paid for the same;

(*c*) the reasons for not constructing a building there for the hospital;

(*d*) whether the Government dispensary at Haripad is at present located in a rented building;

* *Vide* Appendix VI Page 1153.

(e) if so, the rent for the same ;

(f) whether inconvenience is caused to patients due to want of space in the present dispensary ; and

(g) whether the Surgeon General has visited the dispensary at Haripad in 1113 or 1114 ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Surgeon General*) :

(a) Yes, for a dispensary.

(b) In 1095 at a cost of Rs. 18,560-14-0.

(c) The proposal was ordered to lie over for want of funds.

(d) Yes.

(e) Rs. 25 per mensem.

(f) Government are not aware.

(g) Yes; on 7-2-1113 ; 30-12-1113 and 21-9-1114.

The grading up of cattle.

414. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) in how many places the scheme for the grading up of the cattle was inaugurated in 1112 and 1113 respectively ; and

(b) the results of such inauguration ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) :

(a) In one place during 1112 M. E. and none in 1113.

(b) 298 cows in Trivandrum were registered under the scheme and 269 of them were served by the Karachi bulls stationed in the five wards of the Municipality. 124 calves were born till now out of which 12 died. These results may be considered quite encouraging.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : What was the purpose with which the scheme was inaugurated ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : To grade up the local cattle.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Has anything been done in 1114 ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : A scheme has been started for the grading up of buffaloes.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI Where ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : At Koovapadi, near Perumbavoor.

Bee-hives sold by the Agricultural Department.

415. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bee—hives sold by the Agricultural Department in 1113 to popularise bee-keep and the amount collected therefrom ; and

(b) the total amount invested by Government for the purpose ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: (a) 29 bee—hives were sold in 1113 M. E. and Rs. 88-15-8 realised by their sale.

(b) The total amount invested for the purpose is Rs. 87.

Chavara—Sasthamcotta Road.

416. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR (*Karunagapally* cum *Kartikapally*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Chavara-Sasthamcotta Road in the Karunagapally taluk is in a cartable condition now;

(*b*) the amount allotted for the maintenance of that road in 1114; and

(*c*) the amount spent up-to-date for maintaining that road in 1114?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Rs. 1,413.

(*c*) The booked expenditure to end of Mithunam 1114 is Rs. 1,178.

Village roads in the Karunagapally taluk.

417. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state the total length (in miles) of village roads in the Karunagapally taluk andthe sum of money allotted for their maintenance in 1113 and 1114?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The statement showing the information is as follows:

Road	Length in miles.		Allotment.	
	1113	1114	1113 Rs.	1114 Rs.
Village roads in the Karunagapally taluk	$40\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{2}$	501	447

Village roads in Kartikapally taluk.

418. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total amount of money allotted for the maintenance of village roads in the Kartikapally taluk for 1114;

(*b*) whether the maintenance grant for each road is spent on that particular road;

(*c*) whether a sufficiently good portion of the total allotment (for the maintenance of the village roads) for that taluk is utilised for the maintenance of any particular village road in that taluk; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (c) is in the affirmative, the circumstances which necessitated such an expenditure?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*a*) Rs. 270.

(*b*) Not the whole always.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The allotment for each road being small and as no substantial repairs could be done to it with the sanctioned amount, the village roads are taken for improvement by turns in the order of importance utilising portions of the allotments for similar roads.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I ask why the allotments for the maintenance of the roads were not fully utilised?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The allotment of Rs. 270 has been utilised; but, as is explained in the answer, the whole of the allotment for each individual road might not have been spent entirely on that road.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: With reference to part (*d*), may I know why sufficient allotments were not made for the maintenance of roads, at least after it was found that the allotments made were not sufficient?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The question of giving more allotment for individual roads is being placed before Government from time to time when it is found that the allotment made is not sufficient.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Which is the particular road referred to in part (*c*) of the answer.

PRESIDENT: That is a general question, and a general answer has been given.

Dhanapadickal Canal.

419. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total amount of the maintenance grant for the Dhanapadickal Canal, Karthigapally taluk for 1114;

(*b*) what portion of the allotment has been spent up to 21-11-1114; and

(*c*) whether only a portion of the Canal has been deepened this year?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*a*) Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) About Rs. 600.

(*c*) Yes.

MR, KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I know why only a portion of the canal was deepened this year?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Out of the allotment of Rs. 1,000, those portions the deepening of which was absolutely necessary was only under taken.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I ask whether the portions not deepened are as deep as the portions deepened?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Some portions are sufficiently deep; other portions are shallow and require frequent deepening, and it is such portions that have been attended to.

Income of the Transport Department.

420. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the monthly net income of the Transport Department?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI (*Secretary to Government*): Approximately Rs. 10,000 on an average.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ചെലവുകഴിച്ചു മാസം എത്രലാഭം ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം പറയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : അതാണു "നെററ് ഇൻകം" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ദൈനംദിനമുള്ള വളർച്ചയിൽ ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്ന അധികം ആളുകൾക്കും സന്തോഷമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം ഗവൺമെൻറിനറിയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : അറിയാം.

MR. KUNJU PANICKER : May I know whether, in arriving at the figure given in the answer, the commission due to the Transport Superintendent has also been taken into account?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI ; No, Sir.

State Transport.

421. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether, under the Covenant, the Superintendent of State Transport is entitled to get a definite percentage of the net profits of the working of the State Transport ;

(*b*) if so, what that percentage is ;

(*c*) what amount has been paid to him till the 15th of Mithunam 1114 under the above item ; and

(*d*) whether the net profit is calculated with due regard to the depreciation of the vehicles, ground-rent of the garages, exemption from payment of P. W. D. tolls and the depreciation in value of the buildings constructed for garages ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI (*a*) Yes ; if the yearly profit is not less than 7½% of the capital investment.

(*b*) 5%.

(*c*) The accounts have not been settled.

(*d*) The net profit is calculated with due regard to the depreciation on buildings, rolling stock, machinery and tools, furniture and interest on the capital invested. The Department pays P. W. D. tolls. Ground-rent is not charged as the cost of the land is being debited to the Department.

MR. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I ask why the Government entered into this kind of arrangement ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : In our advertisment for a suitable person to organise the State Transport Department, this additional inducement was also offered.

PRESIDENT: This offer of a small share in the net profits of this commercial enterprise is intended as an incentive for the officer in charge to run the department as an efficient and profitable commercial concern; that is what every civilised Government does when it starts commercial enterprises. Otherwise, these commercial departments also will begin to be run by the officer in charge just like every other Government department the officers going to the office precisely at 10'30 in the morning and leaving it exactly at 5 o'clock in the evening, disposing of as many files as possible during the interval, and disfiguring sheets of paper by staining them with ink, a process mostly unnecessary for a profit-making department. If, on the other hand the head of the department is told that he would get a share of the net profits, he would naturally have an incentive to see that it yields the maximum profits possible. That is why, as I said, civilised Governments which undertake such commercial ventures, proceed, to work them on commercial lines, if necessary by offering inducements in the shape of commission, or what in Government parlance may be called bribes. That is why many Governments are chary of undertaking such commercial concerns; you do not know where commission stops and bribes start. In some cases, it is considered more advisable even to reduce the salary and to enhance the commission.

In the case of our Transport Department, after deducting depreciation on building, machinery and rolling-stock, and interest on capital, we get a net profit of seven-and-a-half per cent, while we are not able to get more than 3 1/2 or 3 per cent on money which we invest. 7 1/2 per cent on a commercial venture of this kind is a very big income. It is further proposed, later on to provide also for the maintenance of the roads and to deduct such provision also from the gross income, before calculating the net profit. In other words, in future, depreciation on buildings, machinery and rollingstock, interest on capital and also provision for the maintenance of roads, it is only after having made provision for all these items, that the net income will be calculated; and it will be only out of such net income that the Superintendent of Transport will get his small share. If he is able to make more profit, he will get more. Human nature being what it is, if you want to make your commercial venture yield more profit to you, it is a much better idea to give that inducement in the shape of commission. Half of the ill-success of the commercial ventures started not only by this Government but by most Governments is due to the fact that such commercial concerns also are run just like other Government departments.

In-patients in the District Hospital, Parur.

422. ***MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of beds for in-patients provided in the District Hospital, Parur;

(*b*) the number of in-patients under treatment thereon on **24-11-1114;**

[Mr. KottalilP· Abrahrm.]

(c) the monthly average number of in-patients there from Chingam 1114 to Edavam 1114 (both months inclusive);

(d) where and in what manner the in-patients whose number exceed the number of beds provided are accommodated in the hospital;

(e) whether there is convenient space in the hospital compound for constructing additional sheds or wards for in-patients;

(f) whether the congestion due to overcrowding of in-patients was brought to the notice of the Government by any of the hospital authorities; and

(g) what remedial measures, if any, are the Government undertaking to avoid the congestion in the said hospital?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: (a) 46 beds.

(b) 77 patients.

(c) 63.

(d) They are accommodated on the floor between beds wherever there is space and on the verandahs.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

(g) The matter is under consideration.

Cardamom Pests.

423. ***MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH** (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious damage is being done to cardamoms in the Cardamom Hills by insect pests;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken by the Government to remedy the situation;

(c) whether the Agricultural Department has recommended Nicotine spraying as a measure against this disease;

(d) whether Nicotine Sulphate is subjected to import duty in Travancore; and

(e) if so, what is the amount of the duty?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (a) Yes.

(b) The Assistant Entomologist was directed to visit the affected areas and to demonstrate remedial measures. He toured the Cardamom Estates for a period of six weeks from 23rd Thulam 1113 and for another period of about two weeks from 31-8-1114, camped at many estates and conducted demonstration of spraying the affected crop.

(c) Spraying with tobacco waste decoction is the cheapest and the most effective method recommended by the Department. Nicotine spraying is also good. But it is more costly than tobacco waste.

(d) Nicotine sulphate is subject to import duty when it is imported direct from foreign countries through the Sea Customs Houses.

(e) Duty at the rate of 30 per cent Advalorem (Standard) and 20 per cent Advalorem preferential.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: With reference to part (c), may I ask whether the spraying of tobacco decoction acts as a complete check of the pest?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: That controls pests to a very large extent.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: Are there many plantations now which are free from this pest.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: There are some.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: May I ask why some other remedy could not be found out?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: When a pest breaks out, the best way to bring it under control is to spray an insecticide which will eradicate it. Tobacco decoctions is formed very effective in checking the ravages of this particular pest *viz*, thrips.

Female Education.

424. ✻ **SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA** (*Nominated*): With reference to the present arrangement under which female education in the State, except the primary branch, is under the control and guidance of a separate Inspectress of Girls' Schools assisted by an Assistant Inspectress, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Malayalam and Tamil Middle Schools, and High Schools, for girls are proposed to be taken out of the purview of the Chief Inspectress and Assistant Inspectress;

(*b*) if so, the reasons that weighed with the Government in proposing to effect such a change;

(*c*) whether the Statham Committee has made any recommendation for the introduction of such an arrangement; and

(*d*) whether the Government have considered that the purpose of efficient inspection will be effected by the change contemplated?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*):

(*a*) Malayalam and Tamil Middle Schools for Girls are proposed to be taken over from the control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and the Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

(*b*) For ensuring efficient inspection and control.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: May I know the circumstances under which Government thought it desirable to introduce the present arrangement?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It was a transition stage, and that stage is now over.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ആൺ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പെൺകുട്ടികളെ ചേർക്കരുതെന്നു നിർബന്ധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: ചില സ്കൂളുകളിൽ രക്ഷകർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ അപേക്ഷപ്രകാരം അങ്ങനെയൊരു നിർബന്ധം വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: With reference to part (b); am I to take it that the inspection now going on is efficient?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: I am sorry to have to say it is not.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: May I ask whether Government have not declared it as their policy that, when other conditions are satisfied, sex will not be a disqualification even for high appointments?

MR. A GOPALA MENON: Yes.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: May I ask how the honourable member will reconcile that policy of Government with the answer given here. "For ensuring efficient inspection and control"?

PRESIDENT: The suggestion is that you had indicated in that answer of yours that inspection was not efficient when a lady was doing the work.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Far from it, My point is this. In my experience I have found that is what is stated in the Statham Committee Report also that inspection to be efficient must be carried out by people having local knowledge. That was why it was decided that each district should have a separate inspecting officer, instead of a single officer for the whole State.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the date from which the present arrangement has been brought into effect?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The arrrngement has not yet been brought into effect; it is only in correspondence.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know when the present arrange- was first introduced?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: As I said yesterday, about 30 years ago.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the reasons which weighed with Government in introducing the present arrangement?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: As I said yesterday, I do not know what exactly were the reasons which weighed with the Government 30 years ago; but at that time, there was a craze for bifurcation of male and female education.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I ask whether such bifurcation was brought about as a result of any complaint made to Government?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: I have no records on the matter.

PRESIDENT: Generally speaking, except in Travancore and Malabar, it is practically impossible to have men and women educated in the same institution. Is it not?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes, Sir.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Will there not be practical difficulty in Inspectors effectively inspecting girl's schools?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: I cannot imagine any practical difficulty in the matter.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Is there any real impossibilty in appointing ladies as Divisional Inspectors?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: None at all.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Is it not a fact that more than 60 per cent of our school-going girls are studying in boys' schools?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: That is a fact.

Price of cocoanuts.

425 ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** (*Vaikam* cum *Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state approximately

(*a*) the price obtained on an average for 1,000 cocoanuts in our country for each of the years from 1100 to 1114 (both inclusive); and

(*b*) if the price has been decreasing annually, the steps taken so far in the matter and the result obtained therefrom?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: (*a*) A statement showing the price obtained on an averagefor 1000 cocoanuts (unhusked) during each of the years from 1100 to 1114 (both inclusive) is given below:

Years.	Highest price.			Lowest price.			Average price.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1100	60	0	0	46	4	0	53	2	0
1101	62	8	0	42	8	0	52	8	0
1102	46	4	0	37	8	0	41	14	0
1103	58	12	0	52	8	0	55	10	0
1104	57	8	0	42	8	0	50	0	0
1105	43	12	0	36	4	0	40	0	0
1106	33	12	0	27	8	0	30	10	0
1107	38	12	0	30	0	0	34	6	0
1108	31	4	0	19	6	0	25	5	0
1109	17	8	0	15	0	0	16	4	0
1110	25	0	0	18	2	0	21	9	0
1111	33	12	0	27	8	0	30	10	0
1112	41	4	0	32	8	0	36	14	0
1113	28	12	0	18	12	0	23	12	0
1114	27	8	0	18	0	0	22	12	0

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

(b) The trend of the price of cocoanuts has been downward in recent years owing to the competition in the world markets of other commodities producing oils and fats. The Government are considering the steps that should be taken to obtain improved prices for cocoanuts.

Cinchona cultivation in Travancore.

426. *MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report on the prospects of Cinchona cultivation in India published by the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research has engaged the attention of the Government ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken upon it ; and

(c) whether Travancore has got ample lands suitable for the cultivation of Cinchona ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations in the report are under consideration.

(c) According to the report, certain areas in the High Ranges have been stated to be suitable for the cultivation of Cinchona.

Opening of an Ophthalmic Hospital in the Kottayam Division.

427. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to open an Ophthalmic Hospital anywhere in the Kottayam Division ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Surgeon General*) : There is no such proposal.

Import duty on tobacco products.

428. *MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from any Planting Associations that the products of tobacco intended for use as an insecticide by bona fide cardamom Planters, should be exempted from import duty ;

(b) if so, what is the name of those associations and the replies that have been sent to such associations ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government on such representations ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) M. P. Mani Esq., B. E. Kumily.

(ii) The Travancore Cardamom Sales Association.

(iii) Gudampara Cardamom Estate.

(iv) The Travancore Cardamom Planters' Association, Cumbum.

(v) Travancore Combined Planters Association.

(vi) The Indian Planters' Association of Kerala.

(c) Yes.

Exemption from payment of P. W. D. Tolls.

429. *MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pattanamtitta*) : With reference to the exemption from the payment of the P. W. D. toll fees granted to the Police and P. W. D. Officers, will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether a compounding fee is recovered from the P. W. D. Officers by Government ;

(*b*) whether such officers are also allowed the same rate of travelling allowance as are allowed to other Government officers; and

(*c*) whether the compounding fees realised by Government from the P. W. D. Officers is adjusted towards the amount to be recovered from the toll contractors ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

Representation for construction of bridges at Ambalapuzha.

430. * MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received any representation from the inhabitants of Pulinkunnoo and its suburbs at Ambalapuzha, to construct a series of small bridges across several small canals in that locality ;

(*b*) when was it received ; and

(*c*) what action has been taken on it ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) On 11-4-37.

(*c*) Detailed estimate for the work is under preparation.

Village Panchayat and the Bench Magistrate's Court, Alleppey.

431. * MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the name and qualifications of the person now appointed as the President of the Village Panchayat and the Bench Magistrate's Court, Alleppey ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMP : Mr. K. V. Ganapathi Iyer ; he has passed the Pleadership Examination and has eighteen years' standing at the bar.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. വി. ഗണപതി അയ്യരെ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു വില്ലേജ് പഞ്ചായത്തുകോടതിയിലെ പ്രസിഡൻറായി ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : മുൻപു നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നതിനെ തുടന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോഴും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇതിന് മുൻപ് എത്ര പ്രാവശ്യം ഇങ്ങനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: രണ്ടു പ്രാവശ്യം നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം നിയമിച്ച ആളെ മൂന്നാംപ്രാവശ്യവും നിയമിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അയാൾക്കുള്ള യോഗ്യതയെന്താണ്?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : സാധാരണ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള "ആണററി" ജോലികൾ ശരിയായി നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനു തക്ക ആളുകളെ കിട്ടുന്നതു വിഷമമാണ് അവരുടെ മററുജോലികൾക്കു വിഘാതംകൂടാതെ "ആണററി" ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ചില വിഷമങ്ങൾ വന്നേക്കാം. പരിശോധനാധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പരിശോധനയുടെ ഫലമായി ടി കോടതിയിൽ താരതമ്യേന ജോലി കുടിശിഖയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതായി ബോദ്ധ്യംവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം പരിഗണിച്ച് യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഒരാളെ തുടർച്ചയായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നേയുള്ളു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈയാളിനെപ്പററി പലവിധമായ പരാതികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : യാതൊരു പരാതിയും കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈയാളേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള മററപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഈ സ്ഥാനത്തേക്ക് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : ഗവണ്മെൻറു എപ്പോഴും തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യുന്നതു സകലസംഗതികളും പരിഗണിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഏററവും ഉത്തമമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതു അനുസരിച്ചാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രാപ്തനായ ഒരാളെ നിയമിച്ചു എന്നല്ലാതെ, ഈ നിയമനംകൊണ്ടു മററുള്ള ആളുകളെല്ലാം യോഗ്യത കുറവുള്ളവരാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു അർത്ഥമില്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : മററുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുടെ പേരു പറയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അതിനു കാരണം എന്താണ്?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI ; ശമ്പളമുള്ളതും അല്ലാത്തതുമായ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ജോലികൾക്ക് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നവരുടെ പേരുവിവരം രഹസ്യമാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : വില്ലേജ്പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രസിഡന്റ സ്ഥാനത്തേക്ക് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ പേരു രഹസ്യമായിവക്കുന്നതിന വല്ല പ്രത്യേകകാരണവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : അതു ഗവമ്മെന്റ നയത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കാൎയ്യമാണ്.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Has this gentleman any other work except being the President of the Village Panchayat and Bench Magistrate's Court of Alleppey?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : Certainly he is a practicing lawyer of 18 years' standing.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈയ്യാളും ഡിസ്ത്രിക്റ്റുകോർട്ടുവക്കീൽ പരീക്ഷയിൽ ഇയ്യാണ്ടിലും തോററയാൾ ആണെന്ന ഗവമ്മെന്റിനറിയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: I rise to a point of order, Sir, as to whether reference can be made to a person, in this House, as "ഇയാൾ"

PRESIDENT: The chair cannot control honourable members' of such an expression which is susceptiable to dual interpretations, the propounder giving it one interpretation and the listener another. But it is a general convention in such honourable Houses to use only honorific terms, in referring to members of the public.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈയ്യാളും ഡിസ്ത്രിക്റ്റുകോർട്ടു ടെസ്റ്റിനുകൂടി തോററ ആളാണെന്നു ഗവമ്മെന്റിനറിയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : അദ്ദേഹം ഏതു പരീക്ഷയിൽതോററു എന്നു ഗവമ്മെന്റ അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം മുൻസിഫ്കോടതിയിൽ പ്രാക്ടീസുചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു വക്കീലാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം ഈ സ്ഥാനത്തേക്കു യോഗ്യനാണോ എന്നുമാത്രമേ ഗവമ്മെന്റ നോക്കിയുള്ളു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ വില്ലേജ്പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രസിഡന്റ അവിടെ ദീർഘകാലമായി ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണോ പരീക്ഷയിൽ തോററുപോയതു്?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ജയത്തെപ്പററിമാത്രമല്ലാതെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന ഏതെങ്കിലും തോൽവിയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഗവമ്മെന്റ ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ല.

Government buildings on rent to P. W. D. Division officers.

432 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad cum Tarur*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the places where Government buildings have been given on rent to

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.]

P. W. D. Division Officers for their residence, the amount of rent of each building and the annual expenditure incurred by the Government in respect of each building?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: The * statement is laid on the table.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN: നാഗർകോവിലിൽ ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസ് കെട്ടിടം വാടകയ്ക്ക് കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ൩൦ രൂപാ വാടക ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ൩൫ രൂപ അതിന്റെ മെയിന്റനൻസിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ആണ്ടിൽ ൭൫ രൂപ ഗവർമെന്റിനു നഷ്ടമല്ലേ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നത്. അങ്ങനെ നഷ്ടം വഹിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമെന്താണ്?

MR. S. A. SESHA AIYAR: ആ കെട്ടിടം വളരെ പഴക്കംചെന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് മെയിന്റനൻസിനുവേണ്ടി ഇത്രയുംരൂപാ ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നത്. ൭൫ രൂപാ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടായാലും ആ കെട്ടിടം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാണ് നല്ലത്,

MR. K. P KOCHUKORA THARAKAN. അങ്ങിനെ നഷ്ടം വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വാടകയുടെ സംഖ്യ കൂട്ടാൻ പാടില്ലേ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

Roads in the Shertala Taluk.

433 ***MR. E P. VARGHESE** (*Ambalapuzha cum Shertala*): Will the Government be pleased t.. state the number of roads still incomplete in the Shertala taluk?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Two.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: Which are those two roads referred to in the answer?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: One is the road from the 16th mile of the Alleppey-Aroor Road to Kadukarapalli, and the other is the road between the Thumboli Church and Chetticad.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: May I now when the construction of these roads will be commenced?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: I cannot give that information now.

Lorries on the Alwaye-Munnar Line.

434 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lorries sent to Alwaye from the Transport Office for service on the Alwaye-Munnar line and the number among them that are now regularly running on that line;

*Vide Appendix VII, page 1153.

(*b*) whether petrol driven vehicles have been purchased or hired by the State Transport Service for service on the Alwaye-Munnar line;

(*c*) if they have been purchased the price of each such vehicle and the number purchased;

(*d*) if they are purchased or hired ones the person from whom they were purchased or hired;

(*e*) if they are hired, the amount of hire per day for the lorries;

(*f*) the reason for so hiring the lorries;

(*g*) the daily hire of each lorry belonging to the State Transport Service and the net daily income from each; and

(*h*) if they are hired ones the amount of hire realised for each petrol-using lorry and the net profit therefrom?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: (*a*) Number of lorries sent is 14.

The number in regular service varies according to the requirements of the K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd.

(*b*) Have been hired occasionally.

(*c*) In view of answer to part (b), this does not arise.

(*d*) The vehicles were hired from Messrs. Marikar & Co., Ltd.

(*e*) The vehicles are hired on a ton-mile basis.

(*f*) To meet an urgent situation when there was an extraordinary accumulation of load.

(*g*) The buses of the Department are not hired on a daily hire basis, and it is not possible to ascertain the net daily income from each bus.

(*h*) The question is not clear.

Kuttapuzha Canal.

435. ***MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU:** Will the Government be pleased to state.

(*a*) the amount of expenditure estimated for opening the Kuttapuzha canal in the Tiruvalla taluk;

(*b*) of the estimated amount, the expenditure incurred till now;

(*c*) the present stage of that work;

(*d*) the amount spent till now in 1114 for that work; and

(*e*) when that work will be completed?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Rs. 1,38,735.

(*b*) Rs. 69,793.

(*c*) Raising of Thiruvalla-Kozhencherry road is completed and earth work cutting the canal is almost finished *i. e.* half of the estimated work is finished.

(*d*) Rs, 1,347,

(*e*) Cannot be stated definitely now.

Appointments made by the Superintendent, State Transport.

436. *MR. D. FRANCIS (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement by caste showing the total number of appointments made by the Superintendent of the Travancore Transport up to 1-11-1114 including drivers, conductors, Inspectors and parcel clerks, with their names and pay and date of appointments ?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI : The member is referred to the answer to Interpellation No. 104 answered on 29-7-39.

Declaration D. Dis. No. 742/39/P. W.

437. *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*) : With reference to declaration D. Dis. No. 742/39/P. W. published in the Government Gazette dated 16th May 1939, will the Government be pleased to state what further action has been taken by them till at present ?

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The land acquisition cases have been disposed of and the land will be handed over to the people of the locality in due course.

Staff in the Power Stations.

438. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the staff in each of the Power Stations at Trivandrum, Quilon and Pallam ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : *The statement is laid on the table. The Pallam Sub-Station has not been energised so far. Hence no maintenance staff has been appointed for that Station.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഇവിടെ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടിയുണ്ടോ എന്നുപറയാമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഉണ്ട്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസിലുള്ള പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം കേവലം ദയനീയമാണെന്നുള്ള വിവരം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഉണ്ട്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI പബ്ളിക്കസർവീസുകമ്മിഷണരുടെ നിയമനരീതി പാവപ്പെട്ട പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക തീരെ ആശാർഹമല്ലെന്നുള്ള വിവരം ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടിയിൽകൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ട അതിനെപ്പററി ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന് സദയംപറയാമോ?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതേയുള്ളു.

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*Vide Appendix VIII, page 1154.

Pilgrims at Erumeli during the Sabarimalai festival.

439 *MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI (*Minachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the approximate number of pilgrims who gathered at Erumeli during the Sabarimalai festival of Makaram 1114;

(*b*) what facilities were given by the Public Health Department to the Pilgrims;

(*c*) whether good drinking water was available at Erumeli during this season; and

(*d*) if not, what arrangement was made by the Public Health Department?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) About 30,000.

(*b*) All the wells and springs in and around Erumeli were chlorinated. Twenty trench latrines were put up at Erumeli and petromax lights provided during the night. A Sanitary Circle Officer, with 16 scavengers and sweepers was specially deputed to attend to the sanitation of the place with a supply of medicines for emergent use and sufficient stock of disinfectants.

(*c*) and (*d*) The water available in the 11 wells dug at Erumeli was rendered safe for drinking purposes by Chlorination.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 393.

Statement of appointments in the Medical Department since 1112.

A. Hindus:—	...	34
1. Brahmin	...	2
2. Nayar	...	16
3. Kammala	...	1
4. Nadar	...	1
5. Ezhava	...	9
6. Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...
7. Other Hindu	...	5
B. Muslim:—		
Muslims	...	2
C. Christians:—	...	16
1. Jacobite	...	4
2. Marthoma	...	6
3. Syriac Catholic	...	1
4. Latin Catholic	...	3
5. S. I. U. C.	...	2
6. Other Christian	...	...

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 394.

Statement of re-irrigation tanks in the taluks of Kalkulam Vilavancode Agasteeswaram and Thovala.

Name of Taluk.	No. of tanks.	No. of tanks restored in			No. of tanks for which estimates have been submitted to the Chief Engineer.			No. of estimates approved by the Chief Engineer.	No. of estimates sanctioned by Government.
		1112	1113	1114	1112	1113	1114		
Thovala ...	348	2	3	9	...	...	11	11	11
Agasteeswaram ...	391	4	4	16	...	...	23	23	20
Kalkulam ...	1,289	13	16	17	...	...	17	14	11
Vilavankode ...	936	10	16	23	12	13	28	34	33

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 403.

Statement of staff in the District Hospitals.

Names of Hospitals.	Hindus.							Muslims.	Christians.					
	Brahmin.	Nayar.	Kammala.	Nadar.	Ezhava.	Cheramar (Pulaya.)	Other Hindus		Jacobite.	Marthomite.	Syriac Catholic.	Latin Catholic.	S. I. U. C.	Other Christian.
District Hospital, Quilon	..	13	..	..	6	...	..	1	3	1	..	10	3	2
Do. Alleppey	2	9	..	..	1	...	3	2	1	4	2	4	1	3
Do. Kottayam	..	6	..	..	..	...	..	..	4	3	6	4	..	3
Do. Tiruvalla	1	4	..	..	..	...	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	1
Do. Changanacherry	1	5	..	..	..	...	1	..	3	1	3	1	1	..
Do. Vaikom	..	7	..	..	..	...	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Do. Mavelikara	2	6	..	..	1	...	..	..	5	4	..	1	..	..
Do. Alwaye	1	4	..	..	1	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Do. Neyyattinkara	1	9	..	..	3	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Do. Nagercoil	1	5	..	..	..	...	2	..	..	1	..	5	3	1

Appendix IV (*a*)

Vide Answer to Question No. 404.

Statement showing the months in which annual supplies were made.

Year.	General Hospital	District Hospital Quilon.	District Hospital Alleppey.
1108 M. E.	Kanni	Thulam	Kanni
1109 do.	do.	do.	Vrischigom
1110 do.	do.	Vrischigom	do.
1111 do.	do.	Thulam	Kanni
1112 do.	Thulam	do.	Vrischigom
1113 do.	Vrischigom	Makaram	Dhanu

Appendix IV. (*b*)

Vide Answer to Question No. 404

Statement showing the number of In and Out-patients treated.

Year.		General Hospital	District Hospital Quilon	District Hospital Alleppey.
1108	In-patients ...	6,109	2,575	2,064
	Out-patients ...	50,980	51,690	49,735
1109	In-patients ...	7,514	3,280	1,806
	Out-patients ...	63,499	50,171	41,321
1110	In-patient ...	11,888	3,779	1,949
	Out-patients ...	72,597	50,648	44,643
1111	In-patients ...	12,935	3,672	1,822
	Out-patients ...	74,039	47,624	39,763
1112	In-patient s ...	12,761	4,086	2,336
	Out patients ...	74,874	57,669	45,616
1113	In-patients ...	16,448	5,155	2,700
	Out-patients ...	84,254	71,660	61,653

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 405.

Statement, by caste, of Agricultural Inspectors and their staff.

		Intermediate Division.	Lower Division.
A.	HINDU :		
	Brahmin	6	...
	Nayar	25	16
	Ezhava	1	...
	Cheraman (Pulaya)	...	1
	Other Hindu	7	6
B.	MUSLIM :	...	1
C.	CHRISTIAN :		
	Jacobite	3	...
	Marthomite	5	2
	Syriac Catholic	1	...
	Latin Catholic	1	2
	Other Christian	2	...

Appendix VI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 412.

Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in each taluk.

Taluk.		*No. of Dispensaries.*
Trivandrum	...	4
Thovala	...	1
Agasteeswaram	...	2
Kalkulam	...	2
Vilavancode	...	2
Neyyattinkara	...	2
Nedumangad	...	3
Chirayinkil	...	1
Quilon	...	...
Karunagapalli	...	3
Karthikapalli	...	1
Kunnathoor	...	1
Kottarakara	...	1
Ambalapuzha	...	5
Mavelikara	...	1
Thiruvalla	...	2
Pathanamthitta	...	3
Pathanapuram	...	1
Shencottah	...	1
Kottayam	...	3
Changanacherry	...	1
Sherthalai	...	1
Vaikom	...	...
Meenachil	...	3
Muvattupuzha	...	3
Kunnathunad	...	2
Thodupuzha	..	1
Parur	...	...
Devicolam	...	4
Peermade	...	2

Appendix VII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 432.

Statement showing the places where Government buildings have been given on rent to P. W. D. Division Officers for their residence, etc.

No.	Place.	Rent.	Annual expenditure.
1	Alwaye	Rs. 40 per mensem.	Rs. 340 per annum
2	Quilon	B. Rs. 40 do.	Rs. 350 do.
3	Nagercoil	Rs. 30 do.	Rs. 375 do.

Appendix VIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 438.

Statement, by caste, of staff in the Power Stations at Trivandrum and Quilon.

Trivandrum Power Station.

A.	HINDU.		
	Brahmin	...	1
	Nayar	...	15
	Kammala	...	1
	Nadar	...	...
	Ezhava	...	1
	Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...
	Other Hindus	...	4
B.	MUSLIM.		1
C.	CHRISTIAN.		
	Jacobite	...	...
	Marthomite	...	...
	Syriac Catholic	...	3
	Latin Catholic	...	2
	South India United Church	...	1
	Other Christians	...	2

Quilon Power Station.

A.	HINDU.		
	Brahmin	...	1
	Nayar	...	7
	Kammala	...	1
	Nadar	...	...
	Ezhava	...	2
	Cheramar (Pulaya)	...	...
	Other Hindus	...	...
B.	MUSLIM.		1
C.	CHRISTIAN.		
	Jacobite	...	...
	Marthomite	...	...
	Syrian Catholic	...	3
	Latin Catholic	...	1
	South India United Church	...	...
	Other Christians	...	2

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Opening a Muslim Primarg School at Quilon.

31. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED** (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Education Department had induced the Muslims of Quilon to open a Muslim primary school at Quilon:

(*b*) whether the department promised the Muslim leaders that either land or building would be given to them if they would come forward and start a Muslim girls' school

(*c*) whether the Hidayatil Islam Association, Quilon started a primary girls' school some 3 years before;

(*d*) if so, the strength of the school;

(*e*) whether the manager of the school applied for grant:

(*f*) if so, whether grant was sanctioned; and

(*g*) if not the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the grant?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Class I A—22.
I B—22.
II—49.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) No;

(*g*) Paucity of funds.

Appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner.

32. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner in the Intermediate Division (since the appointment of the Commissioner) showing the number of appointments in each department with the number of Muslims who got such appointments in each department?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: As regards recruitments advised by the Public Service Commissioner during the years 1112 and 1113, the member is referred to the statistics incorporated in the Administration Reports of the Public Service Department for those years. The *statement in respect of the recruitments advised from the 1st Chingom till the end of Medom 1114 is laid on the table. Separate figures regarding the number of recruitments advised to each department in respect of the appointments included under 'Various' Departments (which are mostly clerical positions) are not available.

**Vide* Appendix I.

Appointments made from backward communities.

33. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED:** (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of appointments made from the forty per cent. of appointments reserved for the backward communities and showing the number of such appointments that went to the Muslims; and

(*b*) whether they will be pleased to state the name of the communities that are entitled to claim the forty per cent. reservation and whether any communal rotation has been tried for the distribution of these forty per cent. appointments?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) Unless the period of time referred to and the type of appointment is given, no answer is possible.

(*b*) Communities other than those given in Schedule IV of the Public Service Recruitment Rules; no.

Appointments made in the Anchal Department.

34. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED:** (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of appointments made in the Anchal Department for the last five years in the following posts:

(i) Peons,
(ii) Clerks, and
(iii) Anchal Masters;

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(i) whether the appointments in the Anchal Department have been made by the Public Service Commissioner;

(ii) whether the system of volunteer service is continuing even now;

(iii) if so, whether they will be pleased to place on the table a statement, by caste, of the volunteers in the list of appointments in the department;

(iv) how many Muslims have been included in the list;

(v) the year in which these Muslims were included in the list; and

(vi) how many permanent appointments were made after their names were included in the list?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) (i) *Anchal-Men (Peons)* (ii & iii) *Anchal Masters & Clerks*

		(i)	(ii & iii)
A. Hindu			
	Brahmins	2	12
	Nairs	57	20
	Other Hindus	10	5
	Ezhavas	2	7
	Kammalas	...	...
	Nadars	...	...
	Cheramar (Pulayas)		...
B. Muslims		1	1

C. Christians			
	Jacobites	4	12
	Marthomite	3	6
	Syriac Catholics	1	2
	Latin Catholics	2	...
	S. I. U. C.	1	2
	Other Christians	1	...

N. B.—The Masters and Clerks are included in one category

(*b*) (i) No.

(ii) Yes.

(iii)

		Volunteers.	
		Anchal men	*Clerks.*
A. Hindu			
	Brahmins	3	5
	Nairs	96	31
	Other Hindu	53	15
	Ezhavas	22	37
	Kammalas	2	4
	Nadars	2	6
	Cheramar (Pulaya)	7	...
B. Muslims		2	4
C. Christians			
	Jacobites	26	29
	Marthomite	16	17
	Syriac Catholics	6	9
	Latin Catholics	5	4
	S. I. U. C.	7	11
	Other Christians	9	1

(iv) 6 Muslims.

(v) Years 1110 and 1111.

(vi) 148.

Transport Service from Trivandrum to Alwaye.

35. **MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the transport service is to be extended from Trivandrum to Alwaye, if so, when the service is likely to be started, and whether such service is intended to be worked through private agencies?

MR. G. NARAYANAN TAMPI: There is no proposal immediately to introduce Passenger Service between Trivandrum and Alwaye.

Old Chinnakada Road at Quilon.

36. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the old Chinnakada road was closed in connection with the construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum railway line;

(*b*) whether the citizens of Quilon made representation before the Government to open the road;

(c) whether Government had moved the matter before the Railway authorities;

(d) whether they will be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence that passed between the Railway authorities and the Government; and

(e) the final action they have taken?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(d) The correspondence is confidential.

(e) Government considered the question in its entire aspects and finally decided that the Municipality should do the whole of the work.

Public lane from the Hospital road junction at Quilon.

37. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a public lane leading to the west at the junctions of the Hospital road by the southern side of National and Quilon Bank building;

(b) whether it was brought to the notice of the authorities the necessity of gravelling that lane; and

(c) whether the authorities have taken any action for converting t into a road?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Construction of Thengapatanam Kal.

38. **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations received from the people of Vilavankod for the construction of an irrigation *kal* to benefit the ryots of Atoor, Nattalom, Killiyur and Keezhkulam pakuthies called the Thengapatanam *Kal*; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the action they have taken on that petition?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR (*Deputy Chief Engineer*): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Desakavalkars.

39. **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Gvernment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Criminal Procedure Code recognises the existence of *Desakavalkars* as individuals in charge of each *Desom* in South Travancore; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, why such posts were stopped?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): (a) Yes.

(b) Because they were found to be a source of nuisance to the agricultural folk.

Muslim Hostel.

40. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the management of Muslim Hostel, Trivandrum, was taken by the Lajnathul Muhammedeeya Association, Alleppey;

(*b*) the number and date of G. O. issued by the Government sanctioning the grant;

(*c*) the date of the last inspection of the Hostel made by the body of visitors;

(*d*) the date of the notice issued by the Convener of the body of visitors to the Warden of the Hostel addressed to Alleppey;

(*e*) whether it was on the Bhanat special holiday of the Muslims that the inspection was made;

(*f*) how many days previous notice was in previous years generally issued by the Convener of body of visitors for the inspection;

(*g*) whether the Warden was present when the inspection was made;

(*h*) whether the Deputy Warden was laid up with typhoid when the inspection was made; and

(*i*) whether the manager appointed by the Warden was a new hand who had no previous experience of the working of the Hospital?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR:

(*a*) At the beginning of the academic year 1930-31.

(*b*) G. O. R. Dis. No. 1250/30/Edn. dated 1-11-1930.

(*c*) 20th October 1937.

(*d*) No notice was issued by the Convener. A Notice was issued by the Director of Public Instruction on 2nd October 1937.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) About two weeks.

(*g*) No.

(*h*) No information.

(*i*) No information.

Muslim Hostel.

41 **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date when the cancellation of the sanction of grant to the Trivandrum Muslim Hostel was made by them;

(*b*) whether any explanation was called for from the Warden before cancelling the sanction of the grant and

(*c*) how many years' grant was in arrears when the cancellation was made?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*b*) Yes.

(*a*) 23rd February 1938.

(*c*) Grant for the first three quarters of 1112.

Muslim Hostel.

42. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state the name of the Muhamedan Inspector of Schools when the cancellation of the sanction of grant to the Trivandrum Muslim Hostel was ordered?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Mr. A. Muhammed Abdul Kadir Sahib B. A., L. T.

Muhamedan School Inspector.

43. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Muhamedan School Inspector was the Convener of the body of visitors to the Muslim Hostel, Trivandrum at the time of its cancellation of grant?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes.

Stone Bridge at Quilon.

44. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the stone bridge at Quilon occupies an important position in the matter of traffic and commercial transport;

(*b*) whether it has been brought to their notice that the western junction of the bridge and the Cameron road is very narrow;

(*c*) whether they are aware that all the articles and goods that have been imported and exported through the Port have been taken to the town through this junction; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the P. W. D., have reported to the Government the necessity for widening the junction?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Reports to Government by a departmen are confidential

Arabic tutor in Colleges.

45. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was a demand for the appointment of Arabic tutor in the Government Colleges, Trivandrum, at the beginning of the last academic year;

(*b*) what the reply was from the authorities regarding the question;

(*c*) how many students were prepared to take up Arabic as second language last year;

(*d*) whether there is a demand for the appointment of Arabic tutor in the Colleges at Trivandrum now;

(*e*) how many students have come forward to take up Arabic as their second language;

(*f*) whether Government have received representation for the ointment of Arabic tutors;

(*g*) whether Government have taken any action on the question of the appointment of Arabic tutors;

(*h*) whether it has come to their notice that the Muslim students who had taken Arabic as second language in High School classes have been undergoing great hardship in the College classes as there is no provision for Arabic studies in the Colleges?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*c*) College of Science ... 4
College of Arts ... 3

(*d*) No.

(*e*) College of Science ... 5
College of Arts ... 4

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) No.

Gravelling of roads.

46 **MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR:** Will the Government be pleased to state.

(*a*) whether the roads from Kayamkulam northward *via* Eruva, Pathiyur, Evur up to Muttam joining the Thattarampalam-Nangayarculangara road near Mahadevar temple at Muttam, were allowed to be gravelled by Government;

(*b*) whether there was any estimate prepared and any budget allotment for its gravelling;

(*c*) whether gravelling was undertaken and proceeded with for a few furlongs from Kayamkulam northward of the above road; and

(*d*) why was it not continued afterwards?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) For want of funds.

Vazhiambalams in the State.

47 **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of *Vazhiambalams* in the whole State which are (i) recorded as poramboke and (ii) located on private lands

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: required *list is placed on the table.

Teaching of Urudu to the Police.

48 **MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any section of the Police Force in the State is being taught Urudu;

(*b*) if so, which section;

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* *Vide* Appendix II *a* and *b*.

[Mr Thamarapallil Kochuthommen.]

(c) whether there is any particular reason for preferring Urudu to Tamil and English;

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, what is that reason; and

(e) if it is necessary to study another language, why Government refused to prefer Hindi which is spoken by a very large section of the people in India?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (a) Yes.

(b) The Armed Reserve.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) Urudu and not Hindi is the language of the Indian Army.

Correspondence re; the management of the Muslim Hostel.

49. **MR. P.S. MUHAMMED** : Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the correspondence that took place between the Secretary of the Travancore Muslim Education Association and the Director of Public Instruction on the question of he management of the Trivandrum Muslim Hostel and the copy of the letter of its President?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: †Copies of the correspondence are laid on the table.

Management of the Muslim Hostel.

50. **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trivandrum Muslim Hostel has been running every year without break even after the cancellation of the sanction of grant; and

(b) whether the Warden of the Hostel incurred debts and the creditors obtained decrees against him for the arrears of rent of the building of the Hostel?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

Fall of a Banyan tree on a Muslim house.

51. **MR. S. MUHAMMED** ; Will the Government be pleased to state?

(a) whether they received petition and telegrams about the falling of a banyan tree on the house of a poor Muslim family near Kayamkulam;

(b) whether they have made any investigation about the accident;

(c) the number of person died on account of the above accident;

(d) the number of persons injured by the accident;

(e) whether the tree was standing in a rotten condition;

† *Vide* Appendix III *a*, *b*, *c*.

(*f*) whether it was dangerously leaning towards the damage house;

(*g*) whether the residents in the home had submitted before the P. W. D., officers, petitions stating that the tree was standing in a dangerous condition,

(*h*) had the P. W. D., officers taken any action on the petitions so submitted ;

(*i*) whether any mahazar was prepared about the condition of the tree ; and

(*j*) whether any mahazar was prepared for showing the nature of the broken house ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Three.

(*d*) Four.

(*e*) The tree showed no outward signs of unsoundness.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) No.

(*h*) Does not arise in view of answer to (*g*).

(*i*) No separate mahazar was prepared.

(*j*) No ; the information is given in the inquest report.

Demand for a Committee of Enquiry by the Boat Crew Association.

52 **MR. P. S. MUHAMMED:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether the deputationists demanded a committee for enquiring into the grievances of the boat crew ?

MR. S. SESHA AIYAR: Deputationists had demanded the constitution of a committee, in the memorial presented to the Dewan but did not press the point at the conference held by the Dewan.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Queston No. 32.

Statement of candidates advised for recruitment to the Intermediate Division from 1st Chingom till the end of Medom 1114.

Appointments.				Candidates.														
Schedule No.	Department.	Name.	Pay.	Brahmin.	Nayar.	Kammala.	Nadar.	Ezhava.	Pulaya.	Other Hindu.	Muslim.	Jacobite.	Marthomite.	Syriac Catholic.	Latin Catholic.	S. I. U. C.	Other Christian.	Total.
49	Various	Clerk	25-40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5
50		Clerk	20-25	10	30	3	2	19	...	10	6	5	10	6	7	9	9	126
51		Clerk (Vernacular)	20-25	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
53		Head Accountant	25-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
54		Accountant	20-25	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1
62		Typist	25 40	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
63		Typist (Malayalam)	20-25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
65		Clerk-Typist	20-25	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	1	18
76	Agriculture	Agricultural Inspector	50-75	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
80		Fishery Inspector	75-100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
86		Agricultural Demonstrator	20-25	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
102	Ayurveda	Curator	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
109	Co-operative	Inspector	40-70	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
157	Electricity	Supervisor	75-100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
164		Switch Board Attender	20-25	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	6
170	Excise	Petty Officer	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	7
178	Forest	Forester	20	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	4
216	Medical	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	50-75	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	5

APPENDIX I—(*contd.*)

Appointments.				Candidates.														
Schedule No.	Departments.	Name.	Pay.	Brahmin.	Nayar.	Kammala.	Nadar.	Ezhava.	Pulaya.	Other Hindu.	Muslim.	Jacobite.	Marthomite.	Syriac Catholic.	Latin Catholic.	S. I. U. C.	Other Christian.	Total.
220		Compounder (Female)	20-25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
267 A	Public Health	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	50-75	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
272		Nurse	40-70	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
276		Laboratory Assistant	25-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
281		Midwife	20-25	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	9
283 A		Overseer (Mosquito Control)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
285	Public Works	Supervisor	75-100	1	2	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	10
291		Tracer	20-25	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
291 A		Aminadar	20-25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
294	Revenue	Treasurer	40	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	3
297 A		Surveyor	25	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	11
299		Computor Draftsman	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
303		Provertheiar	18	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	10
304		Accountant	14	1	18	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	22
	Development	Timber treatment		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Apprentice		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	2
	Industries	Sugar apprentice		...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
				30	82	6	2	24	1	20	10	16	21	15	13	23	16	279

Appendix II. (*a*)

Vide Answer to Question No. 47.

List (i)

List of Vazhiambalams situated on Poramboke land.

1.	Thovala	Adichanputhur Madom	Chempakaramputhoor
2.		Kattumatom	do.
3.	Puthukulathu	Vazhiambalam	Chiramatom
4.		Pazhayasala Ambalam	Thovala
5.		Vellamatom ambalam	do.
6.		Edakottu matom	Azhagiapandipuram
7.		Kattuputhoor matom	do.
8.		Vazhiambalam	Darsanamcope.
9.		Nakattiambalam	West of Balamore road
10.		Nalkalmatom	Thirupathisaram Nagercoil-Aramboly road
11.		Thanneerpandal Kizhavimatom	Ananthapuram
12.		Koovattimatom	do.
13.		Vazhiambalam	Erachakulam Balamore road
14.	Agastiswaram	Kakkavalli matom	Azhambu road
15.		Kottaram	Agastisvaram
16.		Kaniyakumari	Cape Panamudy road
17.		Vallimatom	Ozhuganaseri Nagercoil
18.	Vilavancode	Madassery Ambalam	Puthukada Arudesom
19.	Neyyattinkara	Thattaramonathu-Ambalam	Amaravila Kollayil
20.		Kunnathuparambil	Perumkadavila, Perumkadavila
21.		Puthenkadavazhi Ambalam	Thirupuram
22.		Balaramapuram	Balaramapuram
23.	Trivandrum	Kumarapuram Vazhiambalam	Kumarapuram Dharmalayam
24.		Pottamkuzhiambalam	Puthen Palace, Pottamkuzhi junction
25.	Nedumangad		Madavilagom
26.		Kuttarambalam	Kuttaram Nellanad
27.	Chirayinkil	Puthuveeduvaga vazhiambalam	Near Azhoor pakuthi cutcherry

APPENDIX II (*a*) contd.

28.		Nilakkamukku	Near market Kadakkavoor
29.		Chilakkoor	Vavukada road Warkala
30		Venkulam	Warkala Edava road—Edava
31.		Moothamkonam	Pulimattu
32.		Mamoottu Vazhiambalam	Pulimattu yela
33.		Kandampattukonam	Navaikulam Trivandrum Quilon road 29
34.		Perattil	Moongodu Ottoor
35.		Njenkad	Warkala road Ottoor
36.		Karichiyela	On the way Attingal
37.		Melattingal	Near the river crossing Alencode
38.		Anoor	
39.	Quilon	Vazhiambalam Nedumpanayela	Nedumpana yela
40.	Kottayam	Kayyoori Vazhiambalam	Akalakunnam pakuthi
41.		Elangalam Vayalungal Vazhiambalam	do.
42.		Kanjikuzhi Vazhiambalam	Near Kanjikuzhi bridge Vijayapuram pakuthi

Appendix II (*b*).

Vide answer to Question No. 47

List (ii).

1	Thovala	Kanjiramkaderu Matom	Azhagiapandipuram	
2	Kalkulam	Muttakattu Ambalam	Kothanallur	Sripadam land.
3	Vilavancode	Kuntaikonathuambalam	Kulapram Muthukummel	
4		Kazhuvanthitta	Kazhuvanthitta, Vilavancode	
5		Eruthavoor Ambalam	Eruthavoor, Vilavan code	
6		Kallunattu Ambalam	Kunnathoor, Do.	
7		Palugal Ambalam	Palugal	
8		Moottamuda	Puravur Palugal	
9		Kaniaramkottu Ambalam	Venniyoor Palugal	
10		Arumana Ambalam	Arumana	
11		Kakkathookky Ambalam	Muzhukode Arumana	
12		Ramakrishnavilasom Ambalam	Kanjirakode Nattalam Paloor Killiyoor	
13		Mekke Ambalam		
14		Thanniplamootu Ambalam	Killiyoor	
15		Eachuvila Ambalam	Mattiocode Kizhmidalam	Partly poramboke and partly registered land.
16	Neyyattinkara	Plamootukada Ambalam	Plamootukada	Kulathoor
17		Viralivila Ambalam	Vadavoorkonam	Do.
18		Asaroor vazhiambalam	Amaravila	Chengal.
19		Udiyankulangara Ambalam	Udiyankulangara Kottamom	Do. Do.

APPENDIX II (*b*).— (*contd.*)

20		Kottamam Vazhiambalam		
21		Ponnamkulam Ambalam	Parisuvaikal	Parassala.
22		Edayilvila Ambalam	Do.	Do.
23		Kurukutty Ambalam	Karumkutty	Do.
24		Enchivila Ambalam	Muriyankara	Do.
25		Padamthalumoottu Ambalam	Padanthalamoodu Eithukontankani	Do. Kollayil.
26		Thettiyara Ambalam		
27		Pullanthiri Ambalam	Kunnathukal	Kunnathukal
28		Thattitta Ambalam	Do.	Do
29		Aruviyottu Ambalam	Do.	Do.
30		Kodayali	Karikamamkode	Do.
31		Kovilloor	Kovilloor	Do.
32		Kakkottathu	Do	Do.
33		Chilavoor	Chilavoor	Perumkadavila
34		Aryankottu	Mailachil	Do.
35		Kuttiyanikattu	Kuttiyanikaud	Do.
36		Pilarakkattu	...	...
37		Marayamuttathu vadakke	Marayamuttam	..
38		Marayamuttathu	Do.	Perumkadavila.
39		Perumbhazhathoor	Perumbhazhathoor	Neyyattinkara
40		Vazhiambalam Balaramapuram Kattakada road side	Thalayil	Athiyannoor.
41		Pazhayakadavazhiambalam	Chekkavila	Thirupuram.
42		Arumanoor Kadavazhiambalam	Arumanoor	Do.
43		Venkulam Ambalam	Karumkulam	...
44		Roadilkada Ambalam	Do.	...
45		Vazhimukku Ambalam	Do.	...
46		Charanathu	Neermankara	Nemom
47		Mankulathu	Pappanamcode	..
48		Karakkamandapam Ambalam	Karakkamandapam	Do.
49		Pravoochi Ambalam	Nemom	Nemom.
50		Vilayil Ambalam	Pappanamcode	Do.
51		Kannankottu	Kannamcode	Pallichal.
52		Naruvamuttu	Naruvamoodu	...
53		Vilavoorkal	Vilavoorkal	Vilappu.
54		Alakunnattu	Alakunnam	..
55		Meppura	Meppura	Marukku.
56		Pongummuttu	Pongumudu	Maranalloor.
57		Kandala Ambalam	Kandala	...
58		Karanamkottu Ambalam	Karanamkode	...
59	Chirayin-	Paripalli	Paripalli Milamel road	Pallikal.
60	kil	Pakalkutti	Pakalkutti temple	...
61		Manomohanavilasom	West of Palace Attingal	Sripadom vaga.
62		Anoorpara	Near school Edakode	
63	Pathanapuram	Kura vazhiambalam	South of rail road in Kura Muri Thalavoor	
4		Kallatanvaka Kalithattu	4th mile 5th furlong of the Kollakadavu Kodukulanji road	
65	Thiruvella	Kalithattu in front of Chengannur temple	1st mile 1st furlong of Chengannur Mannar road (under the control of Devaswom Department).	

APPENDIX II (b)

66		Kalithattu north of Ooranma Chathankulangara temple	8th mile 1st furlong of Mavelikara Sabarimala road (standing on Devaswom Karam Ozhivu land).
67		Kalithattu south of Dhanaparambil Thittamel	1st mile 1st furlong of Chengannur Mavelikara road (do.)
68		Gnaliyil Kalithattu	1st mile 7th furlong of Kaviyoor Changanasseri road (standing on temple poramboke land).
69		Kunnamthanam Do.	5th mile 2nd furlong of Thiruvella Vazhapalli road (do. Sirkar Devaswom land).
70		Do.	Do. under the control of Devaswom Department.
71		Chathamkari road Kalithattu	1st mile 7th furlong of Peringara Chathamkari road.
72		Muthoor Kalithattu	81st mile 7th furlong of M. C. road.
73	Karunagapalli	Cherupilakal Kalithattu	Near the church at Cherupilakal on the Kollukadavu Sasthamcotta road.
74		Attukattu Kalithattu	Chavara Sasthamcotta road at Attukattu.
75		Cheruvalli Kalithattu	Cheruvalli Krishnapuram (standing on Cheruvalli Bagavathi vaka Thanathu land).

Appendix III (a).

Vide Answer to Question No. 49.

Copy of letter No. 6696 dated the 5th May 1938 from the Director of Public Instruction addressed to Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah, Trivandrum.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail met me to-day and we had a talk about the revival of the Muslim Hostel which has been recently closed. As President of the All-Travancore Muslim Educational Association, you will be able to ascertain and give me authoritative assurance about the willingness of the Association to take over the management if Mr. P. S. Muhammed cannot be entrusted with it. In case the Association will do so, I shall be glad to invite Mr. P. S. Muhammed and arrange for a conference in my office with you, the Muhammedan Inspector Mr. Mahomed Ismail and Mr. P. S. Muhammed, to arrive at an agreed basis for the transfer of the institution and its future management. I shall be obliged for a line in reply at your very early convenience.

Appendix III (b).

Vide Answer to Question No. 49

Copy of letter No. 7809/IV dated 21-5-1938 from the Director of Public Instruction addressed to Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah Trivandrum.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me have a reply to my letter No. 6696/IV dated 5-5-1938 as early as possible. A reference from Government on the subject can be disposed of only after hearing from you.

Appendix III (c).

Vide Answer to Question No. 49

Copy of letter dated the 3rd June 1938 from Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah M. L. A., President, The Travancore Muslim Educational Association addressed to A. Gopala Menon Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.

With reference to your letter No. 6696/IV dated 5th May 1938 and the reminder thereto No. 7809/IV dated 21-5-1938 re: the management of the Muslim Hostel, I am sorry to inform you that, at present, the above Association is not in a position to take up the management of the Hostel.

ELECTIONS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE. THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, TO THE AGRICULTURAL BOARD AND TO THE P. W. D. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT : The elections to the Public Accounts Committee, to the Standing Finance Committee to the Agricultural Board and to the P. W. D. Advisory Committee were conducted by the Deputy President and the following are the results:

Public Accounts Committee : Mr. M. G. Kesava Pillai got 39 votes and Mr. P. Narayana Pillai got 35 votes. These two honourable members are declared elected.

Standing Finance Committee : Mr. M. L. Janardana Pillai got 34 votes and Mr. Varkala K. Madhavan got 31 votes. These two honourable members are declared elected.

Board of Agriculture : Mr. T. Kochuthommen got 30 votes and he is declared elected.

P. W. D. Advisory Committee : Mr. M. L. D'Cruz got 29 votes, Mr. K. R. Narayanan 26 votes, Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai 24 votes and Mr. Kannanthodath Janardanan Nair 23 votes. All of these four honourable members are declared elected.

THE TRAVANCORE KRISHNANVAGA MARUMAKKATHAYEE BILL.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : Under Section 112 of the Legislative Rules I move that the Travancore Krishnanvaga Marumakkathayee Bill be taken up for consideration.

MR. M. G. KESAVA PILLAI : I second it.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Co-opted*) : Sir, I support the Bill and wish to make the following few observations. Sir, the Marumakkathayam Section of the Krishnanvaga community is one of the minority communities of the State following the Marumakkathayam system of inheritance. I do not propose to discuss the principles of Marumakkathayam nor the evils that that system has spread upon the society. That the Marumakkathayam system is very antiquated and that it does not fit in with the present requirements of society are facts which are accepted beyond a doubt. And hence it is, Sir, that we find in all progressive communities a gradual conversion from the Marumakkathayam system to the Makkathayam.

Now, Sir, it is more than a decade since many of the major communities of the State who were for generations past, following the Marumakkathayam system of inheritance have got separate Regulationsto govern their personal laws of marriage, inheritance, partition and the like. Sir, the customs and manners that are being observed by the Marumakkathayees of the Krishnanvaga community are practically the same as those prevalent among the Nairs and hence it is that the mover of the Bill thought it better to draw up a Bill on the lines of

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

the Nair Regulation. Hence Sir, the Bill as it stands before this House for discussion is one which is practically a copy of the Nair Regulation with a few amendments here and there, rendered necessary, by the Judicial decisions and the practical difficulty experienced in the working of the Nair Regulatiin.

Sir, the various provisions of this Bill as it now stands before this House, have gone through a series of discussions in the other House of the Legislature and as a member of the community for the benefit of which this Bill is sought to be passed, I am of opinion that this Bill is the one and the only one that is best suitable for the welfare of the community. And, Sir, let me assure this House, that there is the hearty co-operation of all the educated members of the community and no less that of the other members also in seeing this Bill taking effect and finding its place in the Statute Book. Sir, with these observations I once again support the Bill that has been introduced into this House.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I wish to move at this stage that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned. I understand that this Krishnanvaga community has got a population of only 800 or at any rate that it is well within a thousand. In the constituency which I represent there are about a couple of hundred persons belonging to this community, and as a matter of fact, to be very frank, I do not know very much of the views of those persons in regard to this Bill. That is the only difficulty with me to participate in the discussion of this Bill.

PRESIDENT: Honourable members would no doubt have noticed that in order to meet the objections of those members of the community who stated that Government had committed a mistake in having nominated as persons especially qualified to deal with this matter men who did not belong to the Marumakkathayam group but only to the Makkathayam group, the honourable member who spoke last has been nominated; and he has expressed his view— presumably we must take his view as having been the result of a consultation with the other members of his community and I take it that I am justified in this belief. Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, are you in a position to speak for your community and have you consulted the other members of your community?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI; Yes, Sir.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, it is far from me to dispute the position that has been assigned to the honourable member here. What I wish to submit is that in order that the House may be enabled to consider the Bill at this stage, sufficient information as to the peculiar customs in respect of marriage, devolution of party, etc., has got to be gathered by the members. I am only pleading my inability to offer any useful remarks on this Bill, especially when I have to consider the interest of the members of the community residing in my constituency

because of the simple reason that I have not got any information from them. If the House could do its duty without a correct and detailed information on the subject, I have no objection to the Bill being proceeded with. Hence it is, that I move the consideration of this Bill be adjourned.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Sir, I also sail in the same boat as the honourable member Mr. Sivathanu Pillai.

PRESIDENT : Why should this boat be much in requisition? During all this period honourable members might well have documented themselves and got all the information they wanted.

MR. C JEBAMONY NADAR : I am relying upon Rule 113 which says that when permission is sought for the consideration of the Bill, only the general discussion will proceed but not a detailed debate.

PRESIDENT : Why not honourable members make themselves fully qualified to enter upon the discussion ?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : Sir, I oppose the motion that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned. The honourable members who moved the adjournment motion and who supported it should feel shy at their ignorance, of the various stages of the Bill. The Bill came up before the Sri Chitra State Council and there it underwent ever so many operations. So far as the Krishnanvaga Marumakkathayam community inhabiting in my constituency and the principle of the Bill are concerned, the view of the community will thoroughly preclude the view of the individual honourable members. There was very great opposition even in the Sri Chitra State Council when a Makkathayee member was nominated. To overcome that difficulty Government have been pleased to sanction the nomination of a member of the Marumakkathayam community itself. He is an advocate of the Travancore High Court and an enlightened young gentleman and as such if the representatives coming from my constituency to speak for the adjournment of the consideration of the Bill, their act would be suspected.

PRESIDENT : No honourable member is entitled to suspect another honourable member.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : It is not a reflection upon any particular individual. There is so much controversy in the matter because it is a question of partition in an undivided Marumakkateayam family. We have seen before the passing of the Nair Act ever so many civil, criminal revenue and other cases going on between individual members and karanavans of the tarwads. Most probably some such thing might have come up for the abeyance of this Bill. Though the community number is only 800 or 1,200, the Bill is a sheer necessity and that community really feels the necessity for partition of their family property. They simply wanted to follow the Nair Act. In the State Council one member wanted to adopt the community into the Nanjinad Vellala community, another member wanted it to be taken in some other direction. The Marumakkathayam system that they follow is according

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.]

to the system followed by Nairs, so much so that they fully support the principles of the present Bill which has not spontaneously come before this House. It has been carefully considered by the members of the State Council and it has been referred to a Select Committee. I could not express my surprise at the attitude of a member coming from my own constituency. Mr. Jebamony Nadar. So, I emphatically oppose the motion for adjournment moved by Mr. Sivathanu Pillai.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADR: Sir, I fully endorse the view expressed by the honourable member Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai and stoutly oppose the motion for adjournment moved by the honourable member Mr. Sivathanu Pillai.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I wish to know from the Chair whether it is open to this House just at present to discuss the necessity for such a Bill, since the Bill has already been passed by the other Chamber. I wish to point out the attention of the Chair to Rule 40. According to that Rule the only objection that can be raised in the chamber appears to be one regarding the re-committal of the Bill to a select committee.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. There are certain general rules empowering every legislative and deliberative body to adjourn consideration of any matter which comes up before it in any form or shape. That is a rule which appertains to the dignity and what may be called self-sufficiency of every legislative or deliberative body. These are called ancillary or anxiliary rules. The right of every body to say that it shall consider or shall not consider any motion or that any matter shall be adjourned *sine die* or for definite period is an inherent right of procedure.

The question that the further consideration of the Bill might be adjourned was put to vote and declared lost.

The question that the Bill be considered in Assembly was then put and declared carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 and 2.

The question that clauses 1 and 2 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried and the clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move the following amendment:

PRESIDENT: Honourable members will no doubt notice that if any of these amendments are carried, it would mean considerable delay. That is a matter entirely for the honourable members to consider before moving the amendments.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI; Some of these amendments are very material, I move—

In clause 3 sub-clause (2) line 4: Between the words "force" and "or" insert the words "and subsisting on such date".

If my amendment is accepted, clause 3 (2) will read thus—

"Any male other than a Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee with whom conjugal union is permitted according to recognised social custom and usage openly solemnised by the presentation of cloth to the female by the male whether so solemnised before the date on which this Act comes into force and subsisting on such date or so solemnised subsequent to that date shall be deemed to be a valid marriage for all legal purposes."

In order that a marriage solemnised before this Act comes into force should be deemed to be valid marriage, it must be subsisting on the date on which this Act comes into force. Sir, the question involved in this amendment is one of public policy. If this amendment is not accepted, the rights that have become already vested as a result of the longstanding custom in the community will be unsettled by the operation of the present clause. Sir, the Bill was drafted on the lines of the Travancore Nair Act, Act II of 1100 and with the exception of sub-clauses (b) and (c) of clause 39 all the provisions of the Bill are identical with the provinsions of Act II of 1100. In the corresponding section in the Nair Act also we can see the words "and subsisting on such date." This is the provision in the Nair Act.

"Openly solemnised by the presentation of cloth to the female by the male whether so solemnised before the date on which Regulation I of 1088 came into force and subsisting on such date or so solemnised subsequent to that date, shall be deemed to be a valid marriage for all legal purposes."

Sir, the Ezhava Act, III of 1100, was also drafted and passed on the lines of the Nair Act There, Section 5 reads thus :—

"The conjugal union of an Ezhava male, subject to the restrictions of consangunity and affinity, with an Ezhava female openly solemnised by the presentation of cloth or by tying mangalya sutram, whether so solemnised before the date on which this Regulation comes into force and subsisting on such date or so solemnised after this Regulation comes into force shall be deemed to be a valid marriage for all legal purposes."

Sir, the amendment proposed is absolutely necessary when we consider the question on its merits also. If we do not insert the words "and subsisting on such date" also in the existing clause, a marriage dissolved 50 years ago either by the death of one of the parties to the marriage or by an order of dissolution passed by a competent court or by mutual agreement evidenced by a registered instrume will be deemed to be a valid marriage under the provisions of this Bill for all legal purposes. That will be very dangerous, Sir, because on the date when this Act comes into force, even though the marriage was once valid it should not be deemed to be a valid marriage if it was dissolved for any one of the reasons stated in the subsequent clause. Sir, I wish to know the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer on this point.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I second the amendment.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the amendment for the following reasons. According to the Nayar Regulation, there was a prior Regulation that of 1088. Therefore the expressions "subsisting on such date" was found necessary. In regard to the Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee Bill, there is no prior Regulation existing at all. Secondly by the inclusion of those words, the scope of the Bill would be narrowed down. The clause reads —

> "Any male other than a Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee with whom conjugal union is permitted according to recognised social custom and usage, openly solemnised by the presentation of cloth to the female by the male, whether so solemnised before the date on which this act comes into force or so solemnised subsequent to that date, shall be deemed to be a valid marriage for all legal purposes."

My submission is that this Bill comes into operation from 1st Chingam 1115. Relations recognised by the community till 31st Adi 1114 has to be considered as valid. Suppose between the husband and wife there was a divorce or the marriage was dissolved either by death. or otherwise, the issues do not take any property of the deceased. According to the provisions of this Bill, whether the marriage was subsisting or not, the children of the deceased or divorced parents could inherit the properly, *i. e.*, the children can inherit the property of the father. If the proposed amendment forms part of this clause, then the children cannot inherit the property of the father. The question of the legal transfer of the rights of the father will be affected by the suggested amendment to this section. That will cause some absurdity.

In the Nayar Act even according to the Act of 1088, there were certain provisions. So when the next Act came into force, the then existing provisions were copied out. There is no comparison between the Nayar Act and the Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee Act or the Ezhava Act and the Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee Act.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: What does the member say with regard to Section 5 of the Ezhava Act.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: We do not deal with Ezhavas now. I therefore oppose the amendment moved by Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHHA PILLAI: (*Legal Remembrancer*): Sir, one argument advanced by the mover of this amendment is that this Bill being drafted on the lines of the Nayar Bill should conform to the provisions of that Act in every detail. Apart from that position there does not appear to be any good reason why his amendment should be accepted. The argument advanced by the member was that if those words were not inserted in the Bill, it might appear that this Act confers some privilege on the parties to a marriage which was dissolved either by death of one of the parties or by divorce or dissolution by mutual consent. I will refer the honourable member to clause 44 of the Bill which provides.

> "Nothing in this Act shall confer any rights on the parties to a marriage dissolved before this Act comes into force."

In the face of that clear expression, I think that it is not absolutely necessary that these two words should be inserted there. How a marriage is dissolved everybody knows. It is either by death or dissolution, or mutual agreement or divorce. These are some of the modes of terminating a marriage. Therefore, the absence of these two words would not create any difficulty in properly applying the provisions of this Bill. Again it will be found that this provision is mixed up with another important provision contained in this clause, *i.e.*, sub-clause (b) of Clause 44. All that it says is, nothing in this Act shall confer any rights on the parties......The intention is that this Act will not confer any benefit on the parties to the marriage. But the children or descendants of persons who were married before the Act came into force, will be entitled to succeed on intestacy to their father's estate, that is to say, their children become entitled to claim any of the rights conferred by this act.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know if this clause is not introduced will it not affect projudicially against the vested interests of the Marumakkathayee heirs of the deceased man?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: In accordance with the provisions of the Act, Chapter IV deals with intestate succession. An estate is opened up after the Acts comes into force. That estate will be inherited by those who are under the provisions of the Act declared to be entitled to such estate. Amongst that classs of people, children born of marriages which were celebrated before the Act came into force, but which were not subsisting on the date of the Act, will become entitled to it. That is the reason why those two words were omitted from this Bill. If it is the intention of the honourable members that children, born of union brought into existence before the Act came into force, should not be entitled to father's property even though that father dies after the passing of this enactment, it is better to indicate such a provision, when a consequential amendment will have to be made to clause 44. Suppose during the debate of this Bill, the mother dies. This Bill comes into force on the 1st Chingam 1115. Is it the honourable member's view that though the property becomes available for distribution after this date, the children should not become entitled to it? Then, for the sake of clearness, such a provision may be inserted The section as it stands is in order. But if the members think that all the conditions which prevailed in the Nair community in respect of validity of marriage should be imported into the Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee Community also, then the expressions used in the Nayar Act may be copied out here also. My submission is that there is no necessity for that.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether he is aware that such a provision, clause 44, is omitted in both the Nayar as well as the Ezhava Act?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: That is why I said, apart from the fact that these two words occur in the other Acts, there is no other justification for the argument.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): May I know whether the omission of the expression was deliberate or active?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: On examination of the printed papers of the Select Committee it appears that these words did not occur in the original Bill. It was not considered necessary to put these words into the clause. On a discuosion it was understood that the children, born or union which came to termination before the Act came into force would be eutitled to property. Therefore the Select Committee and the other Chamber considered this Bill with reference to the existing provision contained in the Nayar Act of 1088, and 1100 and also the Ezhava Act and it was after a comparative study of these, they concluded that the existing provision would suffice. If the member is in a position to point out that there are inherent defects in that clause on account of the omission of those words, I can understand. I will then either accept his suggestion or oppose it. An argument built on the existence of a few words in other analogous statutes does not appear to be acceptable.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Sir, clause 3 (ii) of the Bill reads —

> "The conjugal union of a Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee female.........with any male other than a Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee with whom conjugal union is permitted according to recognised social custom and usage, openly solemnised by the presentation of cloth to the female by the male......"

Now, the member's apprehension is that if these words were not introduced, certain results that the mover did not desire would follow. As I understand, the position is this; the children born by the union of marriage which might have ceased its existence either by divorce or other causes. may acquire rights to the property left behind [after this Act has come into force. Apart from the question whether the Bill as it stands would indicate such result, the object of the mover seems to be that such consequences should not follow. That again involves a question of principle. I will illustrate my point. Just before the Act comes into force, a marumakkathayee husband divorces his wife immediately. Under the present law it may be done. A man who possesses property and who has produced a lot of children for some reason or other, divorces his wife immediately. After the Act has come into force, he may remain single or may marry and subsequently die. The question will naturally arise whether his first wife whom he had divorced for no fault of hers and the children who are begotten, should go without anything whatsoever. In such a case I do not see why, after the Act has come into force, they should not inherit the property left behind. In the case of non Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee male—I would put it—non Marumakkathayee Krishnanvaka male, I would invite the attention of the House to clause 21 of the Bill and scrutinise the required provision. So far as non-Marumakkathayee Krishnanvaka people are concerned, the Bill has made clear the position that the marriage must be subsisting if the property is to be takan by the so-called children of the first wife. If there is any doubt, it is with respect to marriages of actual Marumakkathayees, that is among themselves. For children born of the union of non-Marumakkathayee and

Marumakkathayee, ample provision has been made under clause 21 of the Bill regarding succession to property. As the learned Legal Remembrancer has pointed out there is also Section 44 which says —

> "Nothing in this Act shall:
>
> (a) affect the existing rules of Marumakkathayam law, custom, or usage except to the extent hereinbefore expressly provided for ; or
>
> (b) confer any rights on the parties to a marriage dissolved before this Act comes into force ; or"

There need not be any apprehension that the surviving individual can exercise any right over the other party of the marriage.

Section 9 of the Act says—

> " The wife and minor children, except married daughters under the guardianship of their husbands shall be entitled to be maintained by the husband or father as the case may be."

So if a marriage is dissolved under Section 34 after the Act comes into force it is clear that the husband or the father shall not be entitled to the guardianship of minor children. What I desire to point out is this. The Bill has taken special care to see that certain rights which might be exercised by either party of the marriage after the marriage is disssl ved should not be exercised by such a party.

I have one other observation to make. The conjugal union openly solemnised shall be deemed valid. So far I can understand. But *a conjugal union openly solemnised and subsisting on such date shall be valid*, does not seem to be a correct way of putting it. *Conjugal union* is not the marriage ; and *subsisting on that day*—What is to subsist ? I can understand subsisting marriages. If divided, that section would read, the conjugal union of two people celebrated in a particular way shall be a marriage. A further explanation may be added, if the House thinks so, that a marriage which does not subsist on the date of this Act is no marriage at all for the purpose of this Act. I can understand it. In point of form as well as point of substance, to me, it appears that, the defining of marriage, of conjugal union subsisting on a particular day is not quite correct. That Section is a defining section. What is a marriage under the present Act ? A marriage is a conjugal union openly solemnised ; the union is openly solemnised. The section goes further. It does not wish to prevent a union subsisting on a particular date. To me it appears that the intention of the mover is that a marriage which does not subsist on the date of the Act should not be deemed to be a marriage and that it is better to add a separate clause. With these observations I oppose the amendment.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHHA PILLAI ; I oppose the motion. The expression "subsisting on such date" has got a great legal value. Its retention would mean that if one of the parties to a marriage was dead before the date of the passing of the Act, the children of such union had no right to inherit. Only the children of a subsisting marriage will obtain such right if the expression subsisting on such date" is retained in the section. Whether that expression should remain or should be omitted is a matter which depends upon the desire of the

[Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai.]

community affected by this Act. If the community wants that the children of a marriage which had ceased to exist on the date of the Act should also get the right, then certainly the expression should be omitted. If on the other hand the intention of the community is to restrict the right of inheritance to the children of a marriage subsisting on the date of the Act, then the expression should be added. Therefore the question is whether the omission of the expression in this Bill was deliberate or accidental. I think the intention of the framer of the Act was not to retain the expression as in the other Regulations referred to. Whatever that be, the position has been made clear by the other provisons of the Act particularly by the provision pointed out by Mr. E. Subramonia Iyer.

"Nothing in this Act shall:

(a) affect the existing rules of Marumakkathayam law, custom, or usage except to the extent hereinbefore expresely provided for ; or

(b) confer any rights on the parties to a marriage dissolved before, this Ac comes into force."

So it will be clear that the object of the Bill is to exclude from inheritance the offspring of a marriage which does not exist on the date of the Act.

The fact that this expression occurs in the Nayar and the Ezhava Acts is not a sufficient reason why it should be retained in this Bill also. I should think that it is even an improvement of these Acts in that its omission while validating prior marriages does not create new rights inconsistent with the scheme of the Act. I therefore oppose the motion

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara cum Trivandrum*): I oppose the amendment mainly on two grounds. The first ground, as has been stated by the honourable member, Mr. E. Subramonia Iyer. is that the Section is a defining section and to such a section to add the words "and subsisting on such date" is inappropriate. A marriage openly solemnised either before or after a particular date is a marriage, That is the first objection to this amendment.

The second objection, as has been pointed out by the learned legal Remembrancer is that a legal marriage before the date of the Act must get the benefit of this Act. It is not correct to say that a law shall be so framed that while recognising a marriage valid for certain purposes should allow certain diametrically opposite consequences to follow. My submission is that the omission of the words is deliberate and it is well founded in law and equity. On these grounds I oppose the amendment.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Does not Section 21 give protection ?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, Sections 21 and 44 give the necessary protection.

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Amendment numbers 2, 3 and 4 are due to misprint.

The first amendment is "In clause 3, Proviso, last line, substitute the words "by the party or parties concerned" for the words "as the party or parties concerned." The only change is the substitution of

the word "as" for the word "by." Printing mistakes are noted by the Select Committee in a separate list and sent on to the Press for incorporation. Sometimes they omit to note them. I am prepared to accept the same if the honourable member would only move them.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I am glad that the Legal Remembrancer is ready to accept the amendment. What I submit is that the wording was the same in the original bill, in the bill as revised by the Select Committee and in the bill as passed by the Council.

PRESIDENT: The Secretary will take more care in future that such misprint do not appear.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I move that in Clause 3, Proviso, last line, substitute the words "by the party or parties concerned" for the words "as the party or parties concerned."

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Does not the amendment really amount to the substitution of the word "by" for the word "as"? I accept it. It is merely a clerical mistake.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Clause as amended was put to vote and carried.

The Clause was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 6.

The question that Clauses 4 to 6 do form part of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

The Clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 7.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move that in Clause 7, sub-clause (vii) substitute the word "co-respondent" for the word "co-respondents".

MR. K. KUNJU PANIKKAR: I second it.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The latter 's' is unnecessary. I accept the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The question that Clause 7 do form part of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 35.

The question that Clauses 8 to 35 do form part of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

The Clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 36.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I move that in Clause 36, line 2, substitute the words "shall also" for the words "also shall".

MR. K. KUNJU PANIKKAR: I second it.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I accept the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The question that Clause 36 do form part of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

The Clause was added to the Bill.

Clauses 37 and 38.

The question that Clauses 37 and 38 do form part of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

The Clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 39.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I beg to move that in Clause 39, sub-clause (c), line 3, between the words "members" and "such" insert the words "and pays proper court fee on the market value of such share". I may be permitted to move amendments 5 and 6 together. If my amendment is accepted Clause 39, sub-clause (c) will read thus:

"If in any suit referred to in clause (b) any other member or group o members entitled to claim partition demands in writing a partition of the share due to such member or group of members, and pays proper court fee on the market value of such share".

We do not find these two sub-clauses (b) and (c) in Section 39 of the Travancore Nayar Act, and I believe these 2 sub-clauses are embodied in the present bill as the result of a Fuller Bench Ruling of the Travancore High Court reported on page 778 of 10 T. L. T. Sir, my submission is that mere expression of the intention to divide made in a written statement filed by the defendant should not be sufficient for entitling him to get the share. That is to say the principle that is made applicable to a plaintiff must also be made applicable to the defendant. The plaintiff has to file a suit on payment of court fee on the value of his share and mere expression of his intention to divide with out filing a suit, is not sufficient.

MR. E. P. VARUGHESE: What does the member say with regard to the defendant who is unable to pay?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Of course the provisions in the Travancore Civil Procedure Code with regard to the suit filed in "forma pauperis" may be very well applied in the case such a defendant also as contemplated in Order XXXIII of the Travancore Civil Procedure Code or the provisions contained in Order XLIII of the Civil Procedure Code regarding the appeals in forma pauperis may be made applicable to such cases.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Suppose the plaintiff pays and the defendant is unable to pay and he has no other property than the one which is involved in the suit?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI. He can file a written statement or file a separate suit for partition in forma pauperis as provided for such persons in Order XXXIII and LXIII of the Travancore

Civil Procedure Code. I have no objection in regard to such provisions being made in the bill. My submission is that those who are able to pay court fees should not be given their share simply by filing a written statement expressing the intention to devide without paying court fee.

MR. K. KUNJU PANIKKAR: Sir, I second the motion,

MR. E. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR: Here again we have to see what exactly is contemplated in the bill. So far as those rulings are concerned, they were the results of a construction put upon the provision in the Nayar Act corresponding to Section 39 here. This is what the Section says:—

(a) Until partition, no member of the tarwad shall be deemed to have a definite share in tarwad property liable to be seized in execution nor shall such member be deemed to have any alienable or heritable interest therein.

(b) If a member or group of members entitled to claim partition under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter institute a suit for partition of the share due to such member or group of members such share shall be deemed to have become partitioned as from the date on which such suit is instituted.

(c) If in any suit referred to in clause (b) any other member or group of members entitled to claim partition demands in writing a partition of the share due to such member or group of members, such share shall be deemed to have become partitioned as from the date on which such demand is made."

Cases came to the High Court and the words "until partition" in that Section was ruled by the High Court as not the date of actual partition but they said that it only meant the date of filing a suit for that partition by the plaintiff. This interpretation was set aside by another ruling of the High Court which was again further changed by a Full Bench and subsequently by a fuller or a fullest bench. There was again a vacilation of opinion and they adhered to what was said earlier. Therefore it can be seen that so far as the Nayar Act is concerned the provison has under-gone many changes and now it is thought that as soon as the notice was issued to be served on to the parties on the opposite side that date may be taken as the partition date for the purpose of this provision. Sir, I am not here to canvas the correctness of that dictum. But what I say is that when we intend to pass a legislation we must see that we pass it most clearly and unambiguously so that these little doubts should not arise. After giving a right to the share of the property of the Tarwad under Section 38 which says:—

"Any individual or Thavazhee mentioned in Sections 34 and 37 shall be entitled to so much of the tarwad properties as will fall to such individual or to the members of such Thavazhee as a whole if a division *per capita* were made among all the members of the tarwad at the time of partition."

[Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar.]

Is it right or justifiable to give that privilege by the right hand and then to take it away by the left. Then you cannot have any credit at all until partition and your children will not hope to get those properties. And then you leave it to be dependant upon the will or wish of the large number of other persons. Even if files a suit for the partition of his share of the tarwad consisting of 15 members, unless and until every member of the tarwad has paid the court fees he will not be able to get his share and his children may also be deprived of it after his death. My question is, are we to wait for these valuable rights to bear fruition depending upon such conditions? Suppose there is an old Karnavan of a tarwad, say 75 years old. He wants his share of the property. He files a suit and makes a demand. Other members of the tarwad also do likewise. And in the meanwhile the old man croaks. Then there is an end of the matter. Whatever the Act might have said it is the duty of this House to make it clear and to see that such things do not arise. Why should we presume that the tarwad cannot disintegrate. I cannot understand that. Not only with reference to this community but with reference to Nayars, Ezhavas, Kshatriyas and every community which follows the Marumakkathayam law, the process of disintegration of their tarwad is going on space. I have been aware that there is the Muslim Act regarding this which makes disintegrating of tarwads impossible. But no Marumakkathayee Muslim is entitled get any share from partitions. There are Marumakkathayee Christians in Neyyattinkara and we have got the Krishnanvakai community here but they are very few in numbers.

So it is better to make the law precise in this respect. If the desire of the community is to have partition it is to be considered when the partition should be effected. It would have been much better to say that the partition can be effected when a person makes a demand for it on the Karnavan of the tarwad. Because the High Court have said that the court fees should be paid before getting a share and that the demand is not necessary it is not incumbent on this House to enact laws in the line of the ruling of the High Court. So far as legislation is concerned we are not to be influenced by their rulings. Out first consideration must be to promote the well-being of the community and that is the only question which this Legislature has to consider. Even though the court fee as was suggested here may be very little the plaintiff may file a suit for the partition of his tarwad. At the same time there is a provision in the Court Fees Act which says that in a suit for partition or account it is not obligatory to pay court fees at the initial stage. Finally then the power is given to the court to allot the share to any member who is a decree holder after payment of court fee is given. The Court Fee Act says that it is enough to pay court fees at the final stage. Therefore my submission is that the conditions as given in the provision is sufficiently restrictive and the court fees may be made to be paid at the final stage of the partition. So in my view there is no more to be added on to the clause.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: Sir, I wish to make a few remarks on this amendment. Clauses (*b*) and (*c*) were added to the bill by the Select Committee. As they are they place both the plaintiff and the defendant on the same footing. But the amendment has made the provision unfair to the defendant. According to the amendment if the defendant wants a share he must pay court fees. But if the plaintiff wants his share of the property he need not pay any court fees forthwith. When we legislate with all our experience and the rulings of the High Court before us we must be fair to both the parties. If a person who wants a share appears as a plaintiff there is a provision in the Civil Procedure Code that he need not pay court fees, as Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar pointed out till he applies for execution of the decree in the partition suit. Why should we make the position of the defendant different from that of the plaintiff who can sue in forma pauperes. The amendment makes it incumbent on the defendant to get a share of the property only after paying court fees for the same while the mere filing of a suit effects a partition in the case of the plaintiff. The clause as it is, places both the parties in the same position. In the case of the defendant when he files a written statement demanding his share there is partition as in the case of the plaintiff when he files the plaint. But by the amendment it is made different for the defendant. I think it is not fair and so it is better to leave the clauses as they are or introduce a similar amendment is clause (*b*) also.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the amendment. As was pointed out by some honourable members these two sub-clauses were inserted by the Select Committee for the reasons stated by them, namely, that though this bill is based on the provisions of the Nayar Act it was thought by the Committee that the Krishnanvaka community should be relieved of the inconveniences arising from an Act similar to the Nayar Act The Section 39 of the Nayar Act is a Section which gave room for a very heated controversy when the Bill was under consideration in the Legislative Council. Some members thought that immediately the Act comes into force the members of the community who would either claim to become divided or were desirous of becoming divided might immediately become divided and that their creditors might rush in and force a sale of the properties to the detriment of the other members who do not want to become divided. This is what the Section says:

> "Until partition no member of the tarwad shall be deemed to have a definite share in tarwad property."

But subsequent to the enactment it was found that such a clause would be detrimental to the members of the tarwad. Arguments were advanced on the exact scope of the word partition. It was argued that it must be partition by metes and bounds. And it was also argued that it means only legal partition. It led to various rulings of the High Court. A ruling came from a Single Bench, and another from the Division Bench, and a third from the Full Bench and yet a fourth from a Fuller Bench.. The Fuller Bench ruling was more or less the same

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

as that of the Division Bench ruling. The ratio decendendi of the decision is supported on the principle of *stare decis*. The Select Committee had the benefit of that ruling of the Fuller Bench. They did not want the community to be in the same position in which the Nayar stands at present in respect of this decision. Referring to the defendant's position it is said there in paragraph 13 as follows:

"The next point for consideration is whether in a suit for partition the defendants who by written statements claim their share may be treated as having become separate in interest from the other members." In paragraph 14 they said that *prima facie* in the case of defendants who file written statements claiming their share must be deemed to have become severed in interest from the date of the written statement. They relied on the observations of the Bombay High Court regarding payment of Court fee in such cases. But they never said that the defendant shall become divided only if he paid Court fee.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Paragraph 16 says "And in such cases the rule in Travancore is to call upon the defendant who claims a share to pay the necessary Court fee thereon before the Court passes a final decree allotting to him his share" Is it the opinion of our High Court or the Bombay High Court?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Paragraph 16 says that the Court is bound to separate his share. And in such cases the rule in Travancore is to *call* upon the member who claims a share to pay the necessary court fee before the Court passes the final decree allotting the share. My learned friend does not realise the significance of the expression *final* decree in partition. Severance in interest takes place long before the final decree. It inevitably happens by the preliminary decree. The Bill provides that it happens by the filing of the written statement. Under a final decree for partition, the properties are divided by metes and bounds and allotted to every one of the share holder. If you want to take proceedings for getting a final decree you must pay down the court fee. Divided status does not depend on the Court Fees Act.

PRESIDENT: The Council will now adjourn to meet again at 2.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the Dewan-President in the Chair.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I was pointing out that the Fuller Bench decision referred to by the honourable member does not say that a defendant claiming his share of the property would be partitioning his property or would be deemed to have partitioned only on payment of the Court fee. The decision says, as in 1925, Madras Weekly Notes, 330, the Court will direct payment of court fee before the final decree is passed, i. e., before the property is allotted in species upon division by metes and bounds.

The Select Committee, and subsequently the other Chamber, did not want to involve this community in the difficulties which confront the Nayar community on account of the provision contained in Section 39. Therefore, they proposed these amendments. These amendments are calculated to carry out the rules already referred to and given in the Fuller Bench decision. But, at the same time, care has been taken not to strangle the rule with further restrictions and conditions. If, by the institution of a suit, the plaintiff will be deemed legally to have become divided, by a similar claim made in the written statement, the defendant also should be deemed to have become divided. The defendant, in other words, is also entitled to claim that his share is partitioned. The question of payment of court fee will come only at a later stage. It may be suggested that it is to the advantage of the Government if we provide that the court fee should be paid before he is deemed to have become partitioned. Among the Marumakathayees, a large number of suits appear to be instituted in *forma pauperis*. All the properties of the plaintiff are the properties comprised in the suit. The Sircar does not lose because, the suit is instituted in *forma pauperis*. When the final decree, is passed, his properties will be liable. Here, if we adopt this principle that whenever he claims his share he becomes divided automatically ; his share also becomes divided ; then he cannot put in the plea that he is a pauper. In any case, the same privileges are given to the defendant as are available to the plaintiff. The High Court have interpreted Order 33 of the C. P. C. regarding in *forma pauperis* suit that the provision can be applied to the defendant setting up a claim before court. Therefore, the introduction of these words in clause (c) would only unnecessarily curtail the liberty and the right that the other Chamber has sought to give to the defendant in a suit. That which is available to the plaintiff must also be made available to the defendant and his share must be ascertained as on the date of the filing of the written statement just as it is treated in the case of the plaintiff by the institution. With these words, Sir, I oppose the amendment.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, the question relates to the payment of court fee. If the Sirkar is not very particular, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

The question that clause 39 do stand part of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 40 to 44.

The question that clauses 40 to 44 stand part of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

Clauses 40 to 44 were added to the Bill.

Preamble and title.

The question that the preamble and the title stand part of the Bill was to put vote and carried.

The preamble and the title were added to the Bill.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move that the Bill may be passed.

MR. M. G. KESAVA PILLAI: Sir, I second it.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, there is no objection in passing the Bill.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

According to Rule 43 contained in Chapter **17**, Page 39 of the Assembly Manual, I wish to know whether it would be a correct procedure to take up the third reading for the passing of the Bill.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: There were two substantial amendments proposed. One was withdrawn and the other rejected. The other amendments are only verbal and the President can suspend the standing order.

PRESIDENT: The amendments are clerical in character. So, the question before the House is that the Bill be passed into law.

The question was put to vote and carried.

The Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT BILL.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: Sir, I beg to move "in clause 11 substitute the word 'individual' for the word 'family', in line 2."

Sir, the amendment speaks for itself.

The clause as amended reads as follows :—

> "Our Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, exempt any individual in Travancore from the operation of this Act, on application made in that behalf within six months of the passing of this Act."

It is hardly necessary for me to speak at length on this. I need hardly point out that clause 11 will nullify the effect of the Bill when it is passed into law. The word 'family' is a wide one and if any family can be given exemption a large number of people can manage to be outside the purview of the law. Indeed, the inhabitants of a whole village can in some way or other claim to be connected to an exempted family with results which practically make the law null and void. I am emphatically of opinion, Sir, that to allow the act to be made a dead letter by the retention of such a clause will be a blot, a stain, on the fair name of this progressive State. If in exceptional cases exemptions are found necessary the purpose will be amply served by exempting the individuals concerned. But, why should, I ask, whole families be exempted from the provisions of this Act except it be with the express intention of defeating the object of the Bill? It will not be inappropriate. If I mention in this connection, that when Mr. B. Das's Bill

was being discussed in the Central Assembly, the mover read a telegram. This telegram was once read by me in this Assembly in connection with a previous amendment. I feel it is worthy of repetition any number of times and so with your permission I shall read it.

> "As humble practical thanks-giving for noble support by Government, Congress and other Members to Das's Bill to stiffen Sarda Act, I, on behalf of our daughters and sons, offer Rs. 5,000 for erecting a column on Assembly grounds for inscribing in gold names of benevolent supporters and in black of opposers for our progeny to know our saviours and destroyers. I appeal all to stop early marriage which brings sickness, weakness, tuberculosis, early death and emaciates the nation. Cheque of Rs. 1,000 sent to Honourable Home Member, balance to follow on acceptance of proposal"

Sir, this telegram speaks for itself. This shows the enthusiasm with which the Bill was received in the Assembly and I have reason to believe that in Travancore there is considerable popular enthusiasm in favour of the reform which my Bill stands for. It will be a great disappointment to all those supporters of this Bill if this Bill cannot be made as useful as possible. I hope therefore that there cannot be any objection to my amendment, the object of which is to exempt any individual child from the operation of the Act. The object of those who want an exemption being provided for to deal with exceptional cases, will be fully satisfied by substituting the word individual child for the word 'family'. I therefore crave the permission of the House to support my amendment for the substitution of the words "individual child." I request that the whole House including the Official Benches will lend their support.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I wish to ascertain whether she is moving an amendment to the amendment she has already moved?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

SRIMATI DEVAKI ANDHARJANAM: ശ്രീമതി നാരായണിയമ്മ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച അമൻറ്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഫാമിലി എന്നവാക്കു എടുത്തുകളയേണ്ടതുതന്നെയാണ്. അതിനുപകരം ശിശുവായ വ്യക്തി എന്നുചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ളവർ ഇപ്പോഴും സാധാരണയായി ബന്ധുക്കളെ പേടിപ്പിച്ചു വരികയാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു് ഫാമിലി എന്നതിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ശ്രീമതി നാരായണിഅമ്മ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഭേദഗതിയെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI: I beg leave to oppose the amendment. I am very sorry to adopt the unusual attitude of having to oppose the whole of that amendment moved by a member of the opposite sex. But unfortunately the amendment seems to be very much wanting in clearness of expression. In the first place we are asked to substitute

[Mr. K. R. Ramasubba Sastri.]

the word 'individual' for the word 'family' in line two. I will now read the amendment as it would be when amended as proposed by the learned mover.

"Our Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, exempt any individual in Travancore from the operation of this Act, on application made in that behalf within six months of the Passing of this Act."

Now the substitution of the word 'individual' would mean that the application should be made by the very individual who wants exemption. Now the child marriage bill is supposed to be a restrained on marriages of children. So it is the children who have to move for exemption from the operation of the Act. 'Individual' is not qualified by saying guardian or father so far as it goes. So, from the wording, as it stands it would mean that the individual who is to apply for the exemption must be the individual who seeks the benefits of the Act. That, I submit, is a proposition which may look senseless.

Sir, this is an unfortunate piece of legislation which does not seek to affect marriage as it is, but which provides for the punishment of persons who take part in the marriage; the marriage itself is considered valid in law, and will be covered by the doctrine of *factum valet* under Hindu Law. This measure is perhaps unique in that it does not seek to prevent the offence being committed but seeks to punish what it calls offenders, after allowing them to commit the offence. Even the purohits who attend the marriage and the invitees who go and receive betel and cocoanut will also be liable to punishment.

According to the present amendment, Sir, if a child is to be married, the child itself has to apply for exemption from this Act. If its father or guardian applies and gets the exemption, and then celebrates the marriage, as the amendment stands at present, there is nothing to prevent all the parties involved being prosecuted for violation of this Act and then, there is nothing to prevent the Magistrate from taking the present amendment literally and holding that the exemption granted was not granted to the individual child but only to its guardian or father, and therefore was no valid exemption. The Magistrate will be perfectly within his rights if he decides like that; he cannot be found fault with for not putting sense into the amendment.

Sir, I should think it is the privilege of the other sex to introduce provisions which may not mean any sense at all (*laughter*). With great deference to the other sex, they seem to be swayed more by the spirit of opposition than by a spirit of co-operation with man in family life, in domestic management, or in religion: so far as I can see that seems to be the case not only in the so called civilised countries but also in the so called un civilised countries approaching the monkey kingdom (*laughter*).

PRESIDENT: In the kingdom referred to by the honourable member, both sexes are generally supposed to be working together in a spirit of co-operation, at any rate in their quest for food (*laughter*).

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI: With great deference, Sir, the members of the sex to which the mover of the Bill belongs are, according to Hindu Theology, in the Kingdom of Heaven, the rulers of the universe. Parvati rules the whole universe; it is Lakshmi that distributes all favours in the universe.

PRESIDENT: What is the argument which the honourable member deduces from all that?

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI: As I have already submitted, Sir, the amendment, as it is, is senseless. Secondly, it was in a spirit of co-operation and compromise that the 'word' communities, in the original exemption clause, was substituted by the word families'. That is the bare minimum to enable those who have serious objection to the present Bill, on grounds of orthodoxy, to save themselves, at the option of Government, by means of exemption. It was purely an act of grace on the part of the Government towards the conscientious objectors to this Bill.

Sir, under modern conditions, with the dowery system and many other conditions introduced by western civilisation, any unfortunate person who begets a daughter is sure to lose one half of his wealth which he will have to transfer as it were to a stranger to the family who may or may not support the girl after the marriage. Under Hindu Law, the girl gets all the benefits of the marriage, its *thamasha* feasting...... ..

PRESIDENT. Feasting, Certainly, is not confined to the girl (*laughter*).

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI: Compared to our boys, our girls get more out of our family properties as a matter of fact; but it is all wasted in different ways without even the girl getting much of it. The girl under Hindu Law has no, responsibility towards her parents. On the other hand, even in the case of a father who does not leave any property, the son is bound to perform *Sradh*, and is also under a pious obligation to discharge debts incurred by his father in order to give peace to the father's soul. That is the position of the boy.

What I am therefore trying to point out is that the supporters of the Bill who think that they are helping our girls by this measure, by postponing their marriage, are really mistaken; because, it is when the father is bound to perform the marriage of his daughter before she attains puberty, that she gets, out of the family, even more than her brother. Sir, Mahomed was a Prophet; he was a wise person. He cared more for the present; that is why I call him wise. He laid it down early enough that the girl should get half of the boy's share; and, fearing the rule of perpetuity, in order to save one's family perpetually from poverty, he provided that every man can create a *wakf* of half of of his property.

Sir, I am stating all these to show that this Bill has been chosen merely to bring about the extinction of an unfortunate community which is already dying, a minority community, among whom, even in the present day, there are a few who believe in religion.

PRESIDENT : It appears to me that the discussion is travelling to a much wider ground than can be contemplated in the present discussion. The question now, so far as I can see, is of the practical application of an idea already accepted by the House. I take it that, by way of a compromise, this House accepted the principle of exemption being granted in certain cases. How is that exemption to be worked? What is the exemption about? The exemption is about marriage. A marriage may involve either a major or a minor member of the family. In the case of a major member, there is no question. In the case of a minor member the application has to be put in by some other person. Apparently, that was the reason why, the word 'family' was put in, although somewhat hastily. Anyhow; the idea underlying the use of the word 'family' is clear what was meant was that every family will have, in its corporate capacity, a head or manager, usually speaking and acting on behalf of the family, especially on behalf of the minors belonging to the family. Now the question is whether the word 'family' is vague, whether it conveys the idea of the House correctly and definitely, and whether that word has to be substituted by some other word. The question of the root idea of the Bill or its possibilities do not arise in the discussion at the moment

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI : I beg to submit, Sir, that, perhaps I was not quite clear in expressing my ideas. What I was submitting was that, the substitution of the word 'individual' for the word 'family' would make the provision senseless. It will reduce the Bill to a penal measure pure and simple. The word 'family' the whole of the clause relating to exemption, was adopted after deliberate consideration of the House. It was as a compromise that the word 'community' was substituted by the word 'family'. This provision for exemption was considered absolutely necessary, by this honourable House, to safeguard the interests and religious observances of a minority community which this House thought was entitled to the sympathetic consideration at the hands of this House. Now, Sir, if the word 'family' is substituted by the word 'individual', the benefit of the provision for exemption will be taken away altogether. If, however, the House is going to consider this new proposition, I would appeal to the House to revert to the original wording of the provision, and to substitute the word 'community' instead of the word 'family'. But, Sir, that may not be possible at this stage it is no use pulling back the chord. I may once again invite the attention of the House to the fact that it was after careful consideration and due deliberation that the present provision in the Bill has been adopted, solely with a view to save a minority community from this penal legislation. I may also point out that it was because this provision for exemption was agreed to by the House that the further passage of this Bill became easy and rapid.

Now, what do we find? The whole position is relegated and we are now thrown back to the original position and we have to fight the way from the beginning over again. I submit, in that case why not begin the whole legislation over again? Why not begin with the first reading, go through all the formality and then take the opinion of the community most affected by this Bill?

PRESIDENT: All this procedure is not in order now.

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI: All that I submit is why kill a horse which will die a natural death in a few days?

PRESIDENT: Even the Travancore Child Marriage Restrained Bill is not an occasion for so much pessimism.

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI: I am unfortunately an emotional man and when this Bill came up and I was called upon to speak on this Bill, it affected me very much and it went to the sushma nadi or nerve of my being. The better portion of our existence is above the navel and the worse portion of our existense is below the nevel The religious scruples of the community against whom alone this malignant provision seems to have been brought in would be extinguished in course of time of their own accord. They have no leaders and there is no organisation for them. Why kill them even before their time? I therefore submit for the sympathetic consideration of the House that this word "individual" if adopted would leave it in the power of any first class magistrate to punish all and sundry. He may say that the word "individual" applies to the child and so let him apply and who are you to apply for him? Is there anything which will say that the father of the individual or the community of the individual or the family of the individual should apply? Are all Magistrates bound by any sense in administering the letter of the law? He may say—I am to administer it as I find it. So I submit that this amendment which seems to be brought under the provisions of the Atharvaveda purely to extinguish a religious community ought not to be accepted. If this amendment has the sanction of the House, I think the word "community" may be substituted.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I support the amendment. I think that there is sufficient sense in the amendment. To say otherwise is certainly unwise. As for the difficulty in a minor, putting in an application, I am not aware of any, so far as applications to Government are concerned. It is true that when a party has to appear before a court of law, if he be a minor, he has to appear through his guardian. I do not think that such a rule applies to petitions to Government. Even otherwise there will be no difficulty because a guardian could always apply on behalf of a minor.

Then again, when you say that a family can apply, I should think that it is unreasonable. For, there might be an old gentleman who might happen to be the manager of that family and there might be junior members who may not like child marriage and their wishes may be against the wishes of the old gentleman. Then there will be a conflict, and there will be no chance to such junior members to exercise their discretion. On the other hand, the amendment gives equal independence to all the members of the family.

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI: If, after all, this Hindu Law with its peculiar features is so very objectionable, why are Nayars, Ezhavas

[Mr. K. R. Ramasubba Sastri]

and the Krishnanvaga community trying to change the marumakkathayam system of inheritance to makkathayam system under the Hindu Law.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: They all desire a change from one system to another. Here also we desire a change.

Even as the amendment stands, every person who is now alive can get exemption. Even a child that is born today or within 6 months from the passing of the Act can get exemption. Thus the present generation can, if so desired be free from the operation of the Act. On the other hand. if you do not accept the amendment, the Act itself would be a dead letter, for exemption would be to a family for ever and that is what the clause as it stands, means.

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI: What about the child in the womb whose sex cannot be determined?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: The future generation, I hopes would have more refined views.

So, I think that the amendment is reasonable and that it deserves the support of this house.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Sir, though I do not claim to be as emotional as my friend Mr. Sastri, yet I am not touched by this illconsidered—if I may say so—amendment. Let us read the Section as it stands.

> "Our Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, exempt any family in Travancore from the operation of this Act, on application made in that behalf—(it does not stop there)—within six months from the passing of this Act."

So far as the language goes, it is not seeking permission to do any particular act. We should not lose sight of that fact. The section does not run with these words: —"If a person applies to Government for conducting a child marriage, permission may be granted to him" on certain conditions or without any condition whatsoever. If the Section had been to that effect, that is, if the Section had been that if the head of a family applied to Government for performing an act which is to be done in the near future, I can understand the amendment to such a provision by saying—let that individual who is to perform the marriage apply and obtain that permission. That is not the scheme of the Act itself. That provision relates to the question of exemption,—exempting a family from the operation of the Act, the limitation being that an application should be made. It was very carefully and cautiously stated "on application made". It was not stated "on application made by any person". So it is exempting a family from the operation of the Act and not granting permission to a family to do a particular thing. I emphasise this aspect of the matter to remove an entire misconception, if I may be permitted to do so, which appears to have been entertained by my honourable friend Mr. Nadar. He seems to think that it is a sort of asking permission for doing a particular act and that people having more refined views will have to be liberated under the new system and that they may be able to take a

better and more comprehensive view of the whole matter. I do not want to join issue with him on the question whether the coming generation or the generations yet to come are going to have more refined views than those persons who at present are afraid of departing from well-recognised institutions which to their knowledge do not affect them in any way and which have not touched them in their advancement one way or the other. It is only a privilege. To take the illustration of the honourable member. There is an old man like Mr. Subramania Aiyar who has got very old views on these matters.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Which Subramania Aiyer?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Mr. E Subramania Aiyar. His son may have more advanced views. I apply to the Government and sanction is given to me and my family is exempted from the operation of this Act. If my son has advanced views, is he prevented from marrying his daughter in her 25th year? The House should not lose sight of this fact that granting exemption to a family does not mean that members of that family are debarred from performing marriages as they please They are not bound to perform child marriages.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Is there any provision in the Bill to cancel an exemption which is once granted?

MR. E. SUBRAMANIA AIYAR: Without my answer the learned member is able to see that there is no provision cancelling the exemption. But at the same time if the honourable member had listened to the logic of my argument he would not have put this question at all. For, if a person is granted exemption under the provisions of the Bill, that is, given the privilege of performing child marriage without subjecting himself to the penalties therefor, does the Act anywhere say that he is bound to perform child marriage? In such a case where is the necessity for cancellation? The agreement advanced was that an old man may apply for permission and he may get it. Subsequently, the junior member with advanced views will be bound by that permission. Where is the binding nature of the permission? There is all the distinction between exemption from a disability and an obligation to do a particular thing. So, there is nothing in that. The fact that an exemption is once granted does not mean that anybody, even the person who has obtained the exemption, is bound to make use of it. All that is pointed out is that if he has got the exemption, he can if he chooses perform the child marriage and will not be punishable. That aspect of the matter must be kept in view.

I began by saying that this Section is not granting permission to a particular person to do a particular act. If it were so, probably the substitution of the word "individual" for the word "family" may not make such difference. But this word "family" had been introduced with another object. Apart from the argument advanced that the original word was community and that subsequently it was changed to "family" in a spirit of co-operation, apart from all those facts, I do not contend for a moment that there should be estoppel.

[Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar.]

Estoppel is not of the question. It is open to this House to say that we voted for "family" then, but now we do not want it. Though there is no question of estoppel, I request the House to view that amendment in the spirit in which that was first made. Apart from that, the word 'family' was used then with this object. There are several Sections in this Bill. For instance—

> "(a) Whoever, being above eighteen years of age and below twenty one, contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with fine which may extent to one thousand rupees."
>
> "(b) Whoever being above twentyone years of age, contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both" and so on',

so the cruk of the problem is this. There is the performance of a child marriage. Several persons who took part in it directly, actively, or indirectly are held answerable for it. That is how this Bill proceeds to function. If an 'individual' is exempted from this bill, what does it mean? Suppose a Brahmin priest gets exemption under Clause 11 from Government. Suppose all the Brahmin priests in Trivandrum make an application to Government that they should be exempted from the operation of this bill. We will take it that the Government grant it. What does it mean? The implication is that those priests can therefore take part in a child marriage. They can conveniently be warded off from punishment, because they have the exemption from Government. So, the exemption that is applied for is granted, and then it means, that a person has got permission to do a particular thing. I am only elaborating the sense of that provision. I am not for saying that the amendment that has been brought forward is senseless. I am making a general remark, you may make sense or nonsense out of it. Let us see, what are the implications of that,—whether the provision will be appropriate with the word "family". These are the matters. It is not a mere verbal amendment that is now sought for. We should not forget that fact. It is not an improvement on the amendment. It must be remembered that the principle, the idea underlying the section, as I said, is exemption. Suppose a number of priests apply for exemption. It may be granted or not. If the exemption is granted, it means that they can perform child marriage wherever they like. Suppose I get exemption. I do not seek permission for performing child marriage. So, I am saved. In other words, whoever conducts, whoever performs, whoever directs a child marriage, I can take part in it. In this manner, I say I can get a number of people, marry them and make myself the guardian of that scheme of things, because there is exemption for me. I am exempted from the penal provisions of this bill.

The object of the proposed amendment seems to me that a certain disability is sought to be imposed upon the free activities of certain individuals in the matter of conducting marriages or attending marriages

especially in certain communities. I ask, is it not a mere individual act? This bill is not aimed at marriage between individuals. It is aimed at that class of marriage where it is not merely a matter of individual volition between parties. If this bill could apply to those communities where a marriage is a matter of volition between two individuals, I can understand a restricting of the activities of the individual or individuals. But it is the contrary. This bill is aimed at certain communities where marriages are not the free act as we understand it. I do not say that it is the result of free volition on the part of the parties to the marriage. It is to apply where the bridegroom and the bride are brought together and bound together by persons who are interested in the welfare of those parties. So, it is to those cases that the bill is applied. This is a case, therefore, where the family system prevails. The word 'family' has been cautiously used, because it is to apply to those communities where the family system prevails. When you refer to the Ezhava Act or to the Nair Act or other Acts where the group system prevails—we use the word 'family'. In Travancore we know what family is and in which families, marriages are being brought about by persons other than those members of the family. So, the word 'family' has been used. A Hindu undivided family is the chief institution aimed at for the purpose of this bill. No doubt, in our society we are advancing. If disintegration is the only process of advancement, I have nothing to say. We have recognised certain systems which may be similar to systems elsewhere, but sometimes dissimilar. That is a group nursing, living, working on ideas of cohesion and collectiveness. They from the background of the institution upon which our society is aimed at.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the exemption referred to is applicable to one act alone or to several acts?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: The Section, as it stands, if applied, entitles him to perform any number of child marriages with one exemption I am only pointing out that we have certain recognised customs in performing marriage in a family. Our family is an institution. It is our unit no doubt. Even now we have not completely given up that system. A time may come when those systems may disappear. Exen today we read the Hindu Law; we administer the Hindu Law; we adopt that law as well as customs and manners. Our family is the Hindu family. I am putting that word 'family' as it is the recognised unit in the system where this sort of marriage is prevalent. so, there is the family unit. Now if you say that—

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Does the act contain a family?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: It is not necessary to answer that, because it does not contain it. But, if the object of the question is to elucidate what in meant by the word 'family', well, I have begun by saying it is better I don't deny—everybody must know what it is and

[Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar.]

why a 'family' has been used. This so-called system of practising child marriage, it is said, is prevalent in certain communities. That is recognised where a marriage is brought about, not according to free lover not according to mutual fascination between one party and the other, but through the intercession of persons who have got with them an ultimate voice in it. There are certain communities of such description. Why should there be a legislation? Legislation is never contemplated by anybody. We are legislating with respect to the systems and institutions which are prevalent here. It is aimed at those communities wherein this system of child marriage is prevalent, namely an undivided Hindu family. As was observed by the Dewan-President the other day, it referes to an agnatic Hindu family and not a cognatic Hindu family. So, what is attempted here is a family in which child marriages take place. It consists of a father, mother and children, so far as the unit is concerned. I am not concerned with the old Roman family or some such family. A family consists of these individuals and child marriages take place in those families. What is sought for is an exemption for a family under the operation of this bill, so far as application is needed in that behalf. It means that the sense of child marriage in that family is not a prohibited thing and thereby anybody can do it. In other words, if I attended a child marriage and took the betel and cocoanut, I am held liable for being a party to it. Though I do not go so far, yet what I am pointing out is the idea......

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member say that the receiving of cocoanut an act of promoting marriage?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

I am only trying to explain the idea......Suppose there is a child marriage in a family which ordinarily is prohibited and if that particular family is exempted—a child marriage there is not an act which is prohibited. Therefore all persons must co-operate in that marriage as before. The attempt is not, as I began by saying, getting permission for the family to do a particular act immediately or in the near future. Having that view of the matter, my idea is this—

MR. K. R. RAMASUBBA SASTRI: My friend referred to cocoanuts. In that cocoanut itself, the upper half which contains a growth is the male and the lower half is the female. Cocoanut comes to help you in this way. The fact of giving cocoanut itself is significant in that the welfare of the parties concerned is not free love. That is the result of consideration of the elders of the family. The giving of cocoanut is based on hygienic principles, and not on mere parentage, or colour, or other considerations, free love etc.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I am not aware of all that. I am not an adept in the mysticism of cocoanuts either. But I know this much. I was trying to place before the House what is the basic idea underlying it.

At the cost of repetition, after all this elaboration, it comes to this. The clause 11 is not requesting permission from the Government for any person to do any particular act today or tomorrow.

It is a Section which contemplates application to the Government to exempt a person or persons from the operation of this Act. What is prevented by the Act, what you shall not do, without submitting yourself to a penality is a child marriage. Child marriages take place in Hindu families. In Hindu families there is a fear that the members of the family *viz.* the father, mother, brother, or sister who take part in the marriage will be subject to prosecution. Even others who might take part in the marriage will be subject to punishment. To avoid all that, if a child marriage in a particluar family is not such an obnoxious thing, Government might grant exemption to a particular family. If the family is exempted every one can conscientiously and openly attend marriages conducted there. If the family system is an absolute hinderance to the progress of marriage in general and it has no right to exist, then I have nothing to say. Exemption does not mean permission. I am not bound to marry my daughter when she is 10 years old. I can marry her in her 55th age is she lives to that age. Draw a distinction between exemption and permission. If you get an exemption, then the other argument becomes a dead letter. It is absolutely meaningless. Are all the families in Travancore going to ask for exemption? If so what does that mean? It means that this measure is opposed to the good sense and propriety of those whom it ties. If on the other hand the views are advanced and nobody wants child marriage, why all this prohibition? Are you going to legislate without having any regard to the wishes of the community which it affects? In that case I appeal with all earnestness to the numbers for a more sympethetic consideration. I do not wish to say whether it is senseless or full of sense. It is a subject where no question of chivolry or colour should mar your decision. Let us look at the question unbiased. Are you going to give an exemption? Then to whom are you going to give it? Is it to the family or to the individual? Put that plain question to you. So my submission is that this amendment is mischievous and therefore should be thrown out.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: May I know whether the exemption will continue or cease to operate in the case of a family which is exempted under the present clause when it is divided?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: We are legislating for the present. When the Nayar Act was passed, Section 39 remained operative so long as the family remained undivided. Any member of the family has got capital share. Judges interpreted like that and even now the same interpretation continues. Let us consider this question. There is a family. The head of the family is exempted. That family is divided into 1000 parts. The question is whether the exemption will be taken advantage of by all those 1000 units which come under the family or not. It will be time for us to consider it when those matters arise. My point is that it may or it may not. But so long as the family remains undivided the exemption will apply to that family. Whether that exemption can be made use of by the branches of the family, well, we do not know. More interested members may come to the legislature. They may even repeal the whole law or even make a new law. But so far as the present generation is concerned the word 'individual" is neither clear nor definite.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: I beg to oppose the amendment. During the second reading stage of the Bill, Mr. E. Subramonia Iyer and the co-oped members brought forward important amendments, Mr. E. Subramonia Iyer then suggested that if this exemption clause would be accepted by the House he and his friends would withdraw the other amendments. Then discussion proceeded on the exemption clause. In the course of the debate Mr. E. Subromonia Iyer was in the first instance asked to give up his claim in favour of any non-brahmin community and to speak on behalf of the Brahmin community alone. Afterwards he was asked to limit his demand to the Brahmin "family". Then the interpretation of the word "family" became the subject matter of discussion and the President asked Mr. Subramonia Iyer whether he did not mean the agnatic family and Mr. Subramonia Iyer said that he meant so.

PRESIDENT: Without attempting to choke discussion or deflect it, I am bound to point out, speaking for the moment purely as a lawyer that there are certain difficulties attendent both upon the amendment and upon the bill, as it stands at this moment. It would not do, I think, for this honourable House to rush through and pass a bill and adopt certain formulae which may either be canvassed very strenously in court or may lead to results which this honourable House had not in contemplation.

Let me instance some of the difficulties which have occurred to me as I was hearing the discussion here. Let us take a Mohamedan family, for instance. It will be remembered that this Section does not make any difference between Hindus and Mohamedans

> "Our Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, exempt any individual in Travancore from the operation of this Act, ..."

In the case of a Mohamedan family, it will be remembered that the personal laws relating to Mohamedans are very different from the personal law relating to Hindus, and the lawyers in this House know that there are practical difficulties in defining the scope of the word "family" under Mohamedan Jurisprudence so as to be operative in cases of this kind especially in view to the basic differences in the Marriage-Laws and Inheritance Laws.

Secondly, the use of the word "individual" leads to many difficulties, especially as the question may arise as to who is to apply or to ask for the exemption. One member may ask for exemption and the others may object to it. The question as to who is to be treated as the guardian or representative for the purpose, in case there is no father to exercise what may be called "*Patria Potestas*" for the time may also arise. There are other aspects which have to be considered by this Legislature. Suppose there is a father and his sole daughter and his wife. Suppose the father and mother differ, what happens? Now the question has been raised, and this is common ground, that the word family was thought of on the spur of the moment, on the last occasion.

I would suggest that the House should take some more time to consider this matter. There will be another meeting of this House within a couple of months or three months at the most as there is a tremendous volume of legislative business pending. For the moment, I am not thinking of the religious side of the question or any other aspect, but purely from the point of view of draftsmanship so that it may not be open to any criticism by courts. Very often courts are act to say that the legislature should have known better, and they cannot go beyond the four corners of the Section. We ought not hurry and push through a particular portion of the bill which may not be regarded as conducing to the dignity and the legislative capacity of this honourable House. I am suggesting that because this House has waited so long and will be meeting again very shortly, honourable members may consider the matter more deeply and put forward their respective contentions.

I am sure that adequate legal formulae will be found and both sides could put forward arguments and the House may accept the best solution possible.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: In view of the pronouncements from the Chair I move for a postponement of the further discussions on this Bill.

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA: I accept it Sir.

The motion was put and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE CHITTIES ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: Sir, under Standing Order 34 I move for leave to introduce the Travancore Chitties Act. and I move that the Bill be read in the Assembly.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I second it.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: On this question, I wish to make a few observations. It is a one clause bill and seeks to amend the Chitties Act. From the statement of objects and reasons it appears that its intention is to give some sort of redress to the defaulting subscribers. When the debt relief question itself is in the hands of an expert committee who will be going into all these questions in great detail it is for the honourable members to consider whether we should proceed with the further stages of the bill or whether it cannot be postponed with advantage for a future date. I can further assure the honourable members that this matter will be brought to the pointed attention of the Committee now appointed.

PRESIDENT: In otherwords, it is suggested that this question will be considered by the Committee first and then by the House.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE In view of the assurance given by the Legal Remembrancer, I agree to the postponement of the further consideration of the Bill.

THE TRAVANCORE ANTI-DOWRY BILL.

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA: I beg to move for leave to introduce the Travancore Anti-Dowry Bill.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: It is supposed that the honourable member should speek a few words in support of the motion.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NARAR: Sir, I oppose the motion for leave being granted to introduce the Travancore Anti-Dowry Bill. The bill is one which if passed will considerably affect several communities that follow the Hindu Mithakshara law, particularly the Hindu Nadar community.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Because the honourable member has opposed the motion for leave to introduce the Bill, he is not entitled to speak now. It is for the member in charge of the Bill to explain the object of the Bill.

PRESIDENT: Yes at the time when she was introducing the bill she could have explained. Now, Srimati Narayani Amma will explain the object of the Bill.

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA: Sir I shall briefly explain the main features of the Bill. Its, object, Sir, is, as stated in the preamble of the Bill, to restrain the custom of taking or offering dowry in marriages. Whatever may be the origin of the dowry, there is no doubt whatever that it is now considered by the vast majority of persons affected as a great social evil which calls for immediate removal. In British India there is a growing volume of public opinion in favour of its removal, and speakers and writers have vividly described the evil effects of the custom. The Sind Assembly has passed an Anti-Dowry Bill and in the Bombay and Behar Assemblies, Dowry Restraint Bills have heen introduced. The speeches delivered in the Sind and Behar Assemblies by those in favour of this measure show the strength of popular feeling in regard to the custom of Dowry. In the course of the discussion during the introduction of the Dowry Restraint Bill in the Behar Assembly it was stated on behalf of the Government that the Dowry system was recognised on all hands to be an evil and that the Government would not stand in the way of the Assembly making an effort to put down the custom. And speakers observed that the contract of marriage should not be tainted with petty considerations of money. In Turkey, the giving of Dowries has recently been declared illegal. The evils of the Dowry system in Hindu marriages is felt so acutely that it has been made the theme of a Telugu film. When the first screening of this film took place in Madras, Mrs. Muthulekshmi Reddi the well known social worker who presided on the occasion, appeal to the Government of Madras to introduce Anti-Dowry Legislation.

Conditions in Travancore with regard to the dowry system, may be somewhat different from those which obtain elsewhere. But here also they are bad enough to merit notice. There are several communities which are affected by it. The learned author of the Report of the last Travancore Census says that the Dowry marriage is the universal

custom among Brahmins and that it is also prevalent among Christians and is becoming prevalent among Nairs, Ezhavas and Nanjinad Vellalas. It is also stated that the "practice of parents procuring husbands for their daughters either by payment in cash or by meeting the expenses of their higher education in Indian or foreign Universities, is also coming into vogue among Nairs and other Marumakkathayam communities".

There is a growing feeling, Sir, among the public that the custom, which vitiates the sacredness of marriages and is very often the cause of unhappy alliance, breaches of agreement and family quarrels, should be put to a stop to.

It is with this object, Sir, that I seek to introduce the Anti-dowry Bill. It is a modest measure and does not in any way prevent the taking or offering of small presents voluntarily and spontaneously as a token of natural love and affection.

My only object is to see that the sacredness of marriages is not tainted with ideas of purchase and sales, and that the economic condition of poor families is not affected by a pernicious custom. I fully trust that the principle underlying the Bill will be endorsed by all sections of this House.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, the Hindu Nadar community, though they were under enumerated by the census enumerators are numerically larger than, any other Hindu community except the Nairs and the Ezhavas. They are followers of the Mithakshara law. According to the Mithakshara law a woman is not entitled to her father's property. When once the marriage takes place she becomes a member of her husband's family. But she is entitled to get the dowry. But when this Bill is passed into law she does not become entitled to the dowry. The practice at present prevailing among the Hindu Nadar community is that the fathers give dowries to their daughters. The mover of the bill is against it.

PRESIDENT: Say, for offering not less than a lakh of rupees to his daughter 5 days before or 10 days after the marriage—what happens thaen I don't find anything in the bill to prevent it.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Now, sub-section (6) of Section 2 says as follows:—

> " "Dowry" means and includes stipulations made in connection with marriages, fixing the quantity or quality of things to be paid for in cash or kind on ceremonial or other occasions before or after the marriage and the giving and receiving of presents in cash or kind."

PRESIDENT: Order. Order. Supposing it is made not on the occasion of the marriage but two months before or six months after the marriage.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: But this sub-clause does not say anything enabling ladies to receive dowries. And I am for it Section 28 of the Christian Succession Act makes provision for the grant of dowry. I endorse this provision. But if this provision in the

[Mr. K. Narayana Perumal Nadar.]

Bill introduced just now, is passed into law the Hindu Nadar woman will not get anything by way of dowry. But I am for the principle that the son and daughter should get equal shares. But if this bill is passed into law it would be a tragedy of high intention self defeated.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I know whether the Hindu Nadars marry from other communities? Or do marriages take place between members of the same community?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : We do not marry from other communities.

PRESIDENT : Under Standing Order 31 I will now put the question to vote.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was put to vote and carried.

Leave was granted.

THE TRAVANCORE CUTCHY MEMON BILL.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : I beg to introduce 'the Travancore Cutchy Memon Bill.'

PRESIDENT : Any opposition :

As there was no opposition, the question that the honourable member has the leave of the House to introduce the Bill was put and carried.

Leave was granted.

RESOLUTIONS.

EXCLUSION OF SMALL WOODLANDS FROM THE RESERVE

[This Assembly recommends to the Goverrment that small wood lands which do not yield much income be exempted from the Reserves and assigned to the public.]

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : സാർ, ഈ പ്രമേയം സഭാസമക്ഷം ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

കുടിപാക്കുന്നതിനൊ കൃഷിചെയ്തുപജീവനം കഴിക്കുന്നതിനൊ സ്വന്തമായി ഭൂമിയില്ലാതെ സങ്കടപ്പെടുന്ന അനവധി ജനങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇങ്ങനെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എഴുപത്തിഅഞ്ചു ശതമാനം ജനങ്ങളും സ്വന്തം ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്തവരാണ്. ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരെ ആശ്രയിച്ചു അവരുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അടകുടിക്കാരായി കഴിയാൻ മുമ്പു സൗകര്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആളോഹരി ഭാഗത്താലും ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ വർദ്ധനവിനാലും ഭൂമിയുടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു തന്നെ അവരവരുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ മതിയാകാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഇന്നു പാവങ്ങൾ ഈ വിഷ

യത്തിൽ നിസ്സീമസങ്കടങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. വിലകൊടുത്തു ഭൂമി വാങ്ങാൻ കഴിവില്ലാത്തവരും ഉണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്ക് ഗണ്യമായി ആദായമില്ലാത്ത സ്മാൾവുഡ് ലാൻറുകൾ റിസർവുകളിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ സങ്കടപ്പെടുന്ന അനേകായിരങ്ങൾക്ക് ആശ്വാസമായിരിക്കും. പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായക്കാർ മാത്രമല്ല ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ഭൂമിയില്ലാതെ വിഷമപ്പെടുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ട് സ്മാൾവുഡ് ലാൻറുകൾ റിസർവുകളിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പ്രജകളാരായാലും അവരുടെ ആവശ്യമറിഞ്ഞ് നൽകണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ ഇനത്തിലും മുൻഗണന ലഭിക്കേണ്ട സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഇവരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ഗൗനിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. മിക്ക താലൂക്കുകളിലും പതിച്ചുനൽകുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഭൂമികൾ കുറേശ ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈവിധം ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികൾ മിക്കവാറും ഊഷരഭൂവിഭാഗങ്ങളാണ്. പത്തനാപുരം, പത്തനംതിട്ട, വിളവംകോട് എന്നീ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികളെക്കുറിച്ച് എനിക്കു നേരിട്ടു പരിചയമുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വെറും പാറക്കെട്ടുകളും ഉപയോഗശൂന്യങ്ങളുമാണ്. മരച്ചീനി, ഏത്തവാഴ, മററു കിഴങ്ങു വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾഎന്നിവ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു കൊള്ളാവുന്ന ഭൂമികൾ കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉപയോഗമില്ല. സ്മാൾവുഡ് ലാൻറുകൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ നികുതി ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയ വരുമാനം ലഭിക്കുന്നു. ഭൂമികൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് ഉപയോഗയോഗ്യമായിത്തീരുന്നതുമാകയാൽ രണ്ടു തരത്തിലും പ്രയോജനമുള്ള ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് അധികാരികളും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച് വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. റിസർവുകളുടെ ഒഴിവുകളിലും പതിവുകളിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണെന്ന് ഒരുനൂററിപ്പതിമൂന്നിലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യഭരണ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്ക് താല്പര്യമുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അധഃസ്ഥിതരായ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാരുടെ കാര്യം ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ എടുത്തു പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അടകുടികളിൽ നിന്നും ബലാൽ ഇറക്കിവിട്ടും സ്വന്തമായി കിടപ്പാടം ലഭിക്കാതെയും പാരതന്ത്ര്യപ്പെടുന്ന സാധുക്കളെ എനിക്ക് അനവധി അറിയാം. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും കാളനികൾ ആരംഭിച്ചും ഭൂമികൾ പതിച്ചുനൽകിയും അഭയം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കു ഈ വിഷമതയില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഭൂമിയില്ലാതെ പരാധീനപ്പെട്ടും കഷ്ടിച്ചും ദുഃഖിതരായി കഴിയുന്നവരെ സം

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

ബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഒരു ഗണ്യമായ സൗജന്യം അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. മലം പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ ചേർന്ന പല താലൂക്കുകളിലും കുട്ടിവനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്. വിളവംകോട്ട താലൂക്കിൽ കളിയിൽ പകുതിയിലുള്ള കുട്ടിവനങ്ങൾ ഒഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിനായി ജനങ്ങൾ ചേർന്നു് അപേക്ഷകൾ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയുന്നു. നെയ്യാററിൻകര താലൂക്കിൽ ഒററശേഖരമംഗലം പകുതിയിൽ ചേർന്ന ചേമ്പൂർകരിക്കം. കോലിയക്കോട്ട എന്നീ കുട്ടിവനങ്ങളും റിസർവയിൽ നിന്നും വിടാവുന്നതാണു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ നെടുമങ്ങാട്ട താലൂക്കിൽ ഉഴമലയ്ക്കൽ പകുതിയിൽ ചേർന്ന വലിയ മലയും ആര്യനാട്ട പകുതിയിൽ ചേർന്ന വയലിൽ കരിക്കം, പാലോട്ട പകുതിയിൽ ചേർന്ന പേത്തലകരിക്കം, മീനാൻകരിക്കം എന്നീ സ്മാൾവുഡ്ലാൻറുകളും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. പിന്നീട്ട പത്തനാപുരം താലൂക്കിൽ പത്തനാപുരം പകുതിയിൽചേർന്ന കരിയോട്ട റിസർവയും ഒഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പററിയ സ്ഥലമാണു്. വേറെ പത്തനംതിട്ട താലൂക്കിൽച്ചേർന്ന കരിക്കളം, നൂറോക്കാട്ട് അരീക്കക്കാവു്, വലിയകാവു്, എന്നീ കുട്ടിവനങ്ങളും ചങ്ങനാശേരി താലൂക്കിൽ മണിമല പകുതിയിൽ ചേർന്ന ധൂവക്കാവു മുതലായ കുട്ടിവനങ്ങളും കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളി പകുതിയിൽ ചേർന്ന കാളവനവും ഗണ്യമായ ആദായങ്ങളില്ലാത്തതാണു്. ദയവായി ഈ കുട്ടിവനങ്ങൾ ഒഴിച്ചു് പതിച്ചുനൽകാൻ അനുവാദം നൽകണം. മാന്യ സാമാജികന്മാരുടെ സഹായമർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

> "ധർമ്മ സചിവോത്തമ കൃപാസരണിമൂലം-
> നന്മ പലതും പല വഴിക്കിഹ ലഭിച്ചു."

എന്നു് ആശംസിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ജനസഞ്ചയത്തിനു് വേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിൽ ദയവായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമാറാകുവാൻ താല്പര്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. C. ADICHAN: സർ, ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും റിസർവു വനത്തിൽ നിന്നും പലതവണ അനേകം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ സാധുക്കൾക്കായി ഒഴിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പക്ഷെ അവയെല്ലാം, സാധുക്കളുടെ പേരും പറഞ്ഞു അന്യ സമുദായത്തിലുള്ളവർ കൈക്കലാക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ അവനവൻെറ കാര്യം മററാരും കൈവശപ്പെടുത്താതെ അനുഭവിക്കാൻതക്ക സൗകര്യം വന്നപ്പോൾ തരുവാൻ അ

ളില്ലാതെ വന്നതിലുള്ള വ്യസനമേയുള്ളൂ. റിസർവ്വവനമല്ലാതെ കിടന്ന മററു പുതുവൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങളും മിഷനറിമാർ, മററു തന്ത്രമുള്ളവർ മുതലായവർ അവശസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ പേരുപറഞ്ഞു് കൈക്കലാക്കി, അവർ ധനികന്മാരായി കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നു. ഇതുപോലെ ഇപ്പോഴും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ പലഭാഗത്തും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. നെടുമങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിന്റെ ചില ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ സിദ്ധന്മാർ എന്നു് പേരു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടു് ചിലർ ചെറിയ റിസർവ്വവനങ്ങളും മററും പതിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഏതാനും മഹമ്മദീയരുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ സ്ഥലത്തു പ്രവേശിച്ചതായി അറിയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ മഹമ്മദീയർ ഇതിൽ പങ്കു കൂടുന്നതിന്റെ അത്ഥം തീർച്ചയായിട്ടും അവർക്കു കൈക്കലാക്കാനായിട്ടാണെന്നും അല്ലാതെ അതു സാധുക്കൾക്കായിട്ടൊരു പ്രയോജനത്തിനല്ലെന്നും കൂടി തീർച്ചയാണു്.

ഇനി മററൊരുകാര്യം കൂടി വിശദമാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവശസമുദായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ തെക്കും വടക്കും മദ്ധ്യത്തിലുമായി മൂന്നു പ്രധാന കാളനികളും കൂടാതെ കുളത്തൂർ, മീനംകുളം അഞ്ചാമട, വെങ്ങാനൂർ, വെളിയത്തുനാട്ട് എന്നീ ചെറിയ കാളനികളും സ്ഥാപിച്ചു നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ കാളനികൊണ്ടൊന്നും കുറവർ സമുദായത്തിനു് പ്രയോജനമെത്രമാത്രമുണ്ടെന്നു് നോക്കാം. ആദ്യമായി ചങ്ങനാശേരി കാളനിയെപ്പററി നോക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ചങ്ങനാശേരി താലൂക്കിൽ കുറവരുടെ ജനസംഖ്യ ആകെ വെറും ൨൩ മാത്രമാണു്. അതു ജനസംഖ്യ ചുരുക്കമുള്ളതിനാൽ കുറിച്ചി കാളനിയിൽ ആകെ ൪൦ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഒരൊററ കുറവ കുടുംബം അതിൽ ഇല്ല. ഇതുപോലെ മററല്ലാ കാളനികളും കുറവർക്കു് പ്രയോജനമില്ല. ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലെ കുറവരുടെ ജനസംഖ്യ പരിഗണിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ൧൩൦൦൦-ൽ പരം ജനസംഖ്യവരെ വരുന്നതു് കുന്നത്തൂർ താലൂക്കിലാണു്. അടുത്തതായി കൊട്ടാരക്കര താലൂക്കാണു് ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ വരുന്നതു്.

ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും കുന്നത്തൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ ഏനാദിമംഗലത്തു ഒരു കാളനി പരീക്ഷണാത്ഥം തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനായി ൧൧൨൨-ൽ ൩൦൦൦ രൂപാ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരുന്നു. ൧൧൮-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിലും ൧൧൯-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിലും ഏനാദിമംഗലം കാളനിയുടെ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ നിന്നും ഞാൻ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു തീർച്ചയായിട്ടും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു കാളനി ഏനാദിമംഗലത്തു തുടങ്ങുമെന്നുള്ളതാണു. നർ, ൫൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം വേണമെന്നാണു് അവശസമുദായസംരക്ഷകൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

[Mr. P. C. Adichan.]

അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ൫൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം റിസർവ്വ വനത്തിൽനിന്നേ എടുക്കാനുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ പര്യാലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഏനാദിമംഗലം കളനി തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനായി ൫൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഏനാദിമംഗലം റിസർവ്വവനത്തിൽനിന്നും വനത്തിനു ദോഷം വരാത്തവിധത്തിൽ എടുക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടായാൽ ഒരു അനുഗ്രഹമായിരിക്കും. എന്നുതന്നെയല്ല, ൫൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തു് വനവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തന്നെയും അവിടെ വേണ്ട കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി ചിലവഴിക്കാം. ബാക്കിയുള്ള തടി ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു തന്നെ എടുത്തുകൊള്ളാം.

ഇനിയും ഒരു കാര്യംകൂടി പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിലും പാവപ്പെട്ടവരുണ്ടു്, സാധുക്കളുണ്ടു്. അവരെയെല്ലാം രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണു്. അതായതു് സാധുക്കളായ അവശത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാക്കും പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്കവണ്ണം റിസർവ്വ വനത്തിൽ നിന്നും കുറെ സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചു തരണമെന്നു വീണ്ടും അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

At this stage the Dewan President left the house and the Deputy President took the chair.

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ മൂന്നിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം റിസർവ്വ വനമാണു്. ൨൪ ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ശിഷ്ടം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം മാത്രമെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൃഷിക്കായുള്ളു. ആളൊന്നിനു അര ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പോലുമില്ല. കൃഷിയല്ലാതെ മററു തൊഴിലുകൾ ഇവിടെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സുലഭമല്ല. കൃഷിയ്ക്കു സ്ഥലവുമില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ കാലക്ഷേപം ചെയ്യും. വിവിധ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ നമ്മെ അഭിമുഖീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രധാന രാഷ്ട്രീയ പ്രശ്നം സാമ്പത്തികമാണു്. റോഡുകളുടേയും ആറുകളുടേയും ജനവാസസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടേയും സമീപത്തായുള്ള സമതലങ്ങളേയും റിസർവ്വുകളിൽ ൨൫ ഏക്കറിൽ കൂടുതൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണത്തിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന ചതുപ്പുനിലങ്ങളേയും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൃഷിയ്ക്കായി കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ആദായവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തൊഴിലും ഐശ്വര്യവും ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രഥമാവകാശം തീരെ ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്ത പൌരന്മാർക്കാണു്. അതിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു മുമ്പു

ഭൂമിയൊ മററു സ്വത്തുക്കളൊ സമ്പാദിക്കുവാൻ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമില്ലാതിരുന്നവരും മററുള്ളവരുടെ ഐശ്വര്യത്തിനായി തലമുറ തലമുറയായി കേവലം അടിമവേലകഠം ചെയ്തിരുന്നവരും ആയ അവശസമുദായാംഗങ്ങഠംക്കു നല്കണം. ഇവരുടെ പരിശ്രമക്കുറവോ മററു തെററുകളൊകൊണ്ടല്ല അവർ ഇപ്പോഠം ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്തവരായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അടിമത്വ ശൃംഖലയിൽ ഇവരുടെ പൂർവ്വികന്മാർ ബന്ധിതരായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു അവർ ഈ ശോച്യനിലയിൽ എത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിനാൽ അവരെകൊണ്ടു് അനേക തലമുറകളായി വേല ചെയ്യിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരായ ഭൂസ്വത്തുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങളിലെ അംഗങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറും അവശസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ഉയർച്ചയ്ക്കായി വേണ്ടതെല്ലാം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. ജനവാസ സ്ഥലത്തോടടുത്തുള്ള റിസർവുകളിൽ നിന്നും ചെറിയചെറിയ അംശങ്ങളായി ഭൂമി തിരിച്ചു് തറവിലക്കൂടാതെ ഇവർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. എല്ലാതരിശു ഭൂമികളും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇവക്കു പ്രഥമാവകാശം നഠംകണം.

പരിശ്രമശീലന്മാരായ ഇവക്കു ഭൂമി നഠംകിയാൽ നിശ്ചയമായും അവർ അവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്യും. അത്രമാത്രം ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങഠംക്കുള്ള വില നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിനും പുറത്തുപോകാതെ കഴിക്കാം. പക്ഷികഠംക്കു വൃക്ഷകോടരങ്ങളിലും, ദുഷ്ടമൃഗങ്ങഠംക്കു വനങ്ങളിലെ ഗുഹകളിലും നിവസിക്കാം. ധർമ്മ രാജ്യത്തെ ചിലപ്രജാ വിഭാഗങ്ങഠംക്കു കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മാത്രമല്ല, കിടക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും സ്ഥലമില്ല. പരഭൂമിയിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന ഇവരെ യഥേഷ്ടം വെളിക്കിറക്കുകയും കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരും ഉണ്ടു്. അവരുടെ ആജ്ഞയെനുസരിച്ചു ഒരുവിധം അടിമകളെപ്പോലെ ജീവിക്കാനെ ഇവക്കു നിവാഹമുള്ളു എന്നുവരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഈ ശോച്യനിലയ്ക്കു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം റോഡിനരികിലും ജനവാസ സ്ഥലത്തോടടുത്തുമുള്ള റിസർവുകളിൽ നിന്നും ഇവക്കു താമസിക്കാനുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങഠം, തറവിലക്കൂടാതെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു ഇവരുടെ കഷ്ടതയ്ക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പ്രമേയത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: മെമ്പറുടെ ഭൂമിയിൽ അവശസമുദായക്കാർ കയറികിടപ്പുണ്ടോ?

MR. THARIYATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: എൻെറ തോട്ടങ്ങളിലെ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിലും പുരയിടങ്ങളിലുമായി പല അവശസമുദായ കുടുംബങ്ങളും താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : Sir, the resolution is an important one and I have to place before this House one important point. The disafforestation of swampy areas from the reserved forests was once proposed. There was a committee appointed in connection with that and it sent up a report wherein Valia Ela in Kalial pakuthy adjoining the Kodayar Reservoir was included. It contains nearly 1,000 acres of paddy land. The remains of an old Brahmin village, with its temples and so on, are visible in the said area. I hope the Conservator of Forests will take special note of it and see that disafforestation would no way affect the irrigational facilities below the Kodayar catchment a rea.

Another point that I want to press on the attention of Government is that though Survey Number 2997 was registered to the depressed classes, it was allowed to be sold in Government for arrears of tax. Unfortunately there is no use in giving these lands to these people in scattered areas. I would therefore strongly request Government to give them a compact area of say 500 or 600 acres to be registered in some place under something like a colonisation scheme. Otherwise, there is no use of giving any land to the backward communities in scattered places.

About the kanipat lands in Neyyattinkara and Vilavancod Taluks, that is, in the pakuthies of Ottasekharamangalam, Kunnathukal and Kalial, whenever registry is asked for, Government always say that there is a civil case pending. But the civil case refers only to a particular survey number. I hope that Government will get a very good revenue also if they register the land under the Puduval Rules and not to persons who have fraudulently obtained documents from the kanikars of the locality.

I am extremely happy to hear the honourable member Mr. Kesavan Sastri extending the privilege of the registry to the members belonging to other communities also. That the representative of one of the backward communities should request Government to extend the privilege of registry to members of other communites who on account of partition have lost their properties and who are without any property at the present time, is a new state of affairs.

With these words I support the motion.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI : ഞാൻ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടത്തെ അവശർ എല്ലാവരും നന്നാകണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഇവിടെ പലതും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അവയെല്ലാം അതർഹിക്കുന്നവക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്. മി. കേശവശാസ്ത്രി അവശർ എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അതു പൊതുവെ വർഗ്ഗമായിട്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നു. തന്നെയുമല്ലാ, അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾ എന്നപേരിൽ ചില സമുദായങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം

പറയുന്നു. അതു് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ അനേകം സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പററി അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയാൻ കഴിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അവശർ എന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെന്നാണു് ഇവിടെ സാധാരണ ധരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ ധാരണ ശരിയാണെന്നു് രാജ്യഭരണ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ൧൫-ാം വശത്തു് ൧൩-ാം ഖണ്ഡികയിൽ അവശരെ നിർവചിക്കുന്നകൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഭൂമികൾ ഇല്ലാത്തവർഗ്ഗം എന്നു വിളിച്ചുപറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നു് അനുമാനിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ഭൂമികൾ ഇല്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗക്കാർ ആരെല്ലാമാണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഈ ഇരിക്കുന്നബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പറന്മാരാരുംതന്നെ ഉത്തരം പറയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്ത ആളുകളെ കണ്ടേക്കാം. അതു് എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗത്തിലുമുണ്ടു്. നായർ സമുദായത്തിനു, ഭൂമിയുടമസ്ഥതയിൽ വളരെ ഉന്നതമായ ഒരു നിലയുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അവരുടെയിടയിൽത്തന്നെ ഒരു തുണ്ടുസ്ഥലംപോലുമില്ലാത്തവരായി അനേകംപേരെ കാണാൻകഴിയും. അതുപോലെ ബ്രാഹ്മണസമുദായത്തിലും കാണാം. എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിൽ ൧൦൦൦ൽ ഒരാൾക്കുപോലും ഭൂസ്വത്തു് കാണുകയില്ല. ഇവിടെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന അംഗങ്ങളുടെയെല്ലാം സമുദായങ്ങളിലും ധാരാളംപേർ ഒരു തുണ്ടുഭൂമിപോലും ഇല്ലാത്തവരായികാണും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ എല്ലാസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട അവശരായ ആളുകൾക്കു ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. അവശസമുദായമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ പുലയർ, കുറവർ, പറയർ എന്നിങ്ങനെ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർമാത്രമെയുള്ളുവെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ധരിക്കയില്ലെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാവർക്കും ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റു തയ്യാറാകുമെന്നും ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Sir, the resolution before the House is that:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government that small woodlands which do not yield much income be exempted from the reserves and assigned to the public." Mr. Kasavan Sastri in commending this resolution to the House has explained to the House what he meant by this resolution. He was enumerating the number of small reserves from the south to the north and requested the House to allow the disafforestation of these lands to be registered in the name of the backward communities. This is not the first time that this question of disafforestation has come up for discussion. This has been the subject matter of representation in the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and has appeared again in the reformed Legislative Councils. Unfortunately, the assumption made by the member is based on two wrong

[Mr. P. Raman Pillai.]

notions. He has not considered how much we have disafforested and how much we should reserve for our own safety.

I have also heard Mr. Kunjithommen telling us that the department is keeping one-third of the area as reserve forests.

As far as the area is concerned, it is more or less true. I will pause for a moment and see how far this area which is said to be useful for other purposes is really useful for the purposes which they can be put to. Out of 2400 Sq. miles of the reserve forests, not even 1500 Sq. miles are available for the growth of timber. In the year 1907, Government took up this question very seriously and consulted the Heads of Departments at the time. Then a conference of officers was convened at Quilon and the whole question of reservation and disafforestation of lands was discussed thoroughly in all its aspects. It was decided that at least 1500 Sq. miles of forest would be absolutely required to meet the demands of timber and other requirements of the people in the State. That was decided as long ago as 1907.

We all know, how much our country has progressed and the population has increased since then. The population of our State is just 6 millions. Considering the alarming increase of population at the rate of 1 lakh per year, we will be able to know that the land at our disposal is quite insufficient for meeting our own demand such as timber, fuel, fodder, etc. Government have decided that ne more land should be disafforested out of the 1500 Sq. miles of forest that is reserved for future use. Whenever and wherever Government have found lands within the forests which could be safely brought under cultivation to the benefit of the people such land has been disafforested and thrown open for cultivation from time to time. I shall presently read a list of the disafforested areas from the year 1907 to 1937. The honourable members will then realise how far Government have been magnanimous enough in acceding to the requests of the people on different occasions.

(i) As per G. O. No. 1444 F & M. R. dated 18-4-1917 Government have sanctioned the disafforestation of all swampy areas available in blocks of more than 100 acres. The total area thus disafforested would come to about 2100 acres.

(ii) The demand for land became more and more clamorous and in consequence Government thereupon appointed committees in 10 taluqs consisting of officials and non-officials to inspect and select all the swampy areas available in the reserves which could be disafforested for assignment to the public for cultivation. I have myself served in two of these committees and accompanied the members to various portions of the distant and different reserves situated even far away from inhabited areas. As per the recommendation of this committee about 2900 acres ot swampy areas were disafforested and made available for registry.

(iii) Along the Trivandrum-Shencotta road about 200 acres were disafforested and handed over to the Revenue Department for assignment to the public. Besides the disafforestation of these swampy areas, large areas for formation of village sites for occupation and cultivation have also been disafforested and made available to the public.

(iv) To make the western-outlet road popular an area of 1200 acres at Kuttampuzha, 550 acres at Pooyamkutty and 6000 acres at Perumpazhuthur were disafforested. Even lemon grass is not properly cultivated in this locality.

(v) The village site at Kulathupuzha in the Yerur Reserve approximating to about 1111 acres was also made available for registry.

(vi) In the Mannankandom valley along the Neriamangalom-Pallivasal road about 2800 acres of land were disafforested for paddy cultivation.

(vii) Very recently Government have sanctioned the disafforestation of 140 acres of wet and dry lands in the Karimannoor pakuthy for assignment to the public.

(viii) Another 2000 acres have now been proposed to be thrown out of the reserve along the Kumili-Devicolam road for cultivation. Thus it would be seen that the Department has allowed the disafforestation of more than 13,800 acres to make them available for occupation and cultivation. The administration report for last year will show that the area of the reserved forests was reduced by 1 sq. mile and 41 acres.

From the above instances it is abundantly clear and sufficiently convincing that the Government and the Department are fully cognisant of the needs of the increasing population of the State by adopting the policy of *judicious disafforestation.*

I am sorry that I have to point out in this connection that several extensive blocks of land already assigned are lying uncultivated and uncared for. For instance, the land disafforested along the railway line between Aryankavu and Kalduritty remain still uncultivated on account of the indifference of the absentee landlords. A cursory inspection of the lands lying along the M. C. road in the taluqs of Nedumangad, Kottarakkara, Kunnathur, Mavelikara, Muvattupuzha and Kunnathunad. will show that extensive areas are still lying fallow for want of proper cultivation. The evil lies in the accumulation of extensive areas in the hands of the capitalists who seldom care to cultivate lands in their possession. Instead of asking for more and more lands, I would request the honourable members to induce the people who keep their lands idle to cultivate them or make facilities for others to cultivate them. In my opinion, it is therefore necessary that legislation should be introduced making it penal to allow lands to lie idle.

I think I have sufficiently explained the position in regard to this question. We have had a lot of applications from several individuals for registry of land within the reserves. If extensive areas are available and if Government consider them fit for registry, the department would not raise any objection to their registry. With these observations, I oppose the motion.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: റിസർവുകളിലുള്ള ചെറിയ ചെറിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഒഴിച്ചുപതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പററി ശരിയായി നോക്കിയെങ്കിൽമാത്രമെ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളു.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഗണ്യമായ ആദായമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു സദയം ശുപാർശചെയ്യുമൊ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: ഒരു സ്ഥലം ആദായകരമല്ലെന്ന്, ആ സ്ഥലം നോക്കാതെ എങ്ങനെ പറയാൻകഴിയും. അഥവാ ആദായമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലമാണെങ്കിൽത്തന്നെയും റിസർവിൽ അവിടവിടെയായി കിടക്കുന്ന അത്തരംസ്ഥലങ്ങളെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ബുദ്ധിപൂർവകമാണെന്നും തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ചങ്ങനാശേരി താലൂക്കിൽ മണിമല പകുതിയിൽ ചേന്ന് ക്രുവക്കാവു എന്നസ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വിഷമമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. RAMAN PILLAI: ഞാൻ മുൻപൊരിക്കൽ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ആ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാനായി ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കൺസർവേററർ അവർകൾ ചിന്തനീയമായ ഒരു മറുപടിയാണു് ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഏതു സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളായിരുന്നാലും ശരി, കിടപ്പാടമില്ലാതെ അവശത അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരുടെ മേൽ ന്യായമായും വേണ്ട ദാക്ഷിണ്യം ചെയ്യുതന്നെ വേണം. മററുവിധത്തിൽ കാരുണ്യം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ നേരേ നന്ദിയും അഭിനന്ദനവും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കൺസർവേററർ അവർകൾ നൽകിയ മറുപടിയെ അതിലംഘിച്ചു മുൻപോട്ടുപോകുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ മറുപടി ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്തവക്ക് ഒരു തരത്തിലും സമാധാനം നൽകുകയില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ യഥാകാലം വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചു് നിർബന്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിന് സഭയുടെ അനുവാദം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS FROM PRIVATE SCHOOL

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: I move the following resolution:

"This Assembly recommends to the Government that in making fresh appointments of teachers in Government schools not less than 50 per cent. be recruited from among those in private schools."

In making fresh appointment of teachers to departmental schools I would request the Government to make it a principle to recruit a fixed proportion from among teachers in private schools. Tuition given in private schools is not in any way inferior to that of the departmental schools. Since private school teachers have to satisfy the departmental authorities as well as the public, I trust that they will be doing their work with a certain amount of earnestness which cannot always be found in the case of departmental school teachers. The private school teachers, especially teachers of the vernacular primary schools deserve every sympathy and consideration at the hands of Government with a remuneration of Rs. 8 per mensem their work is not far from being an onerous one and it is in no way inferior to the work turned out by the departmental school teachers.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether their absorption in Government schools will not prove beneficial both in the interest of the students and the teachers concerned?

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Their absorption will be most advantageous to the students as well as teachers. These people are now leading a miserable life without any chance of promotion or any prospect whatever. Their recruitment in Government schools, besides giving them enhancement in pay, will enable the department to raise the standard of efficiency of the teaching staff in Government schools, because, people of 15 or 20 years of teaching experience will come forward as against persons who are fresh and who have no such teaching experience. Apart from giving encouragement to the private school teachers, this measure would enable the department to provide better staff in Government schools. Considered in all aspects of the matter I am of opinion that this proposal will not only be beneficial to the department, but to the private school teachers as well. With these observations I commend my resolution far the kind acceptance of the House.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ, ഞാൻ പ്രമേയത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. എഡ്യുക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ ൫൦ ശതമാനം എയിഡെഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിലെ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രമേയം എത്രയും നീതിയുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MUHMMED: ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ വർഗ്ഗീയ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യമനുസരിച്ചാണോ നടത്തേണ്ടതു്?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: മറുപടികൂട്ടവിൽ പറയാം.

എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ കയററത്തിനുവഴിയില്ലാതെ നിരാശയോടു കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്ക ഈ വിധം കയററം കിട്ടുന്നതു് സംതൃപ്തിജനകവും, പ്രോത്സാഹനകരവുമാണു്. അതിൻെറ ഫലം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കാകുന്നു. നിരാശയോടും അസംതൃപ്തിയോടും കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാർ ശരിയായവിധം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രാപ്തന്മാരായിരിക്കയില്ല. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു സമാധാനത്തോടും സംതൃപ്തിയോടും കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഗുരുക്കന്മാരിൽ നിന്നേ നല്ല അഭ്യസനം ലഭിക്കുവാൻ വഴിയുള്ളൂ. അതിനാൽ ഈ വിധം ഒരു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്നതു് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കും അദ്ധ്യേതാക്കൾക്കും ഒരു പോലെ ഗുണപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ എയിഡെഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഏറക്കുറെ എല്ലാസമുദായങ്ങളിലും പെട്ട വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുമുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായങ്ങളിലെ വാദ്ധ്യന്മാക്കു് ഈ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ പ്രാഥമ്യം നൽകേണ്ടതാവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: എങ്ങനെയാണു് പ്രാഥമ്യം നൽകേണ്ടതു്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: അതു സ്പഷ്ടമാണു്.

എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ടു ๑ ೦ ๓-ാം പേജിൽ എയിഡെഡ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സമുദായം തിരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടിക കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലെ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ സമുദായം തിരിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടിക ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതിൽ അതിലേക്കു ചിലവാകുന്ന സമയത്തിനടുത്തഗുണമില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഡയറക്ടർ ഒഴിയുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു. ഏതായാലും എയിഡെഡ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സമുദായം തിരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടിക റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ചേത്തതിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പല തെററിധാരണകളും ദൂരികരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എയിഡെഡ് സ്കൂളുകൾ ചില സമുദായക്കാരാണു് അധികം നടത്തുന്നതു്; അതിനാൽ എയിഡെഡ് സ്കൂൾവാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരിലധികവും ആ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽപെട്ടവരാണെന്നാണു് ചിലരുടെ ധാരണ. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയല്ലെന്നും എല്ലാസമുദായക്കാക്കും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിൽ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ വളരെ ന്യായമായ വിധത്തിലുള്ള പങ്കു ഇവിടെ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽനിന്നു വ്യക്തമാകുന്നു. അടുത്തവർഷത്തിലെങ്കിലും റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സമുദായം തിരിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടികകൂടി ചേക്കുവാൻ ഡയറക്ടർ ശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

എയിഡെഡ്സ്കൂളുകളിലെ മാനേജർമാരിൽ നിന്നും കണക്ക വരുത്തി എയിഡെഡ്സ്കൂൾ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ പട്ടിക ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ വളരെ എളുപ്പത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കാജ്ഞ കൊടുത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറസ്കൂൾ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ സമുദായം തരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടിക ചേക്കാൻ കഴിയുമായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചേർത്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറസ്കൂളുകളിൽ ചില വമ്പിച്ച സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യരാഹിത്യം വെളിപ്പെട്ടുമായിരുന്നു

ഗ്രാൻറു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലധികവും നടത്തുന്നതു് ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണല്ലോ. അതിലൊരു വലിയഭാഗം സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കർ നടത്തുന്നതുമാണ്. നായന്മാരും കുറെ എയിഡെഡ് സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവ സംഖ്യയിൽ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ ൧൧൦൯൬-വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ ൧൭൮൬ സിറിയർ കത്തോലിക്കരും ൩൨൮൩, നായന്മാരും, ൬൩൧-ഈഴവരും ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : നായന്മാർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ എത്രയുണ്ടു്?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ൨൪൪൭ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ ൭൮൨ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്സും, ൪൩൩ നായന്മാരും, ൧൨൦ ഈഴവരും ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : മുസ്ലീം എത്രയുണ്ടു്?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: മുസ്ലീംസ് മലയാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ൧൯൧-ം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ആറും ഉണ്ടു്. നാടാന്മാർ നാട്ടുഭാഷാവകുപ്പിൽ ൧൨൮-ം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വകുപ്പിൽ ഏഴും ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. T. T. KASAVAN SASTRI : പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവർ എത്രയുണ്ടു്?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : "പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാർ" എന്നു ഈ പട്ടികയിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. "ചേരമർ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പുലയ" എന്നു കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവരുടെ സംഖ്യ ൪൮ ആണെന്നാണു കാണുന്നതു്. കമ്മാളർ മലയാളം വകുപ്പിൽ ൭൮-ം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വകുപ്പിൽ എട്ടും ഉണ്ടു്.

ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ഏറക്കുറെ എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്കൂളുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെ ന്യായമായ വിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യം എയിഡെഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കത്തോലിക്കർ ആകെ ൮ ലക്ഷത്തിലധികം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവരാണ് എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകൾ അധികം നടത്തുന്നതെങ്കിലും അവക്കു എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]

ആകെ ൩൦൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ ഒള്ളൂ. ൫൧൦൦ ഓളം നായന്മാൎക്കുണ്ടു്. ഈഴവൎക്കു ൨൪൦-ം ഉണ്ടു.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: കാത്തലിക്സ് വ്യലക്ഷത്തിലധികമുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു് സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്സും, ലാററിൻ കാത്തലിക്സുംകൂടി ചേൎത്തിട്ടാണോ ?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: അതേ; രണ്ടും ചേൎത്താണു് പറഞ്ഞതു്. എന്നാൽ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്സും ലാററിൻകത്തലിക്സും കൂടി ചേൎത്തു കണക്കാക്കിയാലും എയിഡെഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നായന്മാൎക്കുള്ളിടത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗം അവൎക്കില്ല. എങ്കിലും പബ്ലിക്സൎവ്വീസിൽ ആകെ കത്തോലിക്കർക്കുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെ മൂന്നിരട്ടിയിലധികം എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ കത്തോലിക്കൎക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നായന്മാൎക്കു ൫൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുള്ളപ്പോൾ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കൎക്കു ൪൦൦-ൽ അധികം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളില്ലേ ?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: നായന്മാരെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളും മിഡിൽസ്ക്കൂളുകളും സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കർ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ൫൬൬ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാർ നായന്മാരിലനിന്നും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ ൪൨൭ മാത്രമെ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്സിൽനിന്നുമൊള്ളൂ. ഇതു തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു വ്യത്യാസമാണല്ലോ. എന്നാൽ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കൎക്കു് എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ വകുപ്പുൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള സകല വകുപ്പുകളിലുംകൂടി ആകെ ൪൦൦ സൎക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ പോലുമില്ല. നായന്മാരുടെ പബ്ലിക് സൎവീസിലെ സ്ഥിതിയെന്താണെന്നു എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതനു തന്നെ അറിയാമായിരിക്കെ ഈ വിധം ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയാണോ എന്നാലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും നാട്ടുഭാഷാ വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ൬൨൮-ം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ൮൭൦-ം ഉൾപ്പെടെ ൨൪൮ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും പബ്ലിക്ക സൎവ്വീസിൽ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷനൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള എല്ലാ വകുപ്പുകളിലുംകൂടി ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിനു ൩൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾപോലുമില്ലെന്നു പബ്ളിക്ക്സൎവ്വീസ് റിക്രൂട്ടമെൻറുകമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ പട്ടികയിൽനിന്നു കാണാം. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽനിന്നും എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം ൪൦ ശതമാനം വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു

എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻവകുപ്പിലേക്കു കയററംകൊടുത്തു നിയമിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു സമുദായക്കാർക്കും ന്യായമായ ആക്ഷേപത്തിനു അവകാശമില്ലാത്തതാണ്.

അർദ്ധപട്ടിണിയോടും ഉയച്ചുക്കു വഴിയില്ലല്ലോ എന്നുള്ള ഖേദത്തോടും കുഡുംബത്തിലെഅവശതയെപ്പററി സന്തപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടേണ്ട വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരിൽനിന്നും കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഉത്തമരീതിയിലുള്ള അഭ്യസനമോ ശരിയായ മനസംസ്കാരമോ സിദ്ധിക്കുവാൻ പ്രയാസമാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയെമാറേറണ്ടതു് രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ക്ഷേമശ്രേയസ്സിനുതന്നെ ആവശ്യമാണ്. വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാക്കു യോഗ്യതാനുസരണം ഉയച്ചു് ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമായ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എല്ലാവരും അനുകൂലിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : മററു സമുദായക്കാരുടെ കണക്കു പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ. എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ വെള്ളാളർ എത്രയുണ്ട്.

MR. THARIATU KUNJITHOMMEN : അതു പട്ടികയിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായി കാണുന്നില്ല. "അദർ കാസ്റ്റ് ഹിന്ദൂസ്" എന്നുള്ളതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുമോ എന്തോ? അദർകാസ്റ്റ് ഹിന്ദൂസിൽനിന്നു എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ൪൦൦-ൽ അധികം വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുണ്ടെന്നു പട്ടികയിൽ കാണുന്നു. ബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ എണ്ണം പ്രത്യേകം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു് ൧൬൯ ആണ്.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANRDHANAN NAIR : എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽനിന്നും ൫൦ ശതമാനം നിയമനം നടത്തിയാൽ അധികവും ചില സമുദായക്കാർ തന്നെയായിരിക്കയില്ലേ ?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായി എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും എടുത്താൽ അങ്ങിനെ വരുന്നതല്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഇവിടത്തെ ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളുടെ മാനേജുമെൻറിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററി നോക്കിയാൽ കൂടുതൽ മാനേജുമെൻറുസ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തുന്നതു് ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും അതിൽകുറച്ചു് നായന്മാരും ആണുള്ളതു്. ഈഴവരുടെ മാനേജുമെൻറിൽ നടത്തുന്ന ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകൾ മൂന്നെണ്ണമാണ്. മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളുടെ സംഖ്യ എന്റെ അറിവുവച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് നോക്കിയാൽ മററുള്ളവരെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞതോതിലാണ് ഭാഗ്യദോഷംകൊണ്ടു് ഈഴവരുടെ മാനേജുമെൻറിലുള്ളതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ചുററുപാടു് അനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ പ്രായേണ നായർ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ അധികവും നായന്മാരേയും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ നടത്തുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളിൽ അധികവും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളേയുമാണ് നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. നായ

[Mr. K. R Narayanan]

ന്മാരുടെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നായന്മാരെ അധികം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരെ കുററം പറയുന്നില്ല. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ അധികം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരേയും കുററം പറയുന്നില്ല. അതു് മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവം മാത്രമാണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളുടെ മാനേജുമെൻറിൻെറ സ്വഭാവം അനുസരിച്ചു് നിയമനം നടത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു്

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമുദായ വിഭജനം അനുസരിച്ചു് നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ മെമ്പർ തയാറാണോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഭേദഗതി വരുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.* ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരിക്കുന്ന നിലയിലാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനോടു യോജിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

അതിൻെറ മററൊരു വശംകൂടി ഗവൺമെൻറു് ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ കടിഞ്ഞാൺകൂട്ടി പിടിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതിനെ അയച്ചുവിടുന്നപക്ഷം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടണം. എങ്ങിനെ എങ്കിലും ഗ്രാൻറു കിട്ടിയാൽ മതിയെന്ന വിചാരത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ സമീപിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗ്രാൻറു കിട്ടാതിരിക്കുകയും ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ സർവീസിൽ എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം അംഗീകരിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ നില വളരെ പരിതാപകരമെന്നേ പറയാനുള്ളു. ഇതു് ൧൧൧൨-ലെ അസംബ്ളിയിൽ ആലോചിച്ചതാണു്.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDHANAN NAIR: ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ മാനേജുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു് പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഗുണമാണോ ദോഷമാണോ ഉള്ളതു്?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടു് ഗുണമല്ലാതെ ദോഷമുണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് എന്നപോലെ മെമ്പർക്കും അറിയാമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗ്രാൻറ്സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു് എത്ര ചുരുങ്ങിയാലും ൮-അരരൂപാ മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളുകളിൽ അതിൽകൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. എട്ടര രൂപായും അതിൽകൂടുതലും കിട്ടുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു് കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണോ നല്ലതു് അതല്ല യാതൊരു ഗതിയുമില്ലാതെ പരീക്ഷയും പാസായി വെറുതെ

ഓടിനടക്കുന്നവക്ക് ഉപജീവനത്തിന് വഴിയുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണോ നല്ലതെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ സാധാരണ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ ആഹാരം കഴിച്ചവക്ക് കുറെ പലഹാരംകൂടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണോ ആവശ്യം അതല്ല കഞ്ഞിവെള്ളം പോലും കുടിക്കാനില്ലാത്ത പട്ടിണിക്കാരുടെ ഉപജീവനത്തിന് മാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണോ ആവശ്യം.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: എ വ. ഒ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളിലും ഒന്നാം മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിലും ഉള്ളവക്ക് ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോഴവക്കും അതു ലഭിക്കാൻ സൗകര്യമില്ലേ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ കാണിച്ച അബദ്ധത്തെ മാനേജുമെൻറ് സ്കൂളുകളിലുള്ള അബദ്ധംകൊണ്ട് തിരുത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. രണ്ടു തെറ്റുകൂടിയാലും ഒരു ശരിയാകയില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ തെററിനെ അവിടത്തെ തെററുകൊണ്ടു തിരുത്തുകയല്ല വേണ്ടതു്. പുതിയ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യംകൂടി പരിഗണിക്കണമെന്നേ പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുകയാണോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഇപ്പോഴും അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതിനു പരിഹാരമാഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനു തടസ്സമായി നില്ക്കാൻപാടില്ല. ഈ പ്രശ്നത്തെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോൾ സിദ്ധവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ കാര്യവും സിലോണിലേയും മദ്രാസിലേയും കാര്യവും മററുമാണ് എടുത്തു പറയുന്നതു്. മൈസൂരിലെ കാര്യത്തെ എപ്പോഴും എടുത്തു ഉദാഹരണം കാണിക്കുന്ന മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഈ തവണ അതൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞതേയില്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: പബ്ലിക് സർവ്വീസിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നുതന്നെയാണ് ഞാൻ എപ്പോഴും പറയുന്നതു്. മൈസൂരിലെ നിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പറയേണ്ടതൊക്കെ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: പബ്ളിക്സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനവിഷയത്തെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോൾ പുറരാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ നിയമനങ്ങളെ ഉദാഹരണമായി എടുത്തു പറയുന്ന മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ മദ്രാസിലേയും മൈസൂരിലേയും സിലോണിലേയും രീതി എങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞില്ല. സിലോണിലെ രീതിനോക്കിയാൽ ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂൾ മാനേജരന്മാർ പിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന പണവുംകൂട്ടിവച്ചതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശമ്പളം കൊടു

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

ക്കുന്നു. മദ്രാസിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു. അതും മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. മിക്ക രാജ്യങ്ങളുടേയും നില ഇതാണ്. ഈ നിലയ്ക്ക് വ്യത്യസ്തമായി ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്ക്കൂളുകളിലിരിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കുമാത്രം സർക്കാർസ്ക്കൂളുകളിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വാദശകലത്തെ ആശങ്കയോടുകൂടി മാത്രമെ വീക്ഷിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഈ പ്രശ്നത്തെ സമുദായബുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടിയാണ് വീക്ഷിക്കുന്നത്. മഴ പെയ്താലും കൊള്ളാം ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും കൊള്ളാം, ജനനമരണഃറററവ് കൂടിയാലും കൊള്ളാം കൊറഞ്ഞാലും കൊള്ളാം, നിർഭാഗ്യനായ കെ. ആർ. നാരായണന്റെ സമുദായത്തോട് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ അന്യായമാണ് കാണിക്കുന്നത്. ഗ്രാൻറ്സ്ക്കൂളുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എന്റെ സമുദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഫലം വളരെ വളരെ ശോച്യമായി വരുമെന്നുള്ള ആശങ്കകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് വളരെ ഉൽക്കണ്ഠയോടുകൂടി ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതൃക്കുന്നു.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: ആശുപത്രികളിൽ രോഗികളെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും ജനസാഖ്യാനുപാതികമനുസരിച്ചാണോ വേണ്ടതു?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ആശുപത്രിക്കാര്യം ഒരിക്കലും വയററിന്റെ പ്രശ്നമായി വരുന്നില്ല. അവിടെ സുഖക്കേടിന്റെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററിയാണ് നോക്കുന്നത്. അന്തസ്സ് പരിപാലിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം എവിടെയെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടോ അവിടെയൊക്കെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണം.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: മരണവിഷയത്തിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നില്ലേ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: അന്തസ്സും ആഭിജാത്യവും ആദായവും വേണ്ടിടത്തെല്ലാം സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണം. മലയാളിമെമ്മോറിയൽ കാലത്തു നിങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തു?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I support the principle of the motion that has been moved by Mr. Narayana Pillai. There is an admitted disparity between the remuneration paid to teachers of Government schools and those in private schools. That disparity is not due to the nature of the work done by the two sets of the people. This matter has very often been brought to the notice of the Government and one of the arguments put forward was that some encouragements will be given to them by recruiting them to Government school

wherever possible. Therefore, without placing any special emphasis on the percentage fixed, I also support the principle of the motion and recommend the Government that, as far as possible, this principle must be accepted in the matter of future recruitments.

I think one point that has been raised during the course of discussion deserves a word of reply from me also. Mr. Kunjithommen who is the most famous protagonist in these days has been unable to satisfy me that the representation in private schools is according to the basis of communal representation.

Sir, I do not deny the fact, that the Catholics must be employed more in numbers than Nairs or, for that matter the Anglicans must also be employed more than Nairs. But the statistics read by Mr. Kunjithommen is the proportion of Nairs and not the Syrian Catholics.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഏതു ഫിഗർ ആണു് ഞാൻ ഉച്ചരിച്ചതെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know whether the honourable member is aware that he was not prepared to answer me when I put a question to him with regard to this even in Malayalam.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Because I am not asked to be a bilinqual creature in the Assembly I would speak in English ?

The number is referred to be 2083 Nairs. That is a strange number as far as Nairs are concerned As Primary School teachers Nairs might have been employed in larger numbers. But so far as appointments in English Schools are concerned what has Mr. Kunjithommen to say? What he told us is that they are more than the Roman Catholics not Syrian Catholics.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്ക്കൂളുകളിൽ ൪ നൂറു പേർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: After a cross examination from me Sir. Sir, I ask the question whether you can call communal representation fair where 466 Nairs and 5:2 Catholics are appointed. He told me that Catholics and Nairs are more or less equal in number.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഈ താരതമ്യം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്ക്കൂളുകളിലും അംഗീകരിക്കാമോ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: That is in the Department Schools and it is for the Government to answer that. I must be a big fool to believe that the Syrian Catholics should be appointed in equal numbers as that of Nairs. But the Ezhavas form double their population. Are they not to get a proportionate number. Mr. Kunjithommen lays the emphasis when the balance of statistical advantage is in favour of him by a comparison with the number of Nairs. When it is a question of Nairs and Syrian Catholics he says that Nairs are disproportionately appointed. But in a question where his community

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

tops the list to the detriment of others he comes with the argument by saying that the Roman Catholics are not represented in adequate numbers and thus bring forward a different formula. He was finding fault with the official members and asking them to give the number of Syrian Catholics. When I asked for a comparison of the numbers regarding Syrian Catholics and Nairs he gave the figure of Roman Catholics. This kind of manipulation from Mr. Kunjithommen has become an ordinary practice with regard to him in his arguments for fair and impartial communal representation.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഹിന്ദു എന്നു് മൊത്തത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ കത്തോലിക്കർ എന്നു് മൊത്തത്തിൽ പറയാൻ പാടില്ലേ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Not when I asked the question Sir. Sir, I must say that this speech had but one advantage. We have been able to understand the way in which Mr. Kunjithommen interpreted communal representation. And we must thank Mr. P. Narayana Pillai for bringing forward a resolution like this which let the cat out of the bag so far as Mr. Kunjithommen is concerned.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ചിലപ്പോൾ നായർ എന്നും ചിലപ്പോൾ ഹിന്ദു എന്നും പറയുന്നതു് മെമ്പർ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ഗുണത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയല്ലേ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഹിന്ദു എന്നും നായർ എന്നും പറയുന്നതു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഗുണത്തിനുതന്നെ.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഹിന്ദു എന്നു് പറയുന്നതു് ഗുണത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയല്ലേ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതെല്ലാം ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഗുണത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയാണു്.

MR THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു് മററുസമുദായക്കാരേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പങ്കു് ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു മൊത്തത്തിൽ ഹിന്ദു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് കൂടുതൽ ഗുണത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയല്ലേ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വാദവിഷയം അതല്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : മുമ്പു് പറഞ്ഞതൊക്കെ വാദവിഷയമായിരുന്നോ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : ആയിരുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : ഈ ചോദ്യംകൊണ്ടു് മെമ്പർ അതു് സമ്മതിക്കുകയല്ലേ ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അതെ സമ്മതിച്ചു. സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ പങ്കിനെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോഴും റോമൻകത്തോലിക്കരുടെ പങ്കേ ഉള്ളു എന്നു പറയുന്നു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരും ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ തുല്യമാണെന്നല്ലേ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : Sir, I raise a point of order. The discussion between the honourable members gives rise to a sort of sensation to other honourable members and we fear that it may result in some unpleasant sequance.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is not a point of order.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, Mr. K. R. Narayanan suggested that recruitments in private schools also should be made on a communal basis. And I may say Sir, that this resolution does not preclude the possibility of communal representation. Certainly Government can insist that. In private schools recruitments are made in an indifferent manner and so I support the principle of the motion and recommend to Government that they should have an eye on the recruitments made in private schools. In almost all these private schools cheapness is the criterion in the matter of recruitment.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : Will the honourable member please give the statistics about the Vellalas ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI There are 5 other Hindus in English Schools and 150 other Hindus in Vernacnlar Schools.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നില്ല. ചരിത്രപരമായോ മററുവിധത്തിലൊ ഉള്ള കാരണംകൊണ്ടു് മാനേജുമെൻറ് സ്ക്കൂളുകളിൽ അധികഭാഗവും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ കയ്യിലും പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിലെ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ അധികഭാഗവും അനേകവർഷത്തെ പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെ ഫലമായി ഇവിടത്തെ ജാതി ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ കൈവശവും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണു്. അതിൽ ആരും പരിഭവിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കാത്തവർ അതു വേണമെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുകയും അതുപോലെ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്ക്കൂളുകളിലെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാരായ മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ നിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം വേണമെന്നു് ശക്തിമത്തായി വാദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രാദേശിക

[Mr. P. S. Muhammed.]

പ്രാതിനിധ്യംക്രടി കൊണ്ടുവന്ന് അതിനെ തടയാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു. ഗ്രാൻറ്സ്ക്കൂളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്ക് ഇതു പ്രസൻേറജ് പ്രവേശനം ഗവമെന്റ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഇവരുടെ വാദം. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം സ്വീകരിച്ച് നിയമനം നടത്താമെന്ന് സമ്മതിച്ച മുന്നോട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അതിലേക്കുദ്യമിക്കുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ പ്രസംഗം ആരംഭിച്ചപ്പോഠം തന്നെ സമുദായത്തോടുള്ള സ്നേഹംകൊണ്ട് സംഗതികഠം മറന്നുപോകരുതെന്ന് വിചാരിച്ച ഞാൻ ഒരു ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചു. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വത്തെപ്പററി ശക്തിമത്തായി വാദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മനെ കണ്ടുപഠിച്ചാണ് ഞങ്ങളും അതിനെപ്പററി വാദിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതു. നായർ സമുദായത്തിലെ ചിലരും അതിനെ എതൃത്തപ്പോഠം എനിക്കു വളരെ അസുഖം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഇന്ന് ആ അസുഖം തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കിട്ടിയ അവകാശങ്ങഠള ഇവിടെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ആക്ഷം സുഖം തോന്നുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് മേലാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി വഴക്കുപിടിക്കുകയും വൈരാഗ്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഞാനും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു ചരിതസ്ഥിതിയിലായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ അതിനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം ഇതല്ല. പാവപ്പെട്ട ഗ്രാൻറ്സ്കൂളുകളിലെ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരിൽ യോഗ്യന്മാക്ക് ഗവമെന്റ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ട് ഞങ്ങഠക്ക് വിരോധമല്ല. പക്ഷെ മാനേജുമെന്റ് സ്കൂളുകളിലുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യം നോക്കിയിട്ട് ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനും ഉപദ്രവമില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ നിയന്ത്രിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പോകണമെന്നേയുള്ളു." ഇതു പ്രസൻേറജ് കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു് അനീതിയാണെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: ഗവമെന്റു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാക്കും ഉള്ള അവകാശം കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലേ ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: എന്നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മററുള്ളവക്ക് അതു് കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു പറയാൻപാടില്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ധനം കൊടുത്തു സഹായിക്കുന്ന സ്കൂളുകഠം അല്ലാതെ മററുസ്കൂളുകളും ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

MR. P S MUHAMMED: രാജ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പൊതുവെ പ്രവത്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിന്റെ ധനം എല്ലാവക്കും വേണ്ടിയുള്ളതാണ്.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : പണമില്ലാത്തവരെ അല്ലേ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതു് ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : ഗവണ്മെൻറസ്കൂളു നടത്തുന്നതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പണവും ഫീസ്പിരിവും കൊണ്ടല്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : അതെ.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The House will now adjourn sine die.

The House adjourned sine die at 5 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Annexure.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH JULY 1939/22ND MITHUNAM 1114.

The third meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 11 A. M. on Thursday, the 6th July, 1939/22nd Mithunam 1114, in the Dewan's room, Public Offices. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C, I. E., Dewan, presided.

The following members were present :—

(1) A. Easwara Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.

(2) M. Sivathanu Pillai Esq., Member Sri Mulam Assemby.

(3) P. Sivarama Pillai Esq., M. A., LL. B., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

(4) M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Chief Secretary to Government.

(5) M. Govinda Pillai Esq., B. A., Einancial Secretary to Government.

The new proposals of the various departments for the year 1115 M. E. were taken up for scrutiny.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. *General and Revenue Secretariat.* The Committee allowed the provision of Rs. 535 for the continuance of a clerk on Rs. 40-70 on a temporary basis in the General Section of the Secretariat for dealing with the papers relating to the Pulbic Service department.

2. A sum of Rs. 240 for an additional chauffeur at Bhaktivilas on Rs. 20-25 was allowed to be provided for in the budget.

3. The proposed provision of Rs. 231 for the continuance of the temporary clerk-typist in the Huzur Central Records on Rs. 20-1-25 was passed.

4. The provision of Rs. 828 for the continuance of three Malayalam typists on Rs. 20-1-25 was approved by the Committee.

5. A sum of Rs. 1,195 for payment of honorarium to the Honorary Director of the Huzur Central Records from the 2nd Vrischikam 1115 till the close of the year was allowed to stand.

6 *Continuance of the temporary staff of the Huzur Central Records and the Mathilakam.* Funds to the extent of Rs. 11,808 for the continuance of the following temporary staff were passed by the Committee :—

Staff for attending to the work in the Mathilakam.

1 clerk on Rs. 40-70 per mensem.
5 clerks on Rs. 25-40 each per mensem.
15 scribes on Rs. 20-25 do.
4 peons on Rs. 9-11 do.

Additional staff for attending to the work in the Huzur Central Records.

1 clerk on Rs. 40-70 per mensem.
2 clerks on Rs. 25-40 each per mensem.
10 scribes on Rs. 20-25 do.
2 peons on Rs. 9-11 do.

7. A provision of Rs. 132 for the appointment of a temporary mochee in the Huzur Central Records was next agreed to.

8. *Arrangement for the Census of 1941.* The Committee agreed to a lump sum provision of Rs. 3,500 for this purpose being made in the budget.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Committee considered the following provisions one after another and passed them :—

9. Rs. 440 for the continuance of the additional clerk on a temporary basis in the Financial Secretariat.

10. Rs. 590 for the continuance of the clerk attending to railway work on a permanent basis in the Financial Secretariat.

11. Rs. 220 for the appointment of a temporary clerk-typist on Rs. 20-1-25 in the Electrical Audit Section of the Accountant General's Office, for one year, discontinuing the allowance of Rs. 5 now allowed to the Attender of the Section for typing work.

12. Rs. 341 for the continuance of the temporary staff, *viz.*, a clerk-typist and a mochee, in the Education Audit Section of the Accountant General's Office.

13. Rs. 286 for the continuance of the temporary staff, *viz.*, an Attender and a mochee, working in the Provident Fund Section of the Accountant General's Office.

14. Rs. 165 for the continuance of the temporary Attender engaged in the filing of Anchal Hundi audited vouchers in the Accountant General's Office.

15. Rs. 22 for the revision of the scale of pay of the shroff in the Pre-audit branch of the Accountant General's Office after enhancing the security attached to that post.

16. Rs. 150 for the appointment of a temporary additional hand in the Accountant General's Office for the publication of the next edition of the History of Services of the Gazetted Officers of the State.

17. *Continuance of the Special Government Auditor for the Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank.* The non-official members while agreeing to the provision of Rs. 150 for meeting the pay of the special auditor in connection with the audit of accounts, urged the necessity for taking more precautions to safeguard the interests of Government in particular and the public in general in respect of banking institutions.

LEGAL REMEMBRANCER.

18. The Committee approved of the provision of Rs. 715 for the confirmation of the temporary staff of one clerk on Rs. 40-5-70 and one typist on Rs. 25-3-40 attached to the office of the Legal Remembrancer to Government.

19. *Re-compilation of the Travancore Acts and Proclamations.* The Committee approved the proposal to make a lump sum provision of Rs. 10,000 in the budget for the re-compilation of the Acts and Proclamations of Travancore on the lines of the Unrepealed Acts of the Government of India. The non-official members suggested the desirability of Government themselves taking up this work instead of entrusting the work to private lawyers.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—LAW OFFICERS.

20. *Continuance of the four temporary Government Pleaders and their staff.*—Mr. Easvara Pillai enquired about the number of cases, both civil and criminal, that was being attended to by the Government Pleaders in the different courts. The Advocate General who was present at the meeting furnished statistics of work turned out by the Government Pleaders and pointed out that there was increase of work. Messrs. Sivatanu Pillai and Easvara Pillai however expressed the view that there was no necessity for posting two Government Pleaders in one station. The provisions as detailed below were however allowed to stand :—

		Rs.
(i)	(*a*) Temporary Government Pleaders. 4 (350) ...	15,400
	(*b*) 5 temporary clerks on Rs. 20-1-25 including the clerk in the Government Pleader's Office, Trivandrum, for work in connection with the Land Acquisition References, 1 (24), 1 (23), 1 (22), 1 (21) and 1 (20) ...	1,210
	(*c*) 4 temporary peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each ...	396
(ii)	2 temporary peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each, in the Advocate General's Office to be made permanent 2 (9) ...	198
(iii)	2 temporary peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each in the Advocate General's Office to be continued as such during 1115. 2 (9) .	198
	Total ...	17,402

POLICE.

21. Establishment of a Police Charging Station at Bhoothapandy and the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,125 therefor was passed.

22. *Continuance of Shorthand Reporters for reporting speeches during political disturbances.*—Mr. Sivatanu Pillai pointed out the need for appointing more Tamil Shorthand Reporters. The Inspector General of Police who was present admitted that there was a paucity of Tamil reporters and said that more Tamil reporters would be recruited in future. The Committee approved of the proposal to provide a sum of Rs. 2,037 composed of the following items :—

		Rs.
Pay of 19 Shorthand reporters at Rs. 11 for Karkatakam	...	201
Allowance to 19 shorthand reportors at Rs. 10 for Karkatakam	...	190
Pay of 13 Shorthand reporters at Rs. 11 for six months in 1115	...	858
Allowance to 13 Shorthand reporters at Rs. 10 for six months in 1115	...	780
Total	...	2,037

The following proposals were approved by the Committee as also the provision of the amounts noted against each —

23. The continuance of the post of assistant Superintendent of Police, Armed Reserve Rs. 2,871.

24. The continuance of the Police outpost at Tamaracolam Rs. 858

25. The continuance of the Police outpost at Kundara Rs. 882.

26. *Continuance of the special police officers.*—The Committee accepted the proposal and agreed to the lump sum provision of Rs. 35,000 therefor.

27. A provision of Rs. 39,000 for the continuance of the temporary armed reserve during 1115 was also allowed to stand.

MEDICAL.

The following proposals were then approved by the Committee :—

			Rs.
28.	Appointment of a steward far the District Hospital, Kottayam	...	275
29.	Deputation of an attender attached to the General Hospital to Bangalore for training in the working of the X-ray apparatus	...	300

		Rs.
30.	Appointment of an additional compounder and an additional Midwife in the Medical Department ...	440
31.	A scheme for the training of male nurses .	810
32.	Entertainment of additional staff for the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon ...	754
33.	Entertainment of two additional warders in the hospitals at Oolampara ...	220
34.	For the supply of coal gas to the General Hospital ...	3,000
35.	Continuance of the temporary staff engaged in leprosy work ...	2,409
36.	Continuance of the temporary dispensary at Vidura ...	1,089
37.	Continuance of the temporary dispensary at Kadakkal ...	1,496
38.	Continuance of the itinerant dispensary for the treatment of yaws ...	4,518
39.	House rent allowance to the House Surgeon, Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon ...	220
30.	Additional staff for the District Hospital, Kottayam ...	1,067
41.	Entertainment of two additional Lady House Surgeons in the Medical Department ...	550
42.	Grant of an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to the Scout Master of the Scout troop in the Leper Colony, Noornad...	110

Part I budgets of the above Departments were also scrutinised and passed by the Committee.

The Committee rose for the day at 12 ·30 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH JULY 1939/23rd MITHUNAM 1114.

The fourth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 3-30 P. M. on Friday, the 7th July 1939/23rd Mithunam 1114, in the Dewan's room, Public Offices. Sachivottama Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan, presided.

The following members were present :—

(1) A. Easwara Pillai Esq., B. A. B. L.,
Member, Sri Chitra State Council.

(2) M. Sivathanu Pillai Esq.,
Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

(3) P. Sivarama Pillai Esq., M. A., LL. B.,
Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

(4) M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(5) M. Govinda Pillai Esq., B. A.,
Financial Secretary to Government.

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT.

The following items were scrutinised one after another and passed :—

44. Rs. 330 on account of grant-in-aid to the Ayurveda High School, Sadanandapuram.

45. Rs. 922 for the continuance of the Curator, Botanical Gardens as well as for contingencies.

46. Rs. 500 for preliminary expenses at Mukkunni hills in connection with the shifting of the Botanical Gardens thereto.

47. Rs. 990 for payment of grants-in-aid of Rs. 15 per mensem to six new vaidyasalas.

48. Rs. 100 for supply of uniforms to the staff of the Government Ayurveda Hospital.

49. Rs. 146 towards rent for the additional buildings for the Ayurveda Hospital.

50. Rs. 100 for supply of additional furniture in the Government Ayurveda College consequent upon the opening of a new course in Vishavaidyam in the college.

51. Rs. 220 for appointment of a temporary steward-clerk at the Government Ayurveda Hospital.

52. Rs. 99 for the appointment of a temporary additional peon in the Government Ayurveda College.

53. Rs. 475 for the continuance of the temporary Head Accountant in the Honorary Director's office.

54. Rs. 220 for continuance of the post of Malayalam typist in the office of the Honorary Director.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

55. Rs. 770 for the continuance of the temporary statistician in the Public Health Department.

In the matter of collection of vital statistics, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai suggested that arrangements might be made for a carbon copy of the daily entries in the births and deaths Register being sent by the Proverthikar to his immediate superior.

56. Rs. 1,110 for the continuance of the temporary Assistant Health Educational Officer.

57. Rs. 1,920 for the continuance of the staff for Arudai conservancy.

58. 11,688 for continuance of the Taluk Health Organisation Scheme in South Travancore and Shencotta.

59. Rs. 5,000 for the inauguration of malaria control measures in the State.

60. Rs. 100 for repairs and improvements to the Health Educational van.

61. Rs. 99 for continuance of the attender attached to the Assistant Health Educational officer.

STAMPS.

62. Rs. 220 for making permanent the two temporary peons in the Government Stamp Manufactory.

REGISTRATION.

63. Rs. 1,056 for the continuance of the following temporary staff for the Devicolam and Peermade Sub-Registry offices :—

		Rs.
(1) 2 clerks on Rs. 20-25 each	...	440
(2) 2 peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each	...	198
(3) Local allowance	...	275
(4) House rent allowance	...	143
Total		1,056

Mr. Easwara Pillai enquired whether vacant quarters were not available in Devicolam consequent on the abolition of the Devicolam Division. The Director of Registration who was present said that the matter would be enquired into.

64. Rs. 1,045 for opening of a temporary Sub-Registry office at Mankompu.

65. Rs. 1,280 for the continuance of the following temporary staff of clerks and typists in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies:

		Rs.
1. Two clerks on Rs. 25-40 at Rs. 25 each	...	550
2. One clerk typist on Rs. 20-25 at Rs. 20	...	220
3. One clerk on Rs. 40-70 at Rs. 40	...	440

A sum of Rs. 70 was also provided for the pay of the existing temporary staff for Karkatakam 1114. Including this the total amount agreed to was Rs. 1,280.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

66. The proposal for the continuance of the five temporary Second Judges' Courts, the five temporary Munsiffs' Courts and the staff attached thereto, as also the Assistant Accountant-General and his staff and the Court Fee Inspectors attached to the High Court, and the provision of a total sum of Rs. 91,610 on account of the same, was next taken up for consideration. The non-official members asked for information regarding the file, pendency of cases, etc., in the several courts. This information was supplied by the Registrar, High Court, who was also present at the meeting. The non-official members observed that some of the temporary courts such as those at Pattanamtitta, Adoor, Krishnapuram, etc., had not adequate work to do. The Registrar said that the question of re-allocation of judicial jurisdiction was under the scrutiny of the High Court and that when that was settled there would be adequate work for every court. However the non-official members disallowed the provision required for the continuance of the temporary Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta. The provision for the remaining temporary courts and the staff attached thereto was allowed to stand.

67. *Conciliation Boards.*—The non-official members suggested the deletion of the entire provision for Conciliation Boards, consisting of—

		Rs.
Salaries.		
Pay of the Chief Conciliation officer for 9 months including Karkatakam 1114	..	4,950
Pay of 7 Conciliation officers	...	18,620
Establishment.		Rs.
Manager (75-5-100)	...	21,465
Head clerks 7 (40-5-70)	...	
Clerks 9 (25-3-40), 16 (20-1-25)	...	
Typist 1 (25-3-40)	...	
Copyists 24 (15) Process Peons 64 (9-1/6-11)	...	
Peons 18 (9-1/6-11)	...	
Travelling Allowance	...	650
Contingencies	...	2,500
Total	...	48,185

The Dewan said that provision for the continuance of the Boards for a period of eight months in 1115, as proposed by Government might be allowed to stand and assured the Committee that within those eight months some measures would be adopted by Government to solve the problem of debt conciliation more satisfactorily. The necessary provision for Conciliation Boards for a period of eight months was then allowed to stand.

68. Rs. 265 for the continuance of the Special Magistrate's Court, Kottarakara, till the 7th Chingom 1115.

PORTS.

69. Rs. 330 for the continuance of the reserve signal men in the Marine Department.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

70. Rs. 1,499 for the continuance of the temporary staff in the Publication Branch as well as in the Reading Section of the Government Press.

The non-official members suggested that the printing of all text-books might be undertaken by the Government direct, from next year onwards instead of getting some of them printed in private presses. The Chief Secretary to Government said that the matter would be examined. Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai brought to notice the careless manner in which some private presses had executed the printing of text-books. He pointed out that Tamil text-books prescribed for the Preparatory Class contained several mistakes and that such private presses as were responsible for serious errors in the matter of printing of text-books should be warned. The Chief Secretary assured the committee that the matter would be looked into.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

71. The Committee approved the proposals relating to the Development Department and the provision of Rs. 68,778 for the purpose.

The Committee adjourned at 5 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, HELD ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH JULY 1939/24TH MITHUNAM 1114.

The fifth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held in the Dewan's room, Public Offices, at 2 P. M. on Saturday, the 8th July 1939/24th Mithunam 1113. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan presided.

The following members were present: —

1. A. Easwara Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. M. Sivathanu Pillai Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. P. Sivarama Pillai Esq., M. A., LL. B., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. M. K Nilakanta Aiyar Esq., B. A. B. L., Chief Secretary to Government.
5. M. Govinda Pillai Esq., B. A., Financial Secretary to Government.

The Committee resumed discussion on the budget proposals for the year 1115.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Committee approved the following proposals and agreed to the provision noted against each being made in the Budget for 1115 M. E.

72. Continuance of the Agricultural School at Koni — Rs. 4,058.

73. Continuance of the two Itinerant Veterinary Inspectors for the purpose of stamping out anthrax from the State—Rs. 2,024.

74. Continuance of the Technical Assistant in the Clinical Laboratory of the Veterinary Department—Rs. 649.

75. Training Class for stockmen in the Veterinary Department—Rs. 305.

76. Continuance of the temporary Veterinary Compounder at Neyyattinkara—Rs. 280.

77. Continuance of the temporary additional teacher in the Fishery School, Munambom—Rs. 165.

78. Additional teacher in the Fishery School for Arayas at Karunagapalli—continuance of—Rs. 165.

79. Continuance of the Kari Experimental station at Porakad—Rs. 1,090.

The non-official members were not satisfied as to the success and the usefulness of the experiment.

The Chief Secretary to Government assured the Committee that if the scheme did not bring about useful results in the next year, the Government would take steps to discontinue the experiment.

80. The proposal to provide a sum of Rs. 3,562 in the budget for the establishment of quarantine stations at the frontier passes to regulate the import of cattle was vetoed by the committee, as it was

opposed by the non-official members on the ground that it would ultimately prevent the agriculturists of the State from getting better breeds of cattle from outside.

The following proposals were next examined by the committee and the provision noted against each was allowed to be made in the budget:—

JAILS.

81. Manufacture of leather goods in the Central Prison—Rs. 1,022.

82. Purchase of power looms, a warping and beaming machine or the Central Jail—Rs. 3,000.

83. Continuance of the temporary staff of one head warder and 10 warders of the Central Prison—Rs. 1,386.

84. Appointment of a temporary first grade Assistant Jailor on Rs. 40—70 to work as Accountant—Rs. 440.

LAND REVENUE.

85. Supply of wooden racks for the various offices of the Land Revenue Department—Rs. 1,000.

86. Continuance of the temporary staff of two clerks on Rs. 20—25 in the Quilon Divisional Treasury—Rs. 461.

87. Continuance of the additional staff consisting of one clerk on Rs. 20—25 and one copyist on Rs. 15 for the Taluk Magistrate's Court, Mavelikara—Rs. 420.

88. Continuance of the special temporary staff for puduval work sanctioned for nine taluks—Rs, 5,688.

89. For survey and sub-division of the lands in S. No. 19 of the Pallivasal pakuthi Rs. 1,000.

90. Temporary establishment for demarcation and survey of encroachments within the Cardamom Hills Reserve as per the following details—Rs. 11,323:—

		Rs.
2 Head Surveyors on Rs. 60 each per mensem, 15 Surveyors on Rs. 25 each per mensem and 7 Computor Draftsmen on Rs. 20 each per mensem	...	3,670
Local allowance to field staff	...	819
Travelling allowance	...	100
CONTINGENCIES.		
64 Chainmen on Rs. 9 each per mensem	...	3,456
Local allowance	...	1,728
Demarcation charges	...	1,500
Office expenses	...	50
Total	...	11,323

91. Continuance of the temporary staff for the survey and demarcation of the ryots' roads in the taluks of Thiruvalla and Pattanamtitta as per the following details :—Rs. 1,480.

	Rs.
Pattanamtitta Taluk.	
Pay of two accountants on Rs. 14/ each and 4 peons on Rs. 8 each for 12 months in 1115...	720
Contingencies ...	20
	740
Thiruvella Taluk.	
Pay of two accountants on Rs. 14 each and 4 peons on Rs. 8 each for 12 months in 1115...	720
Contingencies ...	2
	740
Total Rs.	1,480

92. Continuance of the staff for the survey of minor circuits as per the following details :—

	Rs
Establishment (field staff) ...	29,151
Office staff ...	10,266
Travelling allowance ...	1,400
Contingencies ...	29,730
Total...	70,547

93 Continuance of the temporary staff of 8 computor draftsmen on Rs 20-1-25 each per mensem for checking puduval sub-division sketches Rs. 1,760.

Mr. Easwara Pillai pointed out that the plotting work done by the theodolite surveyors was very defective. The Land Revenue Commissioner stated that more attention would be bestowed on this matter.

94. Staff for the continuance of the Survey School at Kottayam Rs. 1,002.

Mr. Sivathanu Pillai complained that some students who did not know Malayalam but knew only Tamil had not been admitted to the survey course and he requested the Government to permit the students who know only Tamil to sit for the survey examination. The Chief Secretary replied that the necessary arrangements would be made for admitting Tamil students, if a sufficient number of them was forthcoming.

95. Continuance of the temporary staff for the Devicolam and Peermade taluks in connection with the registry of cardamom and puduval lands—Rs. 1,524.

96. Continuing of the staff for jenmikaram settlement work—Rs. 16,796.

In reply to an enquiry from the non-official members, the Land Revenue Commissioner assured the committee that the whole work relating to the settlement of jenmikaram would be over by the close of 1116.

97. Continuance of the following temporary staff for jenmikaram recovery work:—Rs. 1,518.

Pay of six clerks on Rs. 23 each per mensem for 11 months from Chingom 1115 to the end of Mithunam 1115	...	Rs. 1,518
Pay of eight clerks on Rs. 22 each per mensem for Karkatakam 1114	...	Rs. 176
Total	..	Rs 1,694

On scrutinising the statement showing the receipt and disposal of recovery applications, the non-official members observed that the out-turn of work was poor. The Land Revenue Commissioner assured the committee that necessary action would be taken in the matter.

98. Provision to be made in the Land Revenue Budget for the establishment of a Magistrate's Court at Bhoothapandy—Rs. 165.

99. Provision for starting Land Records Maintenance work—Rs. 20,000.

100. Appointment of a temporary staff consisting of a clerk, 4 Accountants and 10 Chainmen in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme—Rs. 1,716.

101 Budget estimate for the Income Tax Department—Rs. 26,648, as per details shown below:—

		Rs.
Salary of one Deputy Commissioner	...	3,725
Establishment of Do.	...	5,560
Salary of three Income Tax Collectors	...	6,040
Establishment of Do.		8 128
Travelling Allowance	...	4,200
Contingencies	...	3,855
Total	...	31,508
Deduct amount under Part I Budget	...	4,860
Net total	...	26,648

EDUCATION.

102. Confirmation of the temporary staff of three clerks in the office of the Director of Public Instruction—Rs. 990.

103. Purchase of safes and cash boxes for the offices of the Chief and the Assistant Inspecting officers—Rs. 500.

104. Allowance to Hindi Instructors in the English High Schools at Neyyattinkara, Kayancolam and in the Model School, Trivandrum Rs. 220.

105. Appointment of a Sanskrit Munshi in the English High school, Thodupuzha Rs. 240.

106. For land acquisition, additional accommodation and improvements to English High Schools Rs. 10,000.

107. Continuance of temporary graduate teachers on Rs. 40-70 per mensem – Rs. 8,360.

108. Appointment of temporary teachers in Malayalam High and Middle Schools for boys and girls Rs. 3,190.

109. Appointment of temporary teachers in Primary Schools Rs. 2,848.

110. Appointment of additional teachers consequent on the opening of additional classes and divisions in Malayalam and Tamil Schools Rs, 3,000.

111. Continuance of the temporary staff of one Head Mistress, one Malayalam Munshi and one clerk in the Higher Grade Training School for Women, Trivandrum Rs. 2,640.

112. Revision of the scales of pay of the Press foreman and the weaving and Binding Instructors in the Reformatory School. No additional expenditure is involved for 1115 M. E. as the teachers drew minimum pay of the revised scale. The proposal was approved by the Committee.

113. Continuance of the temporary staff of one clerk and one peon in the Examination Board Rs. 704.

114. Provision for payment of stipends to teachers undergoing training Rs. 16,500.

115. Appointment of a new officer for organising vocational and welfare work in Schools Rs. 3,708.

The Dewan pointed out that firstly by the establishment of a University Union, secondly, by the starting of new out-door games and thirdly by the introduction of certain kinds of occupation, such as scouting, singing etc. it was hoped to make further progress in respect of vocational and welfare work in schools. The Dewan added that the proposed officer would be appointed for a year, that he would experiment in two or three places and train a few people who in turn would train others.

INDUSTRIES.

116. *Continuance of the Sales Depot, Trivandrum*—Mr. Sivarama Pillai questioned the necessity of continuing an institution which was not a profit making concern. The Dewan informed the non-official members that some agency was necessary to advertise Travancore products and to push on the sales of such products to tourists and others.

The Director of Industries who was present pointed out that the institution was not intended to be a profit making concern. The provision of a sum of Rs. 2,217 for the continuance of the Sales Depot at Trivandrum was thereupon agreed to by the Committee.

117. Continuance of the staff for prospecting work in respect of mica, graphite and limestone Rs. 11,141.

118. Budget proposals for the Ceramic Factory as per the details shown below:—

Capital expenditure	Rs.	50,000
Working expenses	Rs.	1,22,000

FOREST.

119. Continuance of the following temporary special staff of clerks for the disposal of kudivila claims on royal trees removed from private lands Rs. 5,500

Conservator's Office.

1. One clerk on Rs. 40-5-70.
2. One clerk on Rs. 25-3-40.

Divisional Forest offices.

1. 8 clerks on Rs. 25-3-40. each
2. 8 clerks on Rs. 20-1-25. each

120. Part II proposals of the Forest Department as per the following details:

		Rs.
(i)	Officer for the sale of timber	1,200
(ii)	Special officer for the preparation of a working plan for the teak plantations	3,816
(iii)	Protection of game	3,000
	Total	8,016

EXCISE.

121. Continuance of the following staff entertained in connection with the reorganisation of the Statistical Branch in the Excise Commissioner's office Rs. 5,885:

for the recording and publication of grade statistics.

One clerk on Rs. 75-5-100
One clerk on Rs. 40-5-70.
Seven clerks on Rs. 25-3-40 each.
Four clerks on Rs. 20-1-25 each.

For the audit of customs revenue-

One clerk on Rs. 75-5-100
One clerk on Rs. 40-5-70.
Two clerks on Rs. 25-3-40 each

122. Temporary staff of two peons for supervising the cultivation-curing and ware-housing of tobacco at the tobacco plantations at Edacode Rs. 231.

123. Temporary staff for the Palkulam salt factory Rs. 699.

124. Continuance of the temporary staff of one Petty Officer and 2 peons in the Edava Railway chowkey Rs. 407.

125. Continuance of the temporary staff in the Veli Railway chowkey Rs. 407.

126. Continuance of the additional typist in the Excise Commissioner's office Rs. 220.

127. Continuance of the temporary staff of 3 Petty officers and 20 peons engaged in guarding the Anjengo and Tangacherry frontiers Rs. 3,168.

128. Continuance of the temporary staff of 12 clerks working in 12 Taluk offices for the recovery of abkari arrears Rs. 1,980.

129. Continuance of the temporary additional staff of two peons working in the Trivandrum Central Railway chowkey Rs. 231.

130. Continuance of the additional staff entertained in the Excise Department for preventing smuggling and conserving revenues Rs. 1,20,403.

The Committee adjourned at 4-40 p. m. to meet again on Monday at 11 A. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY, THE 10TH JULY 1939/26TH MITHUNAM 1114.

The sixth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held in the Dewan's room, Public Offices, at 11 A. M. on Monday, the 10th July 1939/26th Mithunam 1114. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan, presided.

The following members were present.

1. A. Easwara Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.,
   Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. M. Sivathanu Pillai Esq.,
   Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. P. Sivarama Pillai Esq., M. A., LL. B.,
   Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar Esq, B. A., B. L.
   Chief Secretary to Government.
5. M. Govinda Pillai Esq., B. A.,
   Financial Secretary to Government.

The Committee considered the following new proposals and approved the provisions noted against each :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

131. Continuance of the Deputy Chief Engineer and his four peons in 1115—Rs. 432.

132. Provision for making final payments to the contractor in connection with the construction of the Council Chamber—Rs. 50,000.

133. Entertainment of the following special staff for a period of six months for the revision of the schedule of rates in the P. W. D.—Rs. 1,878.

		Rs.
1 Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250-10/2-300	...	1,500
1 Clerk on Rs. 25-3-40	...	150
1 Clerk-typist on Rs. 20-1-25	...	120
2 Peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each	..	108

134. Continuance of the temporary P. W. D. Sub-Division at Thuckalai during 1115—Rs. 6,204.

135. Appointment of temporary staff for the stock-taking of furniture in various offices in the State for six months—Rs. 900.

136. Continuance of the temporary staff of 7 Overseers for the working of Canals and Ferries Act for three months in 1115—Rs. 840.

137. Appointment of a temporary staff of 2 Account clerks on Rs. 25-3-40 per mensem for clearing accounts arrears in the Trivandrum Division Office and the Workshops and Stores Division for six months—Rs 300.

138. Appointment of the following temporary staff for stock-taking in the P. W. D. Workshops and Stores Division for five months—Rs. 2,355.

		Rs.
1 Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250-10/2-300	...	1,250
1 Supervisor on Rs. 100-10/2-150	...	500
1 Sub-Overseer on Rs. 40-5-70	...	200
Permanent Conveyance allowance	...	225
T. A. and Contingencies	...	180
Total	...	2,355

139. Continuance of the temporary staff for the supervision of the Travancore House, Madras—Rs. 1,188.

140. Special revenue staff for the acquisition of lands for irrigation purposes—continuance of for 1115—Rs. 3,384.

141. Provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of the University buildings.

Mr. Sivathanu Pillai remarked that this proposal ought to come under the University Budget. The Committee accordingly resolved that this item might be transferred to the University Budget.

142 Providing dustless surfacing for the M. S. road from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin—provision for 1115—Rs. 7 lakhs.

143. *Investigation of the Perinchan. Reservoir Scheme.* The non-official members insisted on the appointment of a specialist for the purpose after the preliminary investigation was finished, for the reason that the scheme might cost about Rs. 20,000. The Dewan replied that after collecting the necessary data regarding the scheme, the execution of the work would be entrusted to an experienced officer of the P. W. Department. A sum of Rs. 2,704 for the purpose was allowed to stand.

144. The Alwaye bridge across the left branch of the Periyar river Rs. 4,740.

145. Construction of permanent buildings for the Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory at Kundara—Rs. 5,000.

146. Construction of a tobacco bankshall at Trivandrum—Rs. 50,000.

147. Construction of a bridge and spillway at Thottapalli—Rs. 5,232.

148. *Capital outlay on Town Improvement Scheme.* Town Planning Scheme, Trivandrum—Rs. 2,50,000.

The non-official members enquired about the works proposed under this item. The Chief Engineer replied that most of the items relate to improvement of roads in the Trivandrum town and that the construction of a building for housing Government offices was also in-

cluded in the scheme. Mr. Sivathanu Pillai observed that Government were concentrating their attention on towns at the expense of the rural parts. The Dewan pointed out that ample provisions had been made for the improvement of rural areas, especially for the supply of good drinking water in Muttom and other coastal regions. He added that a sum of Rs. 50,000 had been ear-marked for rural reconstruction through Village Panchayats and committees composed of officials and non-officials The proposal was thereupon approved by the Committee.

149. Continuance of the temporary staff of 2 clerks for the Division Cutcherry, Trivandrum, in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Trivandrum Drainage scheme—Rs. 762.

In this connection Mr. Sivathanu Pillai requested Government to take up the road from Balamore T. B. to Muthukuzhivayal for improvement, as the same leads to a Sanatorium. The Dewan asked the Chief Engineer to note this point.

150. Additional staff of 3 clerks and 2 tracers for the civil works of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric project—Rs. 1,200.

151. Formation of the Dam and Reservoir Section for the investigation works at Kundale Valley—Rs. 924.

152. The proposals for Water Works and Drainage schemes, as per list below, were next considered and passed :—

			Rs.
I.	Direction	...	6,520
II.	Water Works—Working expenses	...	1,08,443
III.	Buildings, Communications, water supply and sanitary installations to Government buildings—for works	...	58,100
	Sanitary installation	...	25,836
IV.	Expenditure not charged to revenue	...	4,056
V.	Trivandrum Water Works Sub-Division—		
	For Works	...	73,950
	Establishment	...	9,252
VI.	Drainage scheme—		
	Establishment	...	42,838
	Works	...	8,00,000
Water Supply Scheme.			
VII. (a)	Nagercoil and Shencottah Water Works Divisions for the amalgamation scheme	...	18,320
(b)	Nagercoil Water Supply scheme—works	...	5,20,000
	Establishment	...	38,968
(c)	Shencottah Water Supply scheme		
	Establishment	...	12,664
	Works	...	61,593

		Rs.
VIII.	Alleppey Water Supply scheme	
	Establishment ...	17,096
	Works ...	1,78,576
	Continuance of Kottayam Division Office ...	7,800
IX.	Alleppey Drainage scheme—	
	Establishment etc. ...	1,680
	Works ...	36,734
	Lump sum provision ...	39,200
X.	Water Supply investigation scheme ...	1,100

With reference to the Shencottah sub-division for the supervision of the water supply scheme, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai suggested that as the scheme was nearing completion the work could be supervised by the Division Officer, Quilon, instead of by a separate Sub-division Officer at Shencottah. The Dewan said that the question would be examined.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

153. Appointment of an Assistant Draftsman on Rs. 25-3-40 in the Drawing branch of the Electrical Engineer's office—Rs. 275.

154. Appointment of a Head Operator in the Trivandrum Telephone Exchange—Rs. 165.

155. Continuance of the clerk on Rs. 20-1-25 in the Quilon Electric Supply—Rs. 220.

156. Appointment of an Accountant on Rs. 25-3-40 in the Hydro-Electric Division Office—Rs. 275.

157. *Continuance of the staff for Broadcasting scheme.*—Rs. 12,904.

158. Continuance of the post of the Revenue Inspector in the Trivandrum Electric Supply—Rs. 590.

159. Appointment of an Accountant in the Telephone Engineer's office—Rs. 440.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

160. Proposals for the appointment of additional staff etc. in the Co-operative Department under the following heads were next examined by the Committee which agreed to the provision of the amounts noted below :—

		Rs.
(i)	Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies—continuance of ...	1,290
(ii)	Accountant in the Registrar's office—continuance of ...	486
(iii)	Temporary additional Assistant Registrar to supervise liquidation work—continuance of ...	2,200

	Rs.
(iv) Continuance of the temporary staff in the office of the Assistant Registrar—continuance of ...	797
(v) Sale officers—continuance of ...	1,988
(vi) 6 Liquidation Inspectors and 6 peons—continuance of ...	3,995
Only 6 Liquidation Inspectors were allowed by the Committee as against 8 proposed by Government—	
(vii) Subsidy to non-official bodies ...	300
(viii) For propaganda to promote cottage industries ...	500
(ix) Subsidy to Gorasa Vyavasaya Society at Neyyattinkara ...	500
(x) Concessions to the Alleppey Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. No. 1864...	2,076
(xi) T. A., Contingencies and Supplies and Services ...	5875

The following proposals were also approved by the Committee and the amounts noted against each were allowed to be provided in the budget :—

161. Continuance of the temporary typist in the office of the Director of Information—Rs. 300.

162. Protection of Backward Communities under the following heads—Rs. 30,000 :—

	Rs.
(1) Additional Office staff ...	275
(2) Continuance of the Field staff on a temporary basis ...	1,980
(3) Sri Chitra Harijan Hostel ...	4,000
(4) Lump sum provision for other amelioration works ...	23,745
Total ...	30,000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

163. Provision for making coloured copies of mural paintings—Rs. 500.

GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

164. Purchase of a pair of bulls—Rs. 250.

Installation of pumping plant—Rs. 500. The provision for the purchase of a pair of bulls was reduced by the Committee from Rs. 300 proposed by Government to Rs. 250 only.

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

165. Staff for the Stores Purchase Committee Office—Rs. 7,666

STATE TRANSPORT.

166. Development of new routes—Rs. 1,50,000.

The non-official members enquired in what ways development of new routes was proposed. The Dewan said that the idea was to extend the Transport scheme to North Travancore and to take over water transport also under departmental management, with the co-operation of the present boat owners.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (CONTD.)

Text Book Committee.

167. Continuance of the temporary staff of 2 clerks and 2 peons for the Text Book Committee—Rs. 840.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

168. Administration of Labour Laws -Rs. 2,024.

The Committee next approved the following proposals for the administration of labour laws :—

		Rs.
1. Grant of an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Director of Industries for doing duties as Labour Commissioner and Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act	...	550
2. Grant of an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector for doing duties as Chief Inspector of Factories under the Factories Act	...	550
3. Grant of an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem to the Supervisor under the Chief Boiler Inspector for doing duties as Inspector of Factories	...	275
Staff.		
Draftsman (Rs. 25-3-40)	...	275
Clerk-typist Do.	...	275
Peon (Rs. 9-1/6-11)	...	99
Total Rs.	...	2,024

Mr. Sivarama Pillai pointed out that the present Chief Boiler Inspector had not sufficient work and that it did not appear necessary to grant him any allowance under the proposed scheme. The Chief Secretary replied that the matter would be examined.

PART I BUDGETS.

Part I Budgets of the Departments other than those disposed of on the 6th July were also scrutinised and passed by the committee.

The Committee adjourned at 1 P. M.

Trivandrum,
12th August 1939.

CONVENER,
Standing Finance Committee

Annexure I.

R. O. C. No. 792 of 39/Legis.

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published, as ordered by the Dewan, under Rule 31 of the Travancore Legislative Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th June 1939.

M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE TRAVANCORE BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE WITH RESPECT TO BANKERS' BOOKS.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Travancore Bankers' Books Evidence Act.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore and it shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) 'Company' means a Company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in Travancore or in British India or the United Kingdom or in any of the Colonies or dependencies thereof or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor-General in Council or by Royal Charter or by Letters Patent;

(2) 'Bank' and 'Banker' mean—

(*a*) any company carrying on the business of bankers,

(*b*) any Post Office Savings Bank or Money Order Office, Anchal Savings Bank or Anchal Hundi Office.

(3) 'Bankers books' include ledgers, day-books, cash-books, account books and all other books used in the ordinary business of a bank;

(4) 'Legal proceeding' means any proceeding or inquiry in which evidence is or may be given, and includes an arbitration;

(5) 'The Court' means the person or persons before whom a legal proceeding is held or taken;

(6) 'Judge' means a judge of Our High Court;

(7) 'Trial' means any hearing before the Court at which evidence is taken; and

(8) 'Certified copy' means a copy of any entry in the books of a bank together with a certificate written at foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such entry is contained in one of the ordinary books of the bank and was made in the usual and ordinary course of business and that such book is still in the custody of the bank, such certificate being dated and subscribed by the principal manager of the bank with his name and official title.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, a certified copy of any entry in a banker's book shall in all legal proceedings be received as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent as, the original entry itself is now by law admissible, but not further or otherwise.

Mode of proof of entries in banker's books.

4. No officer of a bank shall in any legal proceeding to which the bank is not a party be compellable to produce any banker's book the contents of which can be proved under this Act or to appear as a witness to prove the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded unless by order of the Court or a Judge made for special cause.

Case in which officer of bank not compellable to produce books.

5. (1) On the application of any party to a legal proceeding the Court or a Judge may order that such party be at liberty to inspect and take copies of any entries in a banker's book for any of the purposes of such proceeding, or may order the bank to prepare and produce, within a time to be specified in the order, certified copies of all such entries accompanied by a further certificate that no other entries are to be found in the books of the bank relevant to the matters in issue in such proceeding, and such further certificate shall be dated and subscribed in manner hereinbefore directed in reference to certified copies.

Inspection of Books by order of Court or Judge.

(2) An order under this or the preceding section may be made either with or without summoning the bank and shall be served on the bank three clear days (exclusive of bank holidays) before the same is to be obeyed unless the Court or Judge shall otherwise direct.

(3) The bank may at any time before the time limited for obedience to any such order as aforesaid either offer to produce their books at the trial or give notice of their intention to show cause against such order, and thereupon the same shall not be enforced without further order.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Court may order the production of any banker's books when it thinks that an inspection or perusal thereof is necessary in the ends of justice.

Power of Court to call for books.

7. (1) The costs of any application to the Court or a Judge under or for the purposes of this Act and the costs of anything done or to be done under an order of the Court or a Judge made under or for the purposes of this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court or Judge, who may further order such costs or any part thereof to be paid to any party by the bank if they have been incurred in cosequence of any fault or improper delay on the part of the bank.

Costs.

(2) Any order made under this section for the payment of costs to or by a bank may be enforced as if the bank were a party to the proceeding.

(3) Any order under this section awarding costs may on application to any Civil Court designated in the order, be executed by such Court as if the order were a decree for money passed by itself:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to derogate from any power which the Court or Judge making the order may possess for the enforcement of its or his directions with respect to the payment of costs.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

According to the law in Travancore secondary evidence of the contents of a document is admissible only in certain cases, and such admissibility is regulated by the principles underlying the Indian Evidence Act. In the matter of account books however, several representations have been made to Government that bankers feel considerable inconvenience and obstruction to business if the books are produced in Court and detained therein for any time. The Banking Enquiry Committee have also recommended the necessity of an enactment on the model of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act in British India (vide para 206 of their Report Vol. I). It is therefore proposed to amend the law so far as to permit copies of the account books of bankers as defined in the Bill to be received in evidence instead of the books themselves reserving power however, to the Court to call for the original whenever justice requires the production and inspection thereof.

S. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Legal Remembrancer to Government.

Annexure I.

THE TRAVANCORE CHITTIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A Bill to amend the Travancore Chitties Act III of 1094 as amended by Act VI of 1108.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Chitties Act III of 1094 as amended by Act VI of 1108, for a certain purpose, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (i) This Act may be called the Travancore Chitties (Amendment) Act of 111 .

(ii) It shall come into force at once.

2 Add the following as Section 27 A, after Section 27:—

Relief from payment in lump.

"27 A. Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 26 and 27 or in any contract, law or rulings of Court, in the case of chitties defaulted by prized subscribers since 1-1-1105 and not terminated on the date of suit no Court shall decree for a period of five years from the date of the passing of this Amendment Act anything more than the defaulted subscriptions with interest at six per cent. per annum, such interest not exceeding half the subscriptions due for each instalment."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Chitties form the bulk of the debts of the people of this land. With the fall in the price of agricultural produces, it has become impossible for many a chitty subscriber to pay the instalments regularly. Once the prized subscriber defaults, he is according to the usual terms of our chitty security bonds bound to pay the whole of the future subscriptions in a lump with interest from the date of default or from the date of demand in writing. This is, no doubt, a very heavy penalty imposed on the prized subscribers. It seems unconscionable to demand from a defaulted subscriber the entire future subscriptions in a lump with interest as stated above, although the chitty will be terminating only after some years. The Travancore Agriculturists' Relief Act and the Amendment Bills now before the Legislature do not seem to provide any measure of relief in this matter. This amendment will be a real source of relief to the vast majority of the debtors of our land. While it relieves the debtors it does not place the creditor in any disadvantage. The chitty foreman will be getting what the subscribers are really bound to pay namely, the defaulted subscriptions with interest from the dates of each default. The claim for payment of the future subscriptions in a lump with interest, although in accordance with the terms of the security bonds, is not what is reasonably due and can be claimed under ordinary circumstances but for the terms of the security bond. This amendment is solely a measure of relief as can be seen from the periods of its operation mentioned in it.

Annexure II.

THE TRAVANCORE ANTI-DOWRY BILL.

A BILL TO CHANGE A SOCIAL CUSTOM PREVALENT AMONG SOME, COMMUNITIES IN TRAVANCORE WHO ARE TRAVANCOREANS BY NATIONALITY, WITH REGARD TO DOWRY.

Whereas it is expedient to restrain the custom of taking or offering dowry in marriages, it is enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Travancore Anti-Dowry Act of 111...".

Commencement. 2. It shall come into force immediately.

Application. 3. It applies to all Travancoreans by residence and nationality.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and expressions are used in

Interpretation. the following senses.

(1) "Residents of Travancore" means permanent residents of Travancore.

(2) "Travancoreans by nationality" includes persons who are Travancoreans by nationality be reside outside Travancore for purposes of business or employment.

(3) "Boy or Girl" means any male or female irrespective of his or her age.

(4) "Valuable consideration" melans money or any property that can be converted into money.

(5) "Anything valuable" means anything of valuable consideration.

(6) "Dowry" means and includes stipulations made in connection with marriages, fixing the quantity or quality of things to be paid for in cash or kind on ceremonial or other occasions before or after the marriage and the giving and receiving of presents in cash or kind.

(7) "Exchange" means an act of giving or receiving presents in connection with marriages.

(8) "Ceremonial and other occasions" means festival days or auspicious days which are recognised by custom as being days for making and receiving presents in connection with marriages.

3 (1) Wheever gives or takes or bergains to give or take, a boy or girl in mariage in lieu of receiving or promise of receiving any money or other gratification, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act.

Offence under this Act.

(2) Whoever gives or takes, or bargains to give or take, a valuable consideration in lieu of marriage, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act.

Exception. Gifts that are voluntary and spontaneous and are in consideration of natural love and affection, can be given, provided that the value of such gifts, whether they are in cash or kind does not exceed one thousand rupees all told, and provided that they are given at the time of marriage, or within twelve months thereof. The payment of anything in excess of one thousand rupees shall be punishable.

4. Whoever enters into, or bargains to enter into, any fixed stipulations in connection with the ceremonial or other occasions after marriage, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act.

Offence under the Act.

No offence is committed if, at any time after marriage, things like fruits, sweetmeats, or small presents are exchanged voluntarily and spontaneously in consideration of love and affection.

Explanation.

5. Whoever commits an offence under this Act shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Punishment.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 170 of the Criminal Procedure Code, V of 1067, no Court other than that of a District Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the party taking money or other gratification resides, shall take cognisance of an offence under this Act.

Court taking Cognisance of offence

7. No Court shall take cognisance of any offence under this Act save upon a complaint made by a Travancore resident, within one year of the alleged offence.

Complaint for taking cognisance of offence

8. (i) (a) The Court taking cognisance of an offence under this Act, unless it dismisses the complaint under Section 181 of the Criminal Procedure Code, V of 1067. shall appoint a Tribunal consisting five of Travancoreans who are residents of Travancore, out of whom one shall be a Judicial officer not below the rank of a First Class Magistrate, who shall act as Chairman and shall have only a casting vote in case of a tie.

Tribunal to be appointed

(b) The cost of the Tribunal, if any, shall be borne by the party found to be at fault.

(c) The tribunal shall hold an enquiry and shall make a report within three months from the date of its appointment, to the District Magistrate, unless the time is extended by the District Magistrate.

(ii) The proceedings of the Enquiry Court shall be *in camera*, and no pleaders shall be allowed.

(iii) The summons issued by the Enquiry court would have the same force as the summons of the ordinary Court, and any disobedience of such summons or wilful failure to appear in the Court will be punishable by the ordinary Court under the existing law.

(iv) The report of the majority of the members of the Enquiry Court shall ordinarily be accepted by the District Magistrate unless the District Magistrate is of opinion that the report is perverse and against the principles of equity and good conscience.

(v) The District Magistrate shall pronounce judgment under the provisions of this Act, after the report of the Tribunal.

9. (1) At any time after examining the complainant and before issuing process for compelling the attendance of the accused, the Court shall, except for reasons to be recorded in writing, require the complainant to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for a sum not exceeding fifty rupees as security for the payment of any compensation which the complainant may be directed to pay under Section 227, Criminal procedure Code, and if such security is not furnished within such reasonable time as the Court may fix, the complaint shall be dismissed.

Bond to be executed

(2) A bond taken under this Section shall be deemed to be a bond under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Bargaining outside Travancore.

10. If persons ordinarily residing, in Travancore are proved to have bargained to give or take a boy or girl in marriage, in lieu of receiving or promise of receiving any money or other gratification, outside Travancore, simply to evade the application of this Act, they shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Among the social evils prevalent among many prominent communities in Travancore which call for immediate removal, a prominent place may rightly be given to the dowry system. It has been pointed out that dowry marriage evolved from purchase marriage, the higher classes leading the way and the great masses following them, And, so far as marriage by purchase is concerned, it is described as a "system under which the bride-groom pay's a bride's price to her father", and it is stated to be common among the primitive tribes. Thus the very origin of the dowry system proclaims the fact that it is ill-suited to the spirit of the times. The Travancore Census Report says that dowry marriage is the universal custom among Brahmins and that it is also prevalent among Christians and becoming prevalent among Nairs, Ezhavas and Nanjanad Vellalas. It is also stated that "the practice of parents procuring husbands for their daughters, either by payment in cash or by meeting the expenses of their higher education in Indian or foreign Universities, is also coming into vogue among Nairs and other Marumakkathayams communities"

There is a growing feeling among the public that the dowry system, be whatever name it is called and in whatever form it is observed, vitiates the sacredness of marriage and is very often the cause of unhappy alliances and family quarrels. Indeed, the economic condition of many families and communities may also be said to be affected by the dowry system.

The object of my Bill is to prevent such unfortunate happenings and to see that the sacredness of marriages is in no way vitiated by ideas of purchase and sale. At the same time, the taking or offering of small presents voluntarily and spontaneously as a token of natural love and affection is not sought to be prevented.

Annexure III.

THE TRAVANCORE CUCHY MEMONS BILL.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to intestable succession among the Cuchy Memon Muslims of Travancore.

Whereas it is expedient to amend and define the rules of law applicable to intestate succession among the Cuchy Memon Muslim governed by the Hindu law of inheritance ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

Short title.

(i) This Act may be called The Travancore Cuchy Memons Act of 111 .

And it shall come into force immediately.

Local extent.

(ii) It extents to the whole of Travancore.

Persons to whom this Act is applicable.

(iii) It applies to all Cuchy Memons of Travancore whether domiciled or otherwise who are governed by the Hindu law of inheritance and also in respect of properties belonging to them within Travancore to such Momons domiciled outside Travancore who are governed by the above said law of inheritance.

Property in respect of which a discussed Cuchy Memom is considered to have died intestate.

2. A person is considered to die intestate in respect of all properties which he has not made a testamentary disposition capable of taking effect.

Devolution of properties.

3. Such property shall devolve upon his heirs in the order and according to the rules of Muhamedan Law, notwithstanding any custom or law to the contrary.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

TO The Cuchy Memons in Travancore have been following the Hindu law of inheritance. They are Muslims and their religion is Islam. It is obligatory on every Muslim, whether he be a Cuchy Memon or a Pattan to follow Islamic law in all matters. According to the opinions of the Islamic jurists a Muslim who follows a non-Islamic Code for inheritance is outside the sphere of Islam. The Islamic Code of inheritance is accepted by all authorities of Jurisprudence as one of the best Codes available on the subject. In modern days the tendency of the law is to give wide powers to individuals to manage their own affairs. People believe that Individuality is the keynote of progress. Joint family system is against the principle of Muhamedan law. A Muslim whether he be a "Cuchy Memon" or "Mappilai" desires that his property should devolve upon his male as well as his female children. Under the Hindu law his daughter does not get any share of his properties along with his sons. The community as a whole is very anxious to get rid of this system of inheritance.

In British India the above system was introduced among the Cuchy Memons. Even in Cochin a law has been passed for bringing the Cuchy Memons under the Muhamedan law. The Cuchy Memons of Travancore had risen to the occasion and asked the Government to change their law into Muhamedan Law. In the old Sri Mulam Assembly and in the old Legislative Council late Mr. S. Adam Sait asked the Government to bring a Bill for them. Government replied that Government would render all reasonable help provided a non-official Muslim member would bring a Bill for the purpose.

In 1932 I sought for sanction from Government for introducing a Bill for changing the system of inheritance of the Cuchy Memons. I got sanction. On 13th August 1932, the Legislative Council gave me permission to introduce the Bill. Vol. XXI No. 14 of the Old Legislative Council proceedings will bear witness to this fact. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee. At this juncture the Legislative Council was dissolved. None of the Muslim members who followed me in the Legislature did not care to take charge of my bill and hence my Bill was not made to progress further.

The necessity for making a law for Cuchy Memons have been more keenly felt now. Both in British India and in Cochin the Cuchy Memon in the State have relations. Every day new marriage alliance with Cochinites has been going on. Hindu law of inheritance in Travancore and Muhamedan law of inheritance in Cochin and British Indian Provinces have began to create complications in the matter of new marriage alliance between Travancoreans and non-Travancoreans. There are several other inconveniences under which the community has been labouring at present on account of the continuance of the present system of inheritance. The community as a whole is in favour of changing the present law and of accepting Muhamedan law in its place. This Bill is only an attempt to give recognition to this wish.

INDEX.

TO

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY. PROCEEDINGS.

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION 1939.

Vol. XIV

No. 1-12.

A.	Pages.
Accountant-General's office—Statement by caste of superior officers ...	826
Account office—Undergraduate clerks and peons ...	790
Acting appointments—Officers empowered to make ..	972
Acting Hands—Statement by caste of ...	977
Adjournment motions	
Alleged ill-treatment meted out to the prisoners in the Central Jail causing the sudden death of one of them—notice of—disallowed ...	238
Hardship and helplessness caused to Travancoreans in Ceylon—notice of	857
Immigration of unskilled Indian labour into Ceylon ...	985-1014
Inclusion of certain cocoanut trees for purposes of assessment in the Poonjar Edavaga—notice of—disallowed ...	62
Necessity of granting a remission of 50% of the land revenue for 1115 - disallowed ...	62
Situation created by the loss of bodily weight of the political prisoners—notice of—leave not granted by the House ...	62
Statement published by Mahatma Gandhi in the Harijan—disallowed ...	608
Agricultural Board ...	321
Agricultural Department	
Bee-hives sold by ...	1131
Inspectors ...	1126
Agricultural loans ...	779
Alanthuruthi Bridge ...	313

	Pages
Alwaye-Munnar Line—Lorries on ...	1144
Alwaye-Parur line--Bus fare on the ...	941
Alwaye Railway station—Foot bridge near ...	222
Ambalapuzha—Bridge at—Construction of ...	1141
Anchal Department	
Appointments made in ...	1156
Graduates and undergraduates—promotion of ...	926
Anchal Superintendent's office	
Lady clerks in the ...	926
Malayalam typist in ..	927
Anchal office (Non-departmental) at Puliyoor—opening of ...	931
Anchal office at Aryad south ...	951
Annexure	
Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on Thursday 6th July 1939	
Do. Do. held on Friday 7th „ 1939	
Do. Do. Saturday 8th „ 1939	
Do. Do. Monday 10th „ 1939	
The Travancore Banker's Books Evidence Bill	
Arabic tution in Colleges ..	1160
Archaeological department—Discoveries made by ...	807
Armed police Sub.Inspecters appointed to the ...	50
Armed Reserve Police—A. S. P. in ...	937
Arrack and toddy shop contractors—Memorials from ...	931 787
Arts and science Colleges—Staff of ...	586
Aruvikara reservoir—Lands round about ...	788
Aruvikara—Vellanad trace ...	817
Ascu treatment of Timber ...	809
Assignment—Lands available for ...	926
Assistant Excise Commissioners—Offices of ...	827
Assistant Peishkars—Statement by caste of ...	
Ayurveda Department	776
Appointment in the ...	775
Candidates for appointment in the ...	54
Curator ...	53, 813
Examiner in the ...	51-53, 777
Nurses in the ...	320
Peons in the ...	54
Promotions in the ...	776
Promotion of certain employees in ...	815
Ayurveda—Higher studies in ...	320
Ayurveda school at Vaikom ...	815
A urvedic Dispensaries ...	

	Pages.
B.	
Backward Communities	
Appointments to the ...	414
Appointments made from ...	1156
Assignment of lands to the members of ...	689, 690 810, 811
Preference to ...	405
Pupils of —supply of books to ...	1127
Bigamy cases ...	953
Bills	
The Travancore Anti-Dowry Bill—introduction of ...	1202-1204
The Travancore Bankers' Books Evidence Bill ...	983-985
The Travancore Child Marriage Restraint Bill —Consideration of ...	1188-1201
The Travancore Chitties Act (Amendment) Bill —introduction of ...	1201
The Travancore Cutchy Memons Bill—introduction of ...	1204
The Travancore Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee Bill—consideration of ...	1171-1188
Blanks for Coins—die-sets for the manufacture of...	794
Boat Crew Association ...	1163
,, —Memorandom submitted by...	979
Budget	
Copies—non-supply of to certain newspaper representatives ...	63
Discussion of - procedure re ...	68-69
General discussion of ...	70-122, 142-217
General discussion—concluding remarks of the President ...	211-217
General discussion of—order in which members should speak ...	70
Presentation of ...	1-22
Statement by the President on the ...	23-39
Buildings Rented by Government ...	806
Buses—Overloading in ...	506,507
Buses Running between Quilon and Alleppey ...	941
Bus service from Alwaye to Parur ...	689
C.	
Campshed in Parur town ...	678
Canals connecting Karingalil punja with river ...	799

	Pages.
Cardamom pests ...	1136
Catholic Priests— Special permission to for teaching in schools ...	189
Cattle—Grading up of ...	1131
Central Co-operative Bank No. 1 ...	821
Central prison Jailor ...	679
Central prison—inmates of ...	319
,, —riot in the—statement re ...	141
,, —staff in the ...	678
Ceramic clay—preparation of ...	603
Ceramic Factory ...	511
Chairmen—panel of ...	69
Chalakkal Canal ...	829
Changanacherry-Alleppey Canal ...	827
Chatha Sankaran—complaint of ...	932
Chirayinkil Panchayat Court ...	813
Cinchona Cultivation in Travancore ...	1140
Cocoanut Delegation ...	681
Cocoanuts—price of ...	1139
Cocoanut trees—diseases of ...	680
Coir and Copra—export duty on ...	945
Coir yarn shipped to south African ports ...	945
Cold storage plant ...	686, 687
Conciliation Boards ...	825
Conciliation officers ...	311
Constables appointed by the Inspector-General of police ...	127
Constables—statement by caste of ...	672
Conservator of Forests Office—lady clerks in the ...	773
Co-operative Movement among Women ...	830
Co-operative Registrar ...	592
Co-operative Societies ...	592
Credit Bank ...	587
,, loans issued from ...	587
D	
Declaration D. Dis. 742/39/P. W. ...	1146
Demands for grants : Agriculture and Fisheries ...	655-670, 699-715
,, Administration of Justice ...	361-388
,, Corruption in lower courts ...	363-382
,, Commercial Transport ...	867-889
,, Co-operative Department ...	889-906

	Pagese.
Demands for grants—Education ...	388-401. 418-441
,, Excise ...	303-307, 334-361
,, Corruption in the Excise Department ...	348-359
,, Nationalisation of salt ...	306-307 334-347
,, General Administration ...	458-497
Communal representation in the Secretariat ...	459-496
,, Industries ...	750-769 857-867
,, Land Revenue and Taxes on Income ...	238-302
Desirability of relieving the Land Revenue Commissioner of his duties as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies ...	238-266
Desirability of utilising the amounts collected by way of market tolls for improving the public markets and also for opening new marksts ...	266-267
System of land tax as it exists today should be reorganised on the principle of income-tax ...	287-300
,, Legislative Bodies ...	497-500
,, Medical ...	513.544
,, Police ...	715.749
,, Public Health and Sanitation ...	544-575
,, P. W. D. ...	575-581 610-655
,, Travancore University ...	441-458
,, Up-lift of backward communities ...	906-921
,, Lapsed ...	921-922
Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General of Police ...	938
Desakavalkars ...	1158
Devicolam Taluk—Sanatorium in ...	800
Dhanapadickal Canal ...	1133

	Pages.
Director of Ayurveda ...	820
" recommendations made by ...	775
Director of Development ...	819
Director of Industries—appointments made by ...	684
Diesel oil—transportation of—contract for ...	793
Dispensary (Government) at Haripad ...	1130
Dispensaries conducted by Government ...	1130
Dispensary at Sasthankotta—opening of ...	1129
" in Vellanad—opening of ...	584
District Court at Kottayam ...	977
District Court at Mavelikara ...	226, 978
District Court, Parur ...	788
" taluks under ...	774
District Hospital, Parur—in-patients in ...	1135
District Hospitals—staff of the ...	1124
" —supply of medicines to ...	1126
Division offices—staff in ...	772
Divisional Forest officers—offices of the ...	773
Divisional Inspectors of Schools ...	942
Divisional Inspector and Chief Inspectress—institutions under ..	943
Divisional Inspectors statement by caste of ...	944
Divisional School Inspectors office of the ...	944
Divisional treasury officers—statement by caste of ...	597

E

Education Department—Division Inspectors in the ...	130
" graduate teachers in—statement by caste of ...	123, 124
Educational Institutions—grants to ...	315
Engineering College—students admitted in the ...	688
Engineering College—Trivandrum—admission to ...	821
English High School at Vaikom ...	56, 57
English School Munshis .	1128, 1129
English High Schools ...	1123
English High School Headmasters—statement by caste of ...	955
E. S. L. C. Examinations—examiners for the ...	950
E. S. L.C. Examination of 1938—results of the ...	950
Excise Commissioner's office—lady clerks in the .	925
Excise Department—Inspectors in ...	931
Excise Divisions of Piravam and Arukutty—peons appointed in ...	952

		Pages.
Executive Engineers' office—staff in the	...	598
Ezhava Act—application under section 33 of the	...	785
F		
Female Education	...	1137
Fishermen in the Quilon Town	...	970
Fish Exported From Quilon	...	970
Forest Department	...	802
,, working area in the	...	784
,, working plan of the	...	783
G		
Government Books—printing of in private presses	...	597
Government buildings on rent to P. W. D. Division officers	...	1143
Government Gazettee	...	594
,, publications in	...	596
Government hospitals in the Vaikom Taluk	...	597
Government Mint—coins minted in	...	590
,, purchase of machines for	...	318
Government offices held in private buildings	...	818
Government pleaders—recruitment of		780
Government school of commerce	...	798, 799
Grant-in-aid Technical Schools	...	684
Grazing grounds at Quilon and Alleppey	...	782
Guns—licenses issued to the holders of	...	131
H		
Heads of Departments—appointments by	...	410
Hospital in North Travancore—opening of	...	1129
High Ranges—cardamom planters of	...	805
High Schools—representation for conducting	...	1124
Huzur office—officers in the	...	124
,, persons appointed during the last three years—statement by caste of	...	411
Huzur Secretariat—statement by caste of ministerial staff	...	806
,, undergraduate clerks and peons in	...	413

I	Pages
Industrial Loans ...	510, 796
Industries Department—pamphlets issued from...	978
„ Industrial Engineer ...	800, 801
Indecent matters publication of ...	931
Inspector-General of police—appointments made by ...	672
„ Office manager in the...	686
„ Inspectors—promotion of ...	934
Irrigation—amounts spent on ...	309
Irrigation purposes—amount spent for ...	130
Irrigation Tanks ...	1118
Irrigation Tanks in Kalkulam and Vilavankod ...	56
Irrigation works ...	309
J	
Jaffna Tobacco Imported into Travancore ...	950
Jail Discipline—punishment for breach of ...	683
Jamabandi Inspection in 1114 ...	591
Judicial department—clerks in ...	786
„ employees in the ...	787
„ promotion of clerks in the ...	786
K	
Kaduvankulan Tank—improvement of ...	830
Kaipattur ferry—construction of a bridge at ...	596
Kalkulam and Vilavancod taluks—drinking water in the ...	55
Kamesan (Mr.)—appointments made by ...	803
Kanni Crop—supply of water for ...	227
Karikkattur and Koovakkavu Junglewood lands...	812
Karoor—representation from the people of for a new road ...	831
Kartihapalli taluk—roads in ...	690
„ village road in ...	1132
Karunagapalli taluk—village road in ...	1132
Kizhakkambalam—representation from the ryots of ...	789
Kollakadavu river construction of a bridge over ..	800
Kollamcode and Palugel—reshifting the pakuthies of ...	973
Kothamangalam and Perumbavur—bus service between ..	78

	Pages
Kothamangalam— Perumbavur line—shuttle motor service on the ...	691
Kottarakara – Vaidyasala at—grant to ...	814
Krishnan Puthoor kal ...	934
Kurikode Reserve – disafforestation of ...	808
Kuttapuzha canal ...	1146
L	
Land Revenue Commissioner's office– appeals filed in ...	978
Land Revenue department—clerks—statement by caste of ...	771
Lathi charge in the Science College Premises ...	132
Law College ...	594
M	
Magistrates—recruitment of ...	780
Maintenance grants to certain roads ...	942
Maramat department - re-establishment of ...	779
Manikaran, Brahmapuram – irregularities of the ...	777
Medical department—appointments made in the ...	1117
„ —officers in the ...	589
Medical officers—remuneration to ...	594
Medical department—varnavas in ...	586
Medical Herbs ...	674
Members Sworn ...	41, 123, 219, 309, 403, 501 583, 609, 726, 771, 857, 873, 923, 1115
Message from the Sri Chitra State Council ...	68
Middle Schools for Girls—supervision of ...	927
Milled rice—import of ...	931
Minerals Company at Chavara ...	684
Mining Companies in Travancore ...	803
Mining operations in the State ...	603
Motor Bus—plying of ...	688
Muhamedan School Inspector ...	1460
Mulakkulam bridge ...	23)
Munkuzhi kadavoo—bridge at ...	818
Munsiffs—recruitment of ...	677, 871, 1118

	Pages.
Munsiffs and Judges—statement by cate of ...	589
Munsiffs' Courts – jurisdiction of ...	775
Munsiff's Court, Pattanamtitta ..	788
Munsiffs' Court—staff in ...	786
Muslim Hostel ...	970, 1159
,, —management of ...	1160
Muslim House—fall of banian tree on ...	1162
Muslim Primary School at Quilon ...	1162
	1155

N

Nadayara—old market at ...	975
Narayana Pillai (Mr.) C.—arrest of ...	924
Nedumonkavu Stream—dam across ...	804
Newspapers—treatment accorded to ...	774
Non-Travancorean officers in the State ...	974

O

Oodukur Tenure—report on ...	973
Ophthalmic Hospital in Kottayam—opening of...	1140

P

Paddy lands in Forest Areas ...	809
Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme ...	590
Parameswaran (Dr.) H. ...	589
Parry and Co—agreement with ...	675
Parur Municipality ...	832
Parur Town—public park in ...	789
Physical Training Class at Alwaye ...	925
Police Department—statement by caste of clerks.	671
Police—new recruits to ..	44-50
Police officers—statement by caste of ...	670
Political Convicts ...	681, 784
Poramboke—assignment of ...	810
Power Stations—staff in the ...	1146
President	
Demands for Grants—Co-operative Department—statement *re* ...	904-906
Commercial transport – statement *re* ...	877, 889
Statement *re* division of profit on the State Transport income ...	1155
Statement on the adjournment motion *re* immigration of unskilled Indian labour into Ceylon ...	998-1003

	Pages.
Primary Girls' School, Perumbavoor ...	1115
Private Schools - Circular to the managers of ...	135, 136
Proverthicars—appointments of ...	220, 585
,, recruitment of to the Revenue department ...	221
,, —statement by caste of ...	219
Proverthicars and accountants—direct appointments ...	971
,, —Qualifications prescribed for ...	971
Prosecuting Inspectors ...	134
Public Accounts Committee, Standing Finance Committee, Agricultural Boad and P. W. D. Advisory Committee— election to —result of...	1171
Public Health Unit ...	595
Public lane at Quilon ...	1158
Public Accounts Committee, Standing Finance Committee and board of Agriculture —election to the—notice *re* ...	70
Public service—appointments in the ...	930
Public Service Commissioner—appointments made by ...	404, 407, 415, 928, 929, 971, 1155
,, —appointments made by in the lower division ...	406
,, —examinations conducted by ...	946, 949
,, —staff in the office of ...	944
,, —applications to ...	820
Public service—list by caste of persons ...	976
Public Service Recruitment Scheme ...	977
Public Wells ...	185
P. W. D. ...	677
Public works Advisory Committee—constitution of ...	608
P. W. D.—budget allotment to the ...	677
,, —officers in the ...	793
P. W. D. Supervisors ...	598
P. W. D. Tolls—Exemption from payment of ...	1141
Puduval Lands—assignment of to Varnavas ...	231
Puduval Rules Before Act III of 1097 ...	778
Pulaya Community—grant-in-aid to ...	789
Pulimukkom Excise Station ...	933
Puliyoor Bridge ...	683
Pulluvazhikara—Vishavaidyasala at ...	806
Puthenchira—complaints from the people of ...	934

	Pages.
Q	
Quinine Consumption in Travancore ...	592
Quilon—Mukhathala road—new bridge in the...	687
Quilon—stone bridge at ...	1160
Resolutions	
Small wood lands which do not yield much income be exempted from the reserve and assigned to the public ...	1204-1214
When appointing teachers in Government schools not less than 50% be recruited from those among private schools ...	1215-1227
Revenue—collection of in Karunagapalli taluk ...	685
Rice Mills in Travancore ...	313
Royal trees ...	782, 783
Rubber—Plantations—tax on ..	675
Roads	
Agastisvaram-Eachanvillai road ...	55
Angamali-Parur road ...	676
Bharathanoor-Palode road ...	678
Cameron road in Quilon ...	969
Chavara-Sasthancottah road ...	1132
Chinnakada road at Quilon ...	1157
Kaipattur-Konni road ...	808
Kartikapalli-Kayamkulam road ...	680
Kaviyoor-Eraviperur Ezhannallathu road ...	318
Kuruppampadi Kottickal road ...	313
Nedumangad-Aruvikara road ...	788
Ochira-Thamarakulam road ...	794
Parur-Cheriappil road ...	1124
Parur-Munabam road ...	586
Road (Main) Trivandrum ...	818
Roads and Canals in Travancore—length of ...	4142
Road between Karukadom and Periyar ...	134
Road between Puthenvelikara and Thuruthipuram ...	138
Road connecting the Quilon-Alleppey road with the Kayamkulam lake ...	818
Roads—gravelling of ...	1161
Roads—improvements to ...	318
Roads—incomplete works in ...	805
Roads—maintenance of ...	314
Ryots' road in Colachel ...	54

	Pages.
Road from Anamalai to Angamalai ...	1124
Road from Erumeli temple to Manimala river ...	410
Road from Kayamkulam to Pullukulangara ...	795
Road from Kothamangalam to the Mankulam estate ...	50
Road from Oachira ...	819
Road from Oachira to Vallikunnam ...	795
Road from Ranni to Mundakayam ...	409
Road from Sivagiri Mutt to Srinivasapuram ...	677
Road from 26th mile on the K. K. road ...	675
Road from Thuravoor to Chellanam ...	825
Roads in South Travancore ...	983
Roads in the taluks of Minachil and Thodupuzha ...	676
Sri Chitra Tirunal road ...	589
Thonnalloor- Athikkattukulangara road ...	690
Trivandrum-Nagercoil road—cementing of ...	974
Veeyapuram-Haripad road ...	590
Railway between Kottarakara and Alwaye ...	224
Railway lands in the State ...	137
Railway overbridge at Kottarakara ...	223
Railway station between Murukkumpuzha and Chirayinkil ...	56
Rajakamangalam Allom—supply of brine to the ...	973
Recruitment to the Public Service ...	954
Registrars—statement by caste of ...	223, 224
Research Officers—transfer of ...	689
Reserve Forests and private lands—trees felled from ...	783
Reserve Police newly recruited in 1114 ...	127
Rulings	
Cut motions under travelling allowance tabled for the purpose of discussing communal representation cannot be discussed ...	734
Full discussion on the question of the Franchise Rules is not permissible ...	81
Government have the right to say that they will not answer certain supplimentary qusstions ...	125
Government members are expected, as a matter of courtesy, to resume their seats as soon as a non-official member rises to ask a question ...	576

	Pages.
Honourable members when answering other honourable members must address the Chair ...	169
In a cut motion relating to establishment, the general question of communal inequalities cannot be discussed ...	724
Mover of a token cut motion has no right of reply but can explain the attitude taken by him ...	345
No member who has voted against the motion which was lost can demand a poll ...	742
No non-official member of this House is under a legal or even moral obligation to answer questions or satisfy the legitimate or illegitimate curiosity of other honourable members ...	351
Reduction of total grants should be the occasion for discussing bigger problems ...	735
Remarks on the observations from the Chair are not in order ...	116
Object of the motion should be mentioned is not compulsory ...	858
S	
Sabarimala festival ...	1147
Sanskrit Colleges and Schools ...	228
School hours ...	953
Sea Customs Act—newspapers, magazines etc., prohibited under the ...	773
Secretariat—Officers in—statement by caste of ...	410
Settlement in Travancore ...	691
Shertala—bunds in ...	824
Shertala taluk—roads in ...	1144
Shencotta taluk—survey of ...	683
Short vacancies—appointments in ...	403
Siddha Vaidyam ...	53
Sivaraman Nair (Mr.) R.—reference regarding the death of ...	64-68
Smuggling in the northern frontier ...	129
S. N. D. P. Yogam at Ezhukone—resolution in the ...	415
Soil—erosion of ...	685

	Pages
Special Police Constables—statement by caste of ...	935
Special Police Recruitment—statement re ...	982
Sri Mulam Assembly Members—questions from ...	825
Sri Mulam Assembly—resolutions passed in ...	826
Stamps and Stamp Papers—disigns of ...	680
State Congress and Youth League Activities—measures taken against ...	923
State Congress Meeting at Kuthattukulam ...	950
State Congress meeting in Nagercoil ...	795
Statement laid on the table ...	983
State Transport Department Manager ...	509
State Transport Department—Diesel oil buses used by ...	1121
,, employees in the ...	976
State Transport—division of profit ...	1134
State Transport Service ...	1123
,, buses run by petrol ...	1121
,, employees in the—statement by caste of ...	509
,, rate of fare in ...	505
State Transport Superintendent ...	508
,, appointments made by ...	1146
Street lighting in Nagercoil ...	136
Sub-Assistant Surgeons—recruitment of ...	586
Sub-Registry Offices—staff in ...	224
Surgeons and Deputy Surgeons ...	588
Surgeon-General's Office—lady clerks in ...	1117
Survey Department—staff in ...	772
Survey Superintendent's Office ...	950
,, technical establishment in the ...	773
T	
Tahsildars appointed recently ...	43-44
Tahsildars—statement by caste of ...	42-43
Taluk Offices—receipt and expenditure in ...	681
,, staff in ...	772
Tanks and Chiras in the Nedumangad taluk ...	678
Tax—G. O. re enhancement of ...	779
Teak Plantation at Vellur ...	784
Thrikkattuserry—opening a canal at ...	975
Thodiyoor Vattakayal—registry of ...	225
Thondara Bridge ...	796, 797
,, buses passing along ...	940
Thengapatanam kal ...	1158
Thirakara Pakuthi—primary school building in ...	1116
Thottapally Bridge ...	791, 792

	Pages
Thrikariyur Anchal Office ...	933
Tobacco Products—import duty on ...	1140
Toddy and Arrack shops ...	972
Thovala and Agastisvaram Taluks—new roads in ...	934
Trade Agency at Bombay ...	583
Traffic Department—timing permitted by ...	939
Transport Buses ...	505
Transport Department—Commercial Assistant ...	815
,, income of ...	1133
Transport Office, Nagercoil ...	508
Transport Service between Alwaye and Munnar ...	501, 502, 504
Transport Service from Trivandrum to Alwaye ...	1157
Travancore Labourers in Ceylon ...	778
Travancore Minerals Co. ...	685, 804
Travancore National and Quilon Bank—prosecution against the Directors ...	969
Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. ...	602
Travancore University ...	595
,, endowments to ...	595
,, Senate of the ...	321
Travancore State Congress representatives—interview with the Dewan ...	600
Trivandrum Observatory ...	58
Tube wells in Kayikara ...	939

U

University—appointments in ...	598
Urudu—teaching of to the Police ...	1161

V

Vaikathillathil thodu—bridge across the ...	584
Vaikom Ayurveda School in ...	814
Vaikom taluk—roads in the ...	130
Vallikodu Reserve ...	809
Vallikunnam Kannamchalil Puncha ...	932
Vamanapuram River—bridge at Chattachal ...	942
Varkala Tunnel—re-lining the ...	414
Varnava community—application for appointments from ...	40[illegible]
,, memorial from ...	79[illegible]
Varnava Students in the Harijan Hostel ...	

	Pages
Vazhiambalams in the State ...	1161
Veli—Casuarina plantation at ...	802
V. M. School, Colachel ...	927
V. S. L. C. examination—examiners for the ...	950
Veliyam Pakuthy—assignment of land in ...	812
Village Panchayat and Bench Magistrates Court, Alleppey ...	1141
Village Panchayat Courts— Head Clerks of ...	50
Village Roads ...	785
W	
Water Works Engineer's Office ...	1127

37389

Proceedings of the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly
14
1940

01 Contents
1 Jul 21, 1939-Financial Secretary's Speech Introducing the Budget for 1115
23 Jul 21, 1939-Dewan President's Statement
41 Jul 24, 1939-Members Sworn
41 Jul 24, 1939-Questions and Answers
62 Jul 24, 1939-Adjournment Motions
63 Jul 24, 1939-Supply of Copies of Budget to the Press Complaint
64 Jul 24, 1939-Reference on Death of Mr R Sivaraman Nair
68 Jul 24, 1939-Messages from the Sri Chitra State Council
68 Jul 24, 1939-Procedure for the Discussion of the Budget
69 Jul 24, 1939-Panel of Chairmen
70 Jul 24, 1939-Elections to the Public Accounts Committee the Standing Finance Committee and the Board of Agriculture
70 Jul 24, 1939-General Discusssion of the Budget
123 Jul 25, 1939-Oath of Office
123 Jul 25, 1939-Questions and Answers
141 Jul 25, 1939-Disturbances in the Central Prison on 24-7-1939
142 Jul 25, 1939-General Discussion of the Budget for 1115
211 Jul 25, 1939-President's Concluding Remarks on the General Discussion of the Budget
219 Jul 26, 1939-Members Sworn
219 Jul 26, 1939-Questions and Answers
238 Jul 26, 1939-Alleged Ill Treatment of Prisoners in Central Prison-Adjournment Motion
238 Jul 26, 1939-Land Revenue-Voting of Demands for Grants
303 Jul 26, 1939-Excise-Voting of Demands for Grants
309 Jul 27, 1939-Members Sworn
309 Jul 27, 1939-Questions and Answers
334 Jul 27, 1939-Excise-Voting of Demands for Grants
361 Jul 27, 1939-Administration of Justice-Voting of Demands for Grants
388 Jul 27, 1939-Education-Voting of Demands for Grants
403 Jul 28, 1939-Oath of Office
403 Jul 28, 1939-Questions and Answers
415 Jul 28, 1939-Short Notice Questions
418 Jul 28, 1939-Education-Voting of Demands for Grants
441 Jul 28, 1939-Travancore University-Voting of Demands for Grants
458 Jul 28, 1939-General Administration-Voting of Demands for Grants
496 Jul 28, 1939-Financial Secretariat and Accountant General's Office-Voting of Demands for Grants
497 Jul 28, 1939-Legislative Bodies-Voting of Demands for Grants
501 Jul 29, 1939-Members Sworn
501 Jul 29, 1939-Questions and Answers
513 Jul 29, 1939-Medical-Voting on the Demands for Grants
544 Jul 29, 1939-Public Health and Sanitation-Voting on the Demands for Grants
575 Jul 29, 1939-Public Works Department Including Water Works and Drainage-Voting on the Demands for Grants
583 Jul 31, 1939-Oath of Office
583 Jul 31, 1939-Questions and Answers
608 Jul 31, 1939-P W D Advisory Committee
608 Jul 31, 1939-Adjournment Motions
609 Jul 31, 1939-P W D Including Water Works and Drainage-Demands for Grants
654 Jul 31, 1939-Electricity and Telephone-Demands for Grants
655 Jul 31, 1939-Agriculture and Fisheries-Demands for Grants
671 Aug 1, 1939-Oath of Office
672 Aug 1, 1939-Questions and Answers
699 Aug 1, 1939-Agriculture and Fisheries-Demands for Grants
715 Aug 1, 1939-Police-Demands for Grants
750 Aug 1, 1939-Industries Including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory-Demands for Grants
771 Aug 2, 1939-Members Sworn
771 Aug 2, 1939-Questions and Answers
857 Aug 2, 1939-Adjournment Motion
857 Aug 2. 1939-Industries Including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory-Demand for Grants
867 Aug 2, 1939-Commercial Transport-Demands for Grants
889 Aug 2. 1939-Co-operative Department-Demands for Grants
906 Aug 2, 1939-Uplift of Backward Communities-Demands for Grants
923 Aug 2, 1939-Members Sworn
923 Aug 2, 1939-Questions and Answers
982 Aug 2, 1939-Special Police Recruitment in 1114
983 Aug 2, 1939-Statement Laid on the Table
983 Aug 2. 1939-Legislative Business
985 Aug 2. 1939-Adjournment Motion
BI Annexure
1115 Aug 4, 1939-Members Sworn
1115 Aug 4, 1939-Questions and Answers
1171 Aug 4, 1939-Elections to Committees for Public Accounts, Standing Finance. Agricultural Board and P W D Advisory Committee
1171 Aug 4, 1939-Travancore Krishnanvaka Marumakkathayee Bill-Legislative Business
1188 Aug 4. 1939-Travancore Child Marriage Restraint Bill-Legislative Business
1201 Aug 4, 1939-Travancore Chitties Act(Amendment)Bill-Legislative Business
1202 Aug 4, 1939-Travancore Anti-Dowry Bill-Legislative Business
1204 Aug 4, 1939-Travancore Cutchy Memons Bill-Legislative Business
1204 Aug 4, 1939-Matters of General Public Interest-Resolutions
CI Annexure
B1 Index